The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NEW CHARTER MOVEMENT.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION ATTRIBUTED TO THE DEMOCRATIC SUPPORTERS OF IT—A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MONEY OF GREEN AND OF KELLY—MORE CHARITABLE VIEWS HELD LATER—A DEFECTION CLAIMED—WHAT THE SUPPORTERS OF THE MEASURE THINK—WICKHAM AND PORTER ENGINEERING FOR M'CLELLAN IN 1876.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—The sensation of last night in relation to the Husted bill for the reorganization of the Government of New-York City and the disorganization of Tammany Hall, has fairly eclipsed for the present the pardon of Ingersoll, and all the other minor wonderments of the capital. To-night there is a clearly marked division of opinion concerning it, and the adherents of Tammany Hall have to some extent recovered from the shock they experienced at the introduction and progression of the bill last night. And even up to noon to-day members of the Tammany delegation conceded that the bill would pass, and that the organization of the rural Democracy with the Republican strength was too much to be overcome. They showed their fear of the strength behind the measure by broad and general insinuations that this bill was supported by the Governor at the back of Controller Green, and that the marketable side of the Democratic "responsible majority" had been "fixed." It was, they conceded, a match between money-bags, and unless Wickham and Kelly could pay more money for votes than Greene, there would be no chance of defeating the bill. This was rather more than the old political cry af bribery and corruption against what threatened to be a winning side in a fight, but it came with bad grace from one wing of the majority to openly charge other members of the same organization with being open to bargain and sale. In another light too, it may be safely concluded that if no official ever sent or sends more money here to carry measures than does Controller Green, the well-fed lobby that has for a quarter of a century been the reproach of the capital, would have to starve or turn its attention to more honorable pursuits.

A CHANGE OF VIEWS, REAL OR ASSUMED.

To-night, however, the tone or the policy of their utterances is changed, and they express the most unbounded confidence in their ability to defeat the bill. In other words, the men of their own party whom they were so ready last night and this morning to charge with venality have not committed themselves venally, and are ready to reverse their position on the next occasion when the bill comes up before the house. It was at first generally concluded that Gov. Tilden was behind the movement, partly owing to his well-known friendship for Controller Green, in whose interest, directly, the bill appeared to have been drawn, and partly in consequence of his opposition to Wickham, growing out of the latter's autocratic hostility. Thought they had the Governor knew nothing whatever of the bill or the movement by which it was brought before the House, until introduction. Now it is said to be a "strike against Tammany, initiated under the belief that John Kelly would send up $100,000 to beat it, or $5,000 each for the Democrats who voted its favor last night. This, it is averred, he will not, and now need not do, for the strength of the twenty-one rural Democrats is being hourly decimated.

THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

On the other hand, the friends of the bill assert positively that those who voted for it last night are staunch, and that they cannot be swerved, and that there are ten additional Democratic votes at the command of Controller Green's managers. Whether Gov. Tilden is or is not in active co-operation with the movement cannot at present be determined, but that he is not actively opposing it is quite certain. It is equally unquestioned that he will also sign the bill, should it ever reach him for his approval. In support of the proposition that he is favoring it, or at least looking on it with a coquettish eye, it is argued that the control of the patronage of New-York City is an important element toward securing control of the State for the canvas of 1876, as is also the control of the public moneys of the City. Gov. Tilden for himself does not care for either, as he has enough patronage for his present political purposes, and an ample fortune for his private objects. Wickham, Porter & Co. have concluded the matter of this control among themselves, and have made the attempt through their Committee on Patronage to control things so as to secure the greatest available amount of prestige for themselves. This it will be to the Governor's interest to neutralise, and it is claimed that he is keeping in the background, but wishing the movement success, and quietly helping it along. He knows he may rely on Controller Green, but there are few other officials in New-York in whose hands he might place the power and patronage with any hope that it would not be, if occasion offered, directed against himself. Among the movements which he is said to be endeavoring to countercheck is one initiated by Gen. Fitz John Porter and the Mayor, with some other Manhattan Club Swallowtails, including "Sam" Barlow, to put Gen. McClellan on the track for 1876.

GENERAL WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

A FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY OVER THE NEW-YORK INTEREST BILL—A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED WITH THE PROTECTORY APPROPRIATION AGAIN REJECTED—TEN MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST THE BILL—THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT CLAIM JOB KILLED—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

An immense amount of business was transacted to-day in the Assembly, nearly the whole of the session being occupied with the third reading and passage or defeat of bills. Among the number which came to grief were one or two of special interest to New-York City. In the Senate the most important subject was the nominations received from the Governor for members of the Canal Investigating Commission.

THE NEW-YORK CITY INTEREST BILL.

In the Assembly, at the opening, the Clerk announced the receipt from the Senate of the House bill in relation to the deposit at interest of the funds of the City of New-York, with an amendment joining the Controller with the Mayor and Chamberlain as the board to determine the place of deposit and the rate of interest to be received; also, fixing the rate of interest at not less than three per cent.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, moved that the House non-concur with the amendments, and that a conference committee be appointed.

Messrs. Husted, of Westchester, and Seward, of New-York, expressed confidence in the integrity of the Controller, and believed that the people of the City had perfect faith in him, and desired that he should have a voice, as the chief financial officer of the City, in the depositary disposition of the public funds.

Mr. Waehner said the chief financial officer of the City of New-York had too much power in his hands already, and the New-York delegation was as capable of judging that matter as any other body of men on the floor of the House. The Controller was not the custodian of the public funds, but the Chamberlain was. The Controller was merely and executive officer, and had nothing to do with this subject from a legitimate point of view. Out of the twenty-one members from New-York on the floor, he knew that seventeen were opposed to these amendments, and he hoped the motion to non-concur would be agreed to.

Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, said as he viewed these amendments they were merely designed, or were an attempt, to show that the people of New-York had not confidence in the Mayor and Chamberlain. As a representative from the country he felt bound to say that he had confidence in them, and hoped the motion of Mr. Daly would prevail.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, favored the reference of the subject to a committee of conference. He regarded the subject as of too much importance to be discussed at this time, and would properly be referable to such a committee as had been proposed.

Mr. Husted asked if the gentleman from Kings thought a conference committee better qualified to consider and examine this important question than the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Kennaday replied that there was a large amount of the business of the House which could be most advantageously transacted by committee. It was for this reason that there were standing committees appointed, and he thought a Conference Committee could best dispose of the question here presented. He would not, however, consider himself bound to the results of the Conference Committee's work.

The motion to non-concur and appoint a Committee of Conference was carried, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Daly, Waehner, Reilly, Husted, and Seward such committee.

THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Supply bill was defeated on Friday last, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend by inserting an appropriation of $45,000 in aid of the restoration of the buildings belonging to the Westchester Catholic Protectory, and that the committee report back forthwith. Messrs. Hammond, of Ontario; Petty, of Suffolk, and Schieffelin, of Westchester, spoke briefly in opposition to the motion, urging constitutional and statutory reasons against it, and Messrs. McGowan, Hauschel, and T. J. Campbell, of New-York, supported it, urging mainly that the object sought to be obtained was a worthy one. The motion was lost by a vote of 71 nays to 41 yeas, against 50 nays and 48 yeas on Friday last on the same motion. A motion by Mr. Sherwood of Broome, to strike out the salt appropriation, was lost, and the bill was then put upon its final passage and passed by a vote of 96 yeas to 10 nays, the gentlemen who voted against the bill being Messrs. Brogan, T. J. Campbell, Costigan, Keenan, Kirk, Reilly, and Smith, of New-York; Coffey, of Kings, Schenck, of Montgomery, Democrats, and Lillybridge, of Ontario, Republican.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT REPAIRS BILL DEFEATED.

The bill introduced by Mr. Reilly, of New-York, to enable a plaintiff to recover in the courts for repairs made to the pavement of Broadway, said work having been done without compliance with certain statutory provisions as to appropriations, advertisement, form of proposals, certification by proper officers of the necessity for the work being done, and so forth, was taken up. Mr. Schieffelin moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and said if the bill was permitted to become a law it would be an act of fraud on the tax-payers of New-York City. Mr. T Cooper Campbell, of New-York, said the bill was not a fraud. Any child could understand that if he would but read it. It provided merely that certain technicalities which had not been complied with should not stand in the way of the plaintiff's equitable rights. Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, said he could not understand the bill to bear the explanation made by Mr. Campbell.

The motion to strike out was then carried, and the bill killed by a vote of 45 yeas to 40 nays. Subsequently Mr. Reilly moved to reconsider the vote, and that the motion lie on the table, which was agreed to.

OTHER BILLS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Beach, of New-York, providing that places of amusement should not be subject to the legal tax at times when performances given therein are for the benefit of charitable or religious objects, was passed.

The bill to regulate the gas companies of the City of Brooklyn, introduced by Mr. Coffey, of Kings, was defeated by a vote of 50 yeas to 43 nays. A motion to reconsider the vote and to lay on the table was subsequently agreed to.

A large number of bills were reported favorably from various committees, among them being the following: From the Judiciary Committee—To provide for the discharge of forfeited recognizances in certain cases; for the compensation of jurors impaneled in protracted trials. From the General Laws Committee—A general law, in conformity with the requirement of Mr. Hess' resolution, providing a general plan and system for the organization of companies and the perfection of a system of rapid transit. The bill embodies all the best provisions of the many bills on that subject introduced during the session thus far, and requires that the consent of at least one-half of the property-owners along the line of route selected shall be given before the route may be taken. The same committee also reported Mr. Prince's bill authorizing and providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of local railroads in cities, towns, and villages. The Committee on Cities reported favorably the Campbell bill creating a Street-cleaning Commission for the City of New-York; also the bill to extend Lafayette place; the bill to regulate the sale by measurement of oysters in the City of New-York, and to appoint inspectors to supervise the same; regulating parades and processions in cities and towns; fixing the salaries of the Dock Commissioners of New-York City, and to supply the City of Brooklyn with water. This last bill empowers the Common Council of Brooklyn to raise and appropriate money for the completion of the work of enlarging Hempstead Reservoir. On motion of Mr. Worth, of Kings, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ABBREVIATING CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

The Senate transacted considerable routine business this morning, but beyond the discussion relating to the lateral canals nothing was done of more importance than the introduction by Senator Gross, of a bill intended to abbreviated forms of deeds or mortgages and thus incidentally lessen by over twenty per cent. the onerous work of recording all such documents. This is effected by enacting and placing upon the statute book full forms of conveyances and covenants, which forms, instead of being spread out in full upon the face of every deed, are merely referred to. For instance, by the method now in use, several hundred words are necessary to draw a quit-claim deed, but, under the bill proposed, the conveyance would merely say, "This is intended to be a quit-claim deed," and the full form of a quit-claim deed would then be ascertained by reference to the statute-book. The plan is very simple, and is working well in England and Virginia, and would result in a great saving of labor and money to lawyers and real-estate owners, but it will probably be opposed, and may be defeated, by a lobby of the officers whose fees would be materially diminished by its passage.

A BILL TO PROTECT CAUCUSES.

Another bill of considerable interest, introduced by Senator Connelly, is intended to protect primary meetings and caucuses by making irregular voting by members of these political bodies and unfair canvassing of the votes cast, misdemeanors.

WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACT FRAUDS.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED—DISMISSAL OF HINES—PROSPECTIVE VACANCIES ON THE BENCH OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The investigations into the fraudulent procurement of contracts at the Post Office Department is to continue, and further important developments are expected. While the frauds thus far detected are of recent origin, it is believed that an old combination has been broken, and that the results will be of far greater importance than the mere exposure of a single series of fraudulent transactions. There will be several criminal prosecutions, and some of those who have been caught will very likely be sent to the Penitentiary. The dismissal of Hines was signed to-day.

THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It is announced that Gen. Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, will succeed Judge Peck on the bench of the Court of Claims. Judge Peck is unable, by reason of age and infirmity, to discharge the duties of his office longer, and his intention to retire in accordance with law during next month, has been known for some time. Gen. Paine has been a member of the House from Wisconsin, will make a judicial officer of very respectable ability, and of excellent personal character. Commissioner Douglass has desired an appointment to the Court of Claims, and it was on that wish that the rumors of his leaving the Internal Revenue office were based. Judge Loring is also expected to retire from the Court of Claims within a short time, though there is no authoritative announcement to that effect. If he does, there will be still another opportunity for Mr. Douglass.

THE ALASKA FUR COMPANY AND THE SEALS.

Mr. H. W. Elliott, who was appointed two years ago a special Commissioner of the Treasury Department to visit and report upon the seal fisheries of Alaska, will be compelled to abandon his work this year because the appropriation which was supposed to have been made available for two years is limited to the current year. The act providing for the investigation which he was appointed to make contemplated two seasons of work, but it cannot be carried on without money, which is not provided. There seems now to remain but very little which needs investigation in this fur seal business beyond the manner in which the company is performing its contract and the means by which the contract was procured, and Mr. Elliott was not expected to contribute anything new on these subjects. The affairs may be well and honestly managed, but the manner in which the Alaska Company is turned loose among the unnumbered seals, is very like trusting strangers with millions of uncounted gold.

THE CONTEMPLATED PURCHASE OF THE BLACK HILLS RESERVATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Agent Bingham, at the Cheyenne River Agency, stating that he can bring to Washington nine Sioux Chiefs, including three or four prominent Black Hills men, whenever needed for the contemplated negotiations to purchase that reservation. The Commissioner will not direct them to come until he receives reports from two other agents in the Sioux country, so as to have all the proper representatives of the tribe here at the same time.

SATISFACTORY CONSOLIDATION OF APACHE RESERVATIONS.

Commissioner Smith to-day received a telegraphic report from Special Agent Dudley, who was sent to Arizona to effect the removal of 1,500 Apache Indians from the Verde Reservation to the San Carlos Reservation, some 100 miles eastward, the purpose being to abandon the former and consolidate its occupants with about an equal number of Apaches on the latter. Mr. Dudley reports that the transfer was accomplished without difficulty, and that the Indians and citizens are now entirely satisfied with the change.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REAPPOINTMENT OF GEN. HEALEY.

Gen. R. W. Healey will to-morrow be reappointed Marshal for the Southern and Middle Districts of Alabama in place of Hinds, lately dicovered to be implicated in the mail-bidding frauds. Gen. Healey was the predecessor of Hinds

THE NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER M'CARTNEY AGAIN AT LARGE.

Telegrams were received here this evening stating that the notorious counterfeiter Peter McCartney, who, with three other counterfeiters, had been arrested through the efforts of secret service officers at Dallas, Texas, a few days ago, made his escape this morning while in the custody of United States Marshal Purnell, of the Eastern District of Texas, at Bremond, in that State. It will be remembered that McCartney and four other counterfeiters escaped from the St. Louis Jail on the 2d of February last, and that he and two of his gang were rearrested on the 2d inst., at Dallas. This man has been arrested twice within four months. McCartney stands indicted in four different judicial districts for counterfeiting, in any one of which his conviction would be certain if he could be brought to trial.

MORTALITY OF THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES.

Considerable interest continues to be taken, especially among the colored population, relative to the vital statistics of the District of Columbia. The semi-annual report ending with March shows the rate of mortality of the white population to be 19.34 per 1,000 per annum, while the mortality of the colored population was nearly 49 per 1,000 for the same period. The rate of increase of the white population by births over deaths was 4.15 per 1,000, while the decrease of the colored population by deaths over births was nearly 16 per 1,000 per annum.

THE SENATORIAL EXCURSION PARTY.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Pensacola, announces the arrival of the United States steamer Dispatch at that place from New-Orleans, with the Senatorial excursion party on board. The excursionists were to leave the vessel at Pensacola and proceed north overland. The Dispatch will sail for Washington immediately.

NAVAL ORDER.

Master Thomas S. Phelps has been detached from the Narragansett, on the North Pacific station, and placed on waiting orders.

PORTUGUESE VICE-CONSUL.

The President has recognized Manuel F. Gonzales Vice-Consul of Portugal at Pensacola, Fla.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $167,306 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Henry H. Barnes and Solomon Saloman internal revenue storekeepers for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,221,165; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $44,155,000; Coin, $85,481,774; including coin certificates, $24,944,800; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Henry C. Cook, Second Infantry, has been ordered to relieve Second Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Second Infantry, of the charge of the national cemeteries at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Store-keeper, has been relieved from duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Midnight.—Returns of the election to-day from the entire State, except Block Island, give Hazard 8,685, Lippitt 8,286, and Cutler, 5,138. The majority for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Treasurer is between 11,000 and 12,000. The vote is the largest ever cast in this State with one exception. Hazard has the plurality in the City and County of Providence, and the Counties of Newport and Washington. Cutler has the plurality in Kent and Bristol Counties. There are twenty vacancies in the General Assembly, and the election of Governor depends upon the party successful in filling the vacancies. At the next trial the choice is, by law, between Hazard and Lippitt. The friends of the latter claim a majority of the members so far elected.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives this year is 25; last year it was 43. The majority in the Senate this year is 9; last year it was 13.

A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR CHOSEN IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 7.—Hon. Peter B. Yates, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday by over 400 majority. The Democrats also elected the remainder of the city ticket, five Supervisors, and four out of the five Aldermen.

TOMPKINS COUNTY LOCAL ELECTIONS.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7.—The town elections in this county yesterday resulted in the choice of six Democratic and three Republican Supervisors, a gain of three for the Democrats.

TOWN ELECTIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

GREENPORT, Long Island, April 7.—At the town meeting in this place yesterday, H. A. Reeves, Democrat, for Supervisor, was elected by 312 plurality over Mr. Tuthill, Republican, and 241 majority over all.

Riverhead and Babylon, towns heretofore Republican, have elected full Democratic tickets. The Board of Supervisors will stand eleven Democrats to two Republicans and one Union.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET ELECTED IN LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 7.—The municipal election here yesterday caused great excitement. Straight Republican and Democratic candidates were run. The entire Republican ticket, with one or two exceptions, was elected. Topeka has gone Republican.

REPUBLICAN CITY OFFICERS CHOSEN IN OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of the Mayor, Clerk, and five Councilmen by the Republicans. The Democrats elected their candidates for Marshal and for Police Judge, and one Councilman.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed throughout this section last night, and the railroads and telegraph lines sustained considerable damage.

Gen. Ord and family and aides left here this morning for San Antonio, Texas.

EXPLOSION OF GIANT POWDER.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO DESTROYED AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED—DAMAGE BY THE EXPLOSION AND FIRE OVER $500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A disastrous fire, accompanied by loss of life, occurred this afternoon, at the corner of Spear and Harrison streets here. It was caused by an explosion of giant powder in a frame building adjacent to Hathaway's bonded warehouse. The walls of the warehouse were crushed in and a number of frame buildings, occupied as saloons and dwellings, were blown to pieces; and in a few moments the whole was one mass of flames. A number of men, women, and children were crushed by the falling ruins, and some perished in the flames.

It is impossible at present to ascertain the number of lives lost or persons injured. The fire is now under control, being confined to the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The loss in the bonded warehouse is not less than $500,000. The adjacent property burned, consisting of hay, barn, coal shed, saloon and dwelling—perhaps $25,000 more. Search is being made in the ruins, as promptly as the fire will admit, for the recovery of bodies. Three have been taken out thus far, and it is thought that there are several others in the ruins, but in the confusion prevailing it is impossible to ascertain. There is a large crowd of persons at the scene of disaster and great excitement prevails.

THE OPENING RIVERS.

THE ICE BREAKING UP ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—Reports from above to-night state that all the gorges in the Upper have disappeared, and by to-morrow all the ice in the river from New-York to Albany will be on the move. The water has receded from the track of the Hudson River Railroad, and trains are running through again, with about one hour's detention. No further trouble is anticipated.

THE CONNECTICUT OPEN FOR NAVIGATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—Navigation is open in the Connecticut to this city. The steamer City of Hartford came through from New-York to-day. It is the latest opening of navigation for twenty years.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A COURT OFFICIAL IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7.—At Brownsville, Tenn., last evening, Robert Medley, County Clerk, was shot and killed in his office by two brothers named Henry and Ely Bond. Henry is a lawyer, and was administrator of an estate. During the settlement, some days since, he and Medley had an altercation in regard to clerk's fees, which resulted in the brothers visiting Medley's office. Henry produced a pistol, and Medley arose from his chair exclaiming, "I am unarmed." Without replying Bond fired at him, Medley closed with him and attempted to seize the pistol when Ely Bond fired several shots at him and he fell dead, having been shot eight times. The Bonds surrendered themselves. Medley leaves a wife and one child.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—At 10 o'clock to-night Louis R. Leye, aged forty-five years, living at No. 1,637 Afton street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, cut his wife Leah's throat and drove a knife into her heart while she was in bed with her son, aged fourteen years, having previously cut his own throat. The son fled and was followed by his stepfather. The son called a policeman, whom, when he arrived at the house, found the wife to be dead. Lege was laying near her in a dangerous condition. The husband and wife had been quarreling during this evening, and it is said Leye was jealous of her. She was thirty-five years of age and very beautiful. Leye is a driver in Baldwin's locomotive works and had constant employment and a neat house. At midnight he was still alive.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—CONFERENCE OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

PARIS, April 7.—Messrs. Forney, Biddle, and Conners, representing the United States Centennial Exhibition, had a conference to-day with M. De Lafayette, President, and M. Flottard, Secretary of the French Commission of Patrons. The commission will give a reception to Americans on Sunday next.

M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, gave a dinner this evening to Minister Washburne and the American representatives. M. Say and the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, both promised that the Government would give every facility in its power to French exhibitors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CANAL FRAUDS.

LONDON, April 8—6 A. M.—The *Times*, in an article on Gov. Tilden's message concerning the canal frauds in New-York, says:

"We all know that at heart the American nation is as sound as our own, and equally capable of noble impulses. The malpractices thus exposed are inexcusable; but the corruption is not deep-seated, and is by no means characteristic of the American people."

LAUNCH OF THE NEW MAN-OF-WAR ALEXANDRA.

LONDON, April 7.—The new British man-of-war Alexandra was successfully launched to-day at Chatham dock-yard, with the usual ceremonies. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other persons of high rank, were present.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 7.—The brig Elizabeth F. Thompson, from Belize for Liverpool, has put into Queenstown much damaged.

The ship Uncle Joe, from Norfolk for Liverpool, put into Fayal, on the 13th of March, in a damaged condition.

The bark Sjomandern, from Baltimore for Queenstown, has arrived at Falmouth considerably damaged.

DEFEAT OF A BILL TO ENABLE UNMARRIED WOMEN TO VOTE AT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS—MR. DISRAELI'S VOTE.

LONDON, April 7.—A considerable portion of to-day's session of the House of Commons was consumed in debate on a bill introduced by Mr. Fawcett to enable unmarried women to vote at elections for Members of Parliament.

Messrs. Chaplin, Leatham, and Smollett made speeches in opposition to the measure. Mr. Smollett said the agitation emanated from turbulent women in America. The bill, if passed, would enfranchise women who gained their livelihood by immorality.

The House, upon a division, refused to order the bill to its second reading by a vote of 152 to 187. Mr. Disraeli voted with the minority.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ITALY ABANDONED BY ADVICE OF HIS PHYSICIANS.

BERLIN, April 7.—By the advice of his physicians, the Emperor William has abandoned his proposed journey to Italy to visit King Victor Emmanuel. The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess will go instead.

ITALY.

THE EMPEROR LEAVES VENICE—DECORATIONS CONFERRED.

VENICE April 7.—The Emperor of Austria left this city to-day. Before his departure he conferred numerous decorations and earnestly congratulated King Victor Emmanuel upon the consolidation of Italy.

BELGIUM.

INVESTIGATION OF THE DUCHESNE PLOT TO KILL PRINCE BISMARCK.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—The Public Prosecutors at Liege opened an investigation to-day into the Duchesne plot for the assassination of Prince Bismarck. This action was taken in consequence of the German note to Belgium.

PRUSSIA AND BELGIUM.

PRUSSIA TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE DUCHESNE INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Prussia sent notes to the other powers on the subject of the correspondence with Belgium, and declared she would await the result of the Duchesne investigation. The correspondent vouches for the trustworthiness of his information; but it is probably incomplete, as the triviality of the German complaints do not seem to justify the subsequent significant expressions. The gravest feature of Prussia's note is that the complaints are directed against the Belgians generally, whose attitude therein is considered hostile toward Germany.

LATEST FROM THE MINES.

FIRE IN A MINE WHICH THE MINERS REFUSE TO AID IN EXTINGUISHING.

HAZELTON, Penn., April 7.—A fire broke out in one of the mines at Stockton to-day, and the miners, at a meeting especially called to consider the question, absolutely refused to assist in putting it out, although such action on their part is in direct opposition to their interests.

A messenger from Stockton has just arrived for assistance to put out the fire, and a squad of special Police have been detailed for that purpose. Mr. Lindermann, the proprietor of the Stockton Company, has telegraphed here, offering our steam fire-engine company $10,000 if they will quench the fire. The pumps at Buck Mountain are all idle, and a raid is looked for at that place to-night. One company of fifty men are to be detailed for service there immediately on their arrival here.

EXCITEMENT AT SCRANTON—DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY FOR HAZELTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 7.—The utmost excitement was caused here this afternoon by the departure of the four military companies of this place for Hazelton, under the command of Lieut. Col. T. D. Lewis. Messrs. Siney, Welsh, and O'Halloran are expected at the meeting of miners, to be held in Dunmore to morrow, to counsel the men of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal regions not to strike. The public are anxiously awaiting the result. A mass-meeting of miners was held at Carbondale to-night, but they decided to abide the decision of the meeting to-morrow.

SHERIFF KIRKENDALL'S OFFICIAL APPEAL FOR MILITARY AID—GEN. OSBORNE'S PRACTICAL RESPONSE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 7.—The Sheriff to-day became satisfied that it was useless to try any longer to preserve order in the coal regions by the *posse comitatus*, and issued the following:

To Major Gen. E. S. Osborne, Commanding Third Division National Guard of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, It has been represented to me by affidavits of respectable persons and other sources of information that riots, breaches of the peace, and unlawful assemblages are existing and going on in a certain portion of the County of Luzerne by disorderly and unlawfully disposed persons, destroying and threatening to destroy the property of the citizens and corporations; and

Whereas, I have become satisfied by actual attempts, and other information, that my power as Sheriff and the civil authorities have been exercised to its fullest practical extent; now you are hereby requested and required, by authority directed to me by his Excellency, J. F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to you here shown, to furnish me, the Sheriff of the County of Luzerne, the troops under your command necessary to enable me to preserve order, protect property and life, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth.

The district or districts wherein such assistance is required is composed of the townships of Foster and Hazle and the boroughs of Jeddo and Hazleton.

(Signed,) WILLIAM P. KERKENDALL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WILKESBARRE, April 7, 1875.

Gen. Osborne at once ordered the Ninth Regiment of Infantry and the Wyoming artillery, of this city, with a battery of four guns to proceed to Hazleton. The General and his staff left here on the 2 P. M. train for the scene of the disorder.

RUMORS OF A RESUMPTION OF WORK AT POLO ALTO AND SHAMOKIN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 7.—It is reported that the machine shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Company at Polo Alto will go into operation again on Monday. It has not been learned whether the men have yielded to the demands of the company to leave their secret organization before resuming work, or whether the matter has been compromised. Reports are also heard of collieries in the vicinity of Shamokin starting to work again. All is quiet throughout the region to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 8—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails, except in the North-west, where local rains are reported. The temperature has fallen on the Middle and Atlantic coast, with variable winds and high barometer. Easterly winds and cool weather continue in the Lake region, where the barometer has fallen slightly. The barometer has fallen slightly in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, with slight changes in the temperature. Easterly to southerly winds and high temperature are reported from the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

The rivers have risen at Leavenworth and Evansville, and fallen at Hermann, Memphis, Pittsburg, Marietta, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear weather during the day, with slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, except on the South Atlantic coast, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, possibly followed by light rains.

For the South-west, warmer and cloudy weather, with southerly winds, slight changes in the barometer and light rain near the coast.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly. The Lower Missouri will rise.

The display of cautionary signals at the lake ports will be resumed on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	42°	42°	3:30 P. M.	47°	38°
6 A. M.	[illegible]	37°	6 P. M.	46°	37°
9 A. M.	39°	35°	9 P. M.	46°	35°
12 M.	40°	36°	12 P. M.	44°	34°

Average temperature yesterday.......36¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......43°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Tuesday evening the steamer Paragon, lying at the Kountz line wharf-boat, in St. Louis, Mo., loading for New-Orleans, took fire in the hold. Efforts were made to subdue the flames by closing the hatches and elevators and scuttling the boat, but the fire had gained too much headway. She was then towed across the river by the tug Gartside, where she burned to the water's edge and sank in eight feet of water. The boat was owned by James Rees, of Pittsburg; Capt. John Drrrak, her commander, and Thomas Darnak, the clerk. She cost $70,000, two years ago, and was insured for $20,000 in Pittsburg companies. She had about 1,500 tons of cargo on board, valued at about $125,000, the insurance on which is unknown.

At Erie, Penn., yesterday, the planing mill, the dwelling of Hugh Jones, the house of William Mallory, three stables, and three horses were consumed by fire. Loss about $15,000; little insurance.

The shoddy mill of G. S. Smith, at Oakdale, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night. The loss on stock is about $15,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

A fire in the dry-goods store of Cook & Taylor, Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, damaged and destroyed $15,000 worth of property; fully insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Supreme Court bill has passed the Canadian Senate.

Charles A. Collins, a convict, committed suicide in his cell in the State Prison at Auburn, on Tuesday night, by taking morphine.

Levi T. Miller, employed in a saw-mill at Middleport, Penn., was caught in the fly-wheel yesterday and crushed to death.

Capt. John A. Webster, of the Revenue steamer Chase, died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday night of pneumonia.

A dispatch was received here yesterday from the Health Officer at Key West, Fla., stating that no further cases of yellow fever had appeared there, and that the weather was cool and pleasant.

The schooner Mary E. Clark, of Baltimore, was run into and sunk by an unknown steamer in Bay, Norfolk, Va., last Saturday night. The vessel and cargo of oysters is a total loss.

The new high school building at Nashua, N. H., was dedicated yesterday with highly interesting services. The building cost over $100,000, and is the finest school structure in the State.

The negro James Bruce, who shot and killed a white woman named Elizabeth Stephenson at Norfolk, Va., a few weeks ago, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years.

To-day being the annual fast day in Massachusetts, there will be no session of the Legislature or courts. The Boston Brokers' Board and most of the places of business will be closed. The newspapers will also generally suspend.

The estate of the late John Hickman will foot up in the neighborhood of $70,000 or $75,000. He bequeathed it to his seven children, share and share alike, Mrs. Hickman having waived all claim to any of his estate, she already being possessed of sufficient means.

ILLNESS OF DAN BRYANT.

Dan Bryant, the negro minstrel is dangerously ill of Pneumonia, at his residence, No. 20 West Sixteenth street. On Saturday he caught a slight cold, and on reaching home complained of chills, which soon changed to fever. Dr. James S. Wood, and Dr. White, of the firm of Crane & White, were immediately called, and pronounced the complaint a serious case of Pneumonia. It is expected that the disease will reach its critical place to-day. Mrs. Bryant received many visits and messages of sympathy from numerous friends, as the report of her husbands illness became known, Commissioner Brennan, of the Department of Charities and Corrections being among those who called yesterday.

THE NEW RING SUITS.

THE LEGAL HISTORY OF THE CASES.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACT GOVERNING THEM—NO RIGHT OF ACTION FOR ANY NEW CAUSE CONFERRED—THOSE SUED CANNOT COVER UP OR CONVEY AWAY THEIR PROPERTY.

The passage of three recent acts by the State Legislature, known as the "Public Remedy acts," which, while general in their provisions, have more immediate reference to claims for public moneys fraudulently converted by the members of the "Ring" and the commencement of a new suit against Tweed under the provisions of those acts has awakened anew the popular interest in relation to those suits. When civil proceedings were first commenced the suit against William M. Tweed was made the pioneer of the train, and involved a claim for over $6,000,000. Others against Connolly, Ingersoll, Miller, Genet, and a number of lesser lights soon followed, all for large amounts. Almost simultaneously suits for the same subject-matter were instituted by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of the County, and by Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham, representing the Attorney General, on behalf of the people of the State. Here at once arose a conflict as to which plaintiff had the right to sue, and the case of Tweed being made the test one to decide this issue, it was carried from court to court, until it finally reached the Court of Appeals. There, as in the Supreme Court, both at Special and General Term, it was contended with great earnestness and his accustomed ability, by Mr. O'Conor and his associate, Mr. Peckham, that in the people of the State, as the parent of all its lesser municipalities, cities, towns, villages, or other political divisions, rested the supreme right to prosecute for moneys fraudulently abstracted from any of such minor divisions. The Court of Appeals, however, decided that as the proceeds of the suits were to go into the treasury of the County, the Supervisors of the County were the proper parties to sue. Following hard upon the heels of this decision came the "Consolidation act," which united the interests of City and County in New-York, and provided that all suits for claims on behalf of either, should be brought in the name of the City. Then, on motion of the Corporation Counsel, an order was made by a Supreme Court Judge, at Chambers, changing the title of the suits from the Board of Supervisors to the Mayor, &c., of the City. From this order Tweed's counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, and scarcely had argument on the appeal been completed when an act (one of the three referred to) was passed by the Legislature providing that all claims similar to those for which the suits were brought—whether for claims yet to arise or now existing, or for which suits were already pending—should be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State. This act, of which there is perhaps but one authenticated copy in this City, provides in its first section as follows:

Where any money, funds, credits, or property held or owned by this State, or held or owned officially or otherwise, for or on behalf of any public or Governmental interest, by any municipal or other public corporation, board, officer, custodian, agency, or agent of any city, county, village, or other division, sub-division, department, or portion of this State has heretofore, without right, been obtained, received, converted, disposed of, and not actually recovered back and restored, prior to the passage of this act, unto the proper or lawful official receiver, depository, or custodian thereof, either in specie or by full and lawful compensation for the same duly made, or where any such money, funds, credits, or property shall be hereafter, without right, obtained, received, converted, or disposed, of the people of this State have, in every such case, and shall have, a right of action for the same, and for any damage or other compensation due, recoverable, or that may be had on account or by reason of such obtaining, receipt, conversion, or disposition, notwithstanding a right of action may exist by law for the same cause in some public authority other than the State, and although an action therefor may be pending. The people of this State, in their own corporate name, or otherwise as shall be allowable, may commence and prosecute suits, actions, and judicial proceedings in the courts and tribunals of other States, Territories, and districts of the United States and of foreign countries, for any of the wrongs or causes aforesaid; and, on the commencement of any such suit, action, or judicial proceeding, all the money, funds, credits, and property, the obtaining, receipt, conversion or disposition whereof may be therein complained of, together with all right, title and interest in the same and all suits and actions, and cause and causes, right and rights of suit and action for or concerning the same, and for any damages or other compensation due, recoverable, or that might be had on account or by reason of the obtaining, receipt, conversion or disposition of the same, and all claims and demands for such damages and compensation, if not so previously vested, shall then forthwith be vested in the people of the State of New-York, and are, by force of such suit, action, or judicial proceeding, and of this act, transferred to and vested in the people of this State. Any action by the people of this State brought as prescribed in this section, may be commenced at any time within ten years after the cause of action shall have occurred, and the time during which the defendants shall be absent from this State shall not be deemed a part of the time so limited for the commencement of the action.

Section 2 says: Where an action has been heretofore brought by or on behalf of the people, for any of the causes mentioned in the first section of this act, the court in which such action is pending, if it be a court of this State, may, on the motion of any party thereto, stay any other action which may have been or may be brought for the same cause, by or on behalf of any public authority other than the State, whether or not such authority be a party to the action brought by or on behalf of the State, and may vacate any interlocutory order in the action so stayed; and the said court, if it be a court of this State, may likewise order to be brought in, as a party to the action by or on behalf of the State, any party to an action brought for the same cause, by or on behalf of such other public authority; and a final judgment in the action by or on behalf of the State shall be a bar to any action for the same cause by or on behalf of any other public authority.

SEC. 3. Any court of this State having jurisdiction of any action by or on behalf of the State in the first and second sections of this act mentioned may, where any money, funds, credits, property, damage, or compensation in this act mentioned or referred to, would not, if this act had not passed, have been recoverable by the State, make such order and judgment as may be just and equitable for the disposition of the proceeds of any recovery in such action, so as to reinstate the lawful custody which was disturbed or impeded by the wrong complained of, or to cause application of such proceeds to be made to the objects and purposes for which such money, funds, credits, or property was authorized to be raised or procured, after reimbursing the State Treasury out of such proceeds for all the expenses which may have been incurred by the State in the premises. On a petition filed against the Attorney General by any corporation, board, officer, agency or agent, for or on behalf of any city, county, town, village, division, subdivision, department or portion of the State, in the first section of this act mentioned, which shall not have been a party to the action prosecuted in a court of this State, by or on behalf of the State, but which shall claim to be lawfully entitled to the custody or disposition of the said money, fund, credits, or property, the Supreme Court, at any special term thereof held in the County of Albany, on a summary application, made after the recovery and actual receipt, by the people or into the State Treasury, of any money, funds, credits, property, damages, or compensation as aforesaid, may make such order as may be just and equitable for the disposition thereof, so as to reinstate the lawful custody which was disturbed or impeded by the wrong complained of. This section shall apply to actions now pending.

SEC. 4. The Attorney General, on his own motion, whenever he shall deem the same necessary or expedient for enforcing the interests, rights, or remedies of the people of this State, may, and upon the written request of the Governor he shall, institute and prosecute any action or special proceeding in the cases mentioned in this act.

SEC. 5. On the application of the Attorney General any trial, motion, appeal, or hearing in any action by the people for any of the causes mentioned in the first section of this act, shall, in all the courts of this State, and without reference to its order on any calendar, be entitled to a preference over any other business whatever.

SEC. 6. No act or part of any act which is inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be of any effect to prevent the full operation of this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Another section of these acts so amends the code of procedure, in that section of it relating to attachments against property, as to provide that, where suits of this character are about to be commenced to recover money thus fraudulently obtained, "the plaintiff, at the time of issuing the summons or any time afterward, may have the property of such defendant, person or corporation attached in the manner hereinafter prescribed as a security for the satisfaction of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover; and for the purposes of this section an action shall be deemed commenced when the summons is issued, provided, however, that personal service of such summons shall be made, or publication thereof commenced, within thirty days. The attachment shall issue where defendant is resident or not, if it appear by affidavit he has wrongfully obtained, received, or converted any money, property, claim or demand, and belonging to this State."

Under the first-mentioned act it will be seen that no right of action for any new cause is conferred, but rights of action as already existing in this class of cases is taken away from all minor corporations and divisions of the State, and vested in the parent State itself. But while the State is vested with the right to prosecute exclusively, it does so for the benefit of the municipality from which the money has been abstracted, and provision is made in the act for the robbed corporation to obtain the proceeds of the suit, less only the cost of the recovery. Under this act it becomes necessary to bring a new suit in each pending case, making the people of the State plaintiffs; but in each suit, as in that against Tweed reported in yesterday's TIMES, the cause of action will be substantially the same, unless the amount should be increased in some by any discovery of additional frauds. The commencement of these new suits abates those already in existence; and, indeed, the fact is that from the moment the act was passed, which, by its terms, was to take effect immediately, the old suits were permitted to rest in their then condition.

While this act is doubtless of great value in many respects, and has caused Mr. O'Conor's pet idea to succeed legislatively, though it failed judicially, the accompanying act, in relation to attachments, may be found to produce much more substantial results. Under the provisions of the code, as existing before this amendment, no attachment could issue against the property of a resident defendant unless it could be shown that he was about to dispose of it with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he was about to abscond with similar intent, but an attachment might issue if he had absconded with intent to defraud his creditors. In Tweed's case, under the old practice, no attachment could issue, although an order of arrest might. Under the practice as amended by this act, both an attachment and an order of arrest can issue, and both were issued in the new suit. In the case of "Harry" Genet, when he fled from criminal punishment, an attachment was issued against his property on the ground that he had absconded with intent to defraud his creditors, and on a motion to set the attachment aside, it was argued with great persistency that the fact of his having fled from criminal punishment did not argue that he had absconded "with intent to defraud his creditors;" this act sets at rest all doubts on the question, not only in his case, but in that of all the parties sued or to be sued, whether an attachment shall issue against their property, and will prevent the covering up or conveying away of the property by the parties sued, a difficulty which it was ineffectually sought to prevent when this class of suits were first commenced. The suit against Tweed is the only one of those under the new act in which the papers are yet known to have been served, but, doubtless, care will be taken in all the others that the service of attachments will not be far behind the service of summons. What course the defendant's counsel will pursue in reference to the new suit, it is understood, has not yet been decided upon, but with the property of their clients tied up as security for any prospective judgment, the public can better afford to be patient under future law's delays than under the former.

A criminal act accompanies the other two, but that does not properly apply in this connection. It provides punishment for the fraudulent abstraction of public moneys, of not less than three nor more than ten years' imprisonment, and a fine of five times the amount.

GOSSIP IN THE CITY.

THE VARIOUS THEORIES OF INGERSOLL'S RELEASE—HIS PERSONAL WEALTH—WHAT THE FRIENDS OF TWEED SAY.

There was a great deal of gossip yesterday concerning the pardon of James H. Ingersoll, and many theories were advanced as to its significance. Those who have carefully studied the history of the prosecution of the Ring since its exposure in THE TIMES are of the opinion that Ingersoll's release from prison means that the Municipal Bureau of Correction—an outgrowth of the Committee of Seventy—under the leadership of Mr. Charles O'Conor, not content with the degradation of the men who had robbed the City, intended to force them to pay back to the people as much of the money they have stolen as it is possible to get. The members of the Ring, so soon as they were assured that their ill-gotten gains might be wrested from them, by process of law took precautions to convert and conceal the property they had acquired by plundering the Commonwealth. To find the money and property so converted and concealed, it is said, that attachments have been issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff Conner for his action. These attachments are to be levied, it is said, on whatever property that can be found belonging to William M. Tweed, ex-Controller Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, "Tom" Fields, Hugh Smith, Roe & Monaghan, formerly printers for the City, the estate of Auditor Watson, deceased, and that of a number of persons who have never yet been charged with complicity with the Ring. Everybody in the Sheriff's office yesterday were reticent about the matter. Mayor Quincy, Order of Arrest Sheriff, said that he had received no other order of arrest in any Ring suit since receiving the one in the new suit against Tweed. Under Sheriff Cumings said he knew of no other new suit. In relation to the reported attachments, Mr. Cumings said that it was usual to furnish the Sheriff with the complaint in cases in which attachments were sought, and that he had been furnished with no other complaint in what could be called a Ring case than the one in the suit against Tweed. He would give no information about attachments issued in the Tweed suit, on the ground that such information would tend to defeat the very objects for which the attachments had been issued. It was reported, however, in the County Court-house, that several orders of arrest had been issued, and that a number of the defendants in the old Ring suits have left the City.

Ingersoll is confined to his bed with a bilious attack, and was not in a condition to talk yesterday upon the subject. In political circles there was a diversity of opinion as to the terms upon which he has been pardoned, and as to his future action. Some say that he will tell all that he knows about the Ring on the witness stand, and others maintain that he will greatly disappoint the Ring prosecution by saying very little. In legal quarters it is believed that Ingersoll will tell all he knows, and that the Governor has granted him a pardon with this understanding. Those who are acquainted with him, and the condition of his affairs, say that it is not possible for him to pay the City $1,000,000, as he is not worth to-day anything like so large a sum of money. By the bankruptcy of the firm of Heath & Smith, of which he was the main supporter, he lost very heavily, and since his prosecution his wealth has been rapidly vanishing. Some surprise has been expressed by politicians that Roe and Menaghan, who, it is asserted, realized comparatively little money from the City Treasury, should be made so prominent in the present movement of the prosecution, when men who got a great deal are not mentioned, but are quietly let alone. The friends of Tweed say that in all the actions brought against the Ring there seems to be a disposition to make him the scapegoat for all who were connected with him. His friends say also that his ability to pay what may be demanded from him by the prosecution, if the courts decide that he shall pay anything, is greatly impaired.

When legal proceedings were commenced against him his property was depreciated, he was forced to sell a great deal of it at a sacrifice on its original value, and he has spent large sums of money for lawyers' fees, and in the conduct of his defense. It is strenuously asserted that he never was, at any time in his career, worth more than $2,500,000, notwithstanding the reports that he was worth $20,000,000 and over. He now awaits the decision of the Court of Appeals on the motion for a writ of habeas corpus to release him from the Penitentiary, and it is expected that he will be released during the month.

The order issued by Judge Davis for his arrest on the civil suits, it is believed by his friends, is for the purpose of keeping him in close custody until his case under the criminal indictments can be again argued and decided upon.

Peter B. Sweeny is now in Paris and Harry Genet is not a great distance from New-York. The latter, it is said, is poor and unable to pay his current expenses, and depends entirely upon the charity of friends in this City. Hugh Smith, against whom, it is said, proceedings will be commenced, is now in the City. He is a rich man, and was reputed to be wealthy before he was in any way associated with the members of the Ring. Connolly is safely out of the reach of the minions of the law, but it is believed that there is property belonging to him in the City which can be levied upon if the Sheriff is able to find it.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

THE DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE COMPLAINT AGAINST TWEED—AFFIDAVITS OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM AND OTHERS.

The new complaint brought by the people of the State against William M. Tweed and presented in yesterday's TIMES was sustained by several affidavits and schedules, which were referred to, but not printed. Most of these papers are mere repetitions of a large number of exhibits which appeared in one form or another at the time of, or following upon, and as a part of the overthrow of the Tweed power. The affidavit of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, the associate of the Attorney General in the prosecution of the suits, reviews the course which the action against Tweed and his associates has taken since indictments were found against them. This is given herewith in full. The points of the remaining affidavits, which contain no new facts, are also appended, while other papers—the order of arrest granted by Judge Davis, &c.—will be of interest, as completing the details of the new movement against the Ring. The following is Mr. Peckham's affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, counselor at law, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, this deponent, resides at No. 73 West Fifty-fifth street, in the said City, and now is, and ever since the month of October, in the year 1871, has been employed and actively engaged as an associate and assistant to the Attorney General of the State of New-York, in civil and criminal prosecutions against William M. Tweed, for and in respect of the frauds alleged against him in a complaint prepared under the directions of the said Attorney General, to be used in an action now about to be commenced, of which complaint the preceding papers are a true copy.

This deponent further saith that a former action was commenced in the year last aforesaid in the name of the people for the same alleged frauds, in which action the said William M. Tweed was a defendant, and was arrested and held to bail in that year in the sum of $1,000,000, which former action has recently been or will be discontinued; that during the first twelve months that such former action was pending the said William M. Tweed made strenuous efforts to procure a discharge from such arrest or a reduction of the amount of such bail; which efforts consisted of a motion to that effect before a Special Term of the Supreme Court and an unsuccessful appeal to the General Term from the denial thereof. And that the said William M. Tweed did not make or offer on such motion any affidavit or other evidence in exculpation of himself, or in denial, explanation, or qualification of any of the charges or statements of fact on which said arrest was founded, which were substantially the same that are more briefly and generally set forth in the complaint first above mentioned. This deponent further saith that subsequently to the year aforesaid the said William M. Tweed was indicted for many of the said alleged frauds, and in the year 1873 was convicted thereon in a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City and County of New-York, and sentenced to criminal imprisonment, and is now, under such conviction, a prisoner in the Penitentiary of the said City, but is prosecuting an attempt at deliverance therefrom on a habeas corpus sued out by him on certain technical grounds, the efficiency or inefficiency of which will soon be argued in the Court of Appeals. This deponent further saith that on the trial of said Tweed on said indictment evidence was given only in respect of fifty-one of the said sums of money mentioned in the schedule marked A, annexed to the said complaint, and that in respect of every one of such fifty-one items the jury on said trial severally found that the said defendant was guilty, and judgment was thereon rendered against him accordingly. And this deponent futher saith that the said Tweed was twice tried on said indictment, the jury not having rendered any verdict on the first trial. That said Tweed was elaborately defended by counsel on both occasions, and that the said Tweed was not suffered as a witness in his own behalf on either of the said trials in explanation of or concerning any money received by him from the Broadway Bank, or of any apparent or alleged connection by him with any of the sums of money mentioned in the said schedule marked A. This deponent further saith that the said former action was commenced about the close of the month next preceding the general election of November, 1871, and that at such election the said William M. Tweed was returned as a Senator duly elected to the Senate from one of the districts in the City and County of New-York; but this deponent is informed by general report, and from the public notoriety of the facts, believes the said William M. Tweed did not offer to take his seat as such Senator, and such seat accordingly remained vacant for the whole session of the Legislature. This deponent further saith that Richard B. Connolly, the Controller mentioned in the complaint aforesaid, and Peter B. Sweeny, who during the year 1871 was the President of the Department of Public Parks in said City, have both long since departed from this State, and are now, as this deponent is informed and believes, in parts unknown to this deponent or the public generally. And, from all the facts and circumstances which have come to this deponent's knowledge or information concerning the actings and doings of the said William M. Tweed in respect to the transactions mentioned in said complaint, and in respect to his connection with public affairs, this deponent has good reason to believe, and does verily believe that, in case the said William M. Tweed should, by any means, be liberated from his said criminal imprisonment, he, the said William M. Tweed will immediately depart from the State of New-York, and seek an asylum in some place beyond the reach of legal process issuing out of its courts. This deponent further saith, that immediately after the commencement of said former action, diligent efforts were made by the Attorney General to arrest Elbert A. Woodward, formerly an assistant or deputy clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York, but that he could not be found, and hath, as on diligent search this deponent is informed and verily believes, ever since been and still is beyond the limits of the State of New-York, and concealed in such manner that he cannot be found.

This deponent further saith, that at the commencement of said further action a schedule was annexed to the complaint therein marked schedule A, which corresponded in all respects with the schedule marked A annexed to the first above-mentioned complaint, except that certain miscellaneous small warrants, not intended to be questioned by the Attorney General, amounting in the aggregate to $113,583 52, were stricken out, reducing the total of such schedule from $6,312,541 37 to $6,198,957 85. And this deponent further saith that the schedules respectively marked E and F to this affidavit subjoined, are true copies of schedules respectively marked E and F, which were annexed to said former complaint. And he further saith, that the paper to this affidavit subjoined, and marked schedule H, is a true copy of an affidavit made for the purpose of obtaining an order of arrest in said former action, on the 24th day of October, 1871, before Edmund Elmendorf, Jr., notary public, by Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., now Governor of this State; that the complaint mentioned in such affidavit is the complaint in said former action; and that the three schedules, respectively marked A, E, and F, mentioned in said Tilden's said affidavit are the said three schedules so respectively marked A, E, and F, which were annexed to the said former complaint. And this deponent further saith, that the said original affidavit of said Tilden and the said former complaint, together with said schedules annexed to the same, were necessarily filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, as Clerk of the Supreme Court, and now remain of record with said Clerk in his office.

This deponent further saith that the said Richard B. Connolly was indicted in the said County on numerous of the said items mentioned in said first-mentioned schedule A, for having willfully neglected to audit or allow the same, and after his arrest, was admitted to bail in small amounts, amounting in the aggregate to less than $20,000, by a Judge of the Supreme Court who hath since been removed for malversation in office by the Court of Impeachments, and said Connolly having thereupon departed from the State, he, the said Connolly, was not further prosecuted on said indictments. This deponent further saith that since October, A. D. 1871, James H. Ingersoll, named in such schedule A, was presented in several indictments for crimes in respect to obtaining various portions of the moneys mentioned in the warrants made payable to, or indorsed to, Ingersoll & Co., mentioned in said schedule A. And also in another indictment for forging the indorsement of a warrant issued on behalf of the County of New-York, payable to certain persons who were alleged to have been ignorant of the claim and its allowance. That on said latter indictment the said Ingersoll was convicted by the verdict of a jury at an Oyer and Terminer, in the City and County of New-York, in the year 1873, and was thereupon sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, where he now is so imprisoned. This deponent says, that as counsel, he was actively engaged on behalf of the people in all the cases, civil and criminal, in this affidavit mentioned. That he hath been ever since October, 1871, aforesaid, investigating all records, books, and transactions which he could discover to have any connection with the transactions mentioned in the preceding copy complaint, and the moneys therein referred to as having been obtained through the formal audits in such complaint, and its schedule A referred to; and upon and by reason of such investigations as aforesaid this deponent hath good reason to believe that all the claims mentioned in the schedule marked A, annexed to the preceding copy complaint, were false, fictitious, and fraudulent; were well known to be so by William M. Tweed and James Watson, deceased, and were made up by the directions of said Tweed and Watson in pursuance of a fraudulent conspiracy between them to effect the frauds in such complaint and schedule mentioned; that no one of such claims was ever examined, passed upon, or in any way audited by the aforementioned Tweed, Connolly, and Mayor Hall, acting together; and that the said three persons never met together in reference to said claims, or any of them, except on the one occasion mentioned in such complaint. This deponent further saith, that in all the numerous contentions and controversies that have arisen and been moved concerning the alleged frauds aforesaid, this deponent never heard or knew it to be asserted or pretended, according to his present recollection, that any of the claims mentioned in the said copy complaint, or its schedule A, was ever audited or passed upon at any meeting of the three Auditors aforesaid.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 20, 1875.
EDM'D ELMENDORF, JR.,
Notary Public, New-York City.

THE OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits were also made by Edward W. Baxter and John E. Leman, furniture manufacturers, of Nos. 202 and 204 Canal street; Edward Bull, carpet department of A. T. Stewart & Co.; Daniel Tyrell, cabinet-maker, of No. 73 Grand street; John C. Masterson, builder of Tammany Hall; George W. Smith, clerk in the office of Gov. Tilden; Arthur E. Smith, book-keeper, Broadway Bank; Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer; Stephen C. Lynes, book-keeper, employed in the Finance Department; Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State; John H. Keyser, the plumber, and John McBride Davidson, manufacturer of safes. The following is the substance of the various affidavits, the facts of which were long since published in full in THE TIMES:

Edward W. Baxter and John E. Leman's affidavits recite that the value of the furniture in the new Court-House did not exceed $97,500.

Edward Bull's affidavit recites that the value of the carpets in the new Court-House did not exceed $12,000.

Daniel Tyrell's affidavit recites that the value of the cabinet work in the new Court-House was $132,375.

John C. Masterson's affidavit recites that the plaster work on the new Court-house could have been done for $50,000.

George W. Smith's affidavit recites that he examined the accounts of Ingersoll & Co., Andrew J. Garvey, and of William M. Tweed, in the Broadway Bank—[all of which have been published.]

Arthur E. Smith's affidavit recites that he found the deposit tickets left at the Broadway Bank to the credit of Tweed, and pointed out many of them to Mr. Tilden as being in the handwriting of Woodward.

Andrew J. Garvey's affidavit recites that he made out bills at first fifteen per cent. in excess of their true value, and paid the excess to Tweed; that the money was paid to Tweed through Woodward; that the excess was increased afterward to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.; that claims of the deponent against individual members of the Ring were included in bills made out against the County; that deponent never shared in the excess, which was retained by Watson and Woodward, and disposed of by them.

Stephen C. Lynes' affidavit recites that there was never but one meeting of the Special Board of Audit; that he believes that none of the vouchers stolen from the Court-house were sworn to, as required by law, and that Woodward was a hanger-on at the Court-house for a year before procuring a salaried position, and had inherited property amounting to not more than $20,000, which was his sole lawful property.

John H. Keyser's affidavit recites that he was called upon by James Watson, then County Auditor, and Elbert A. Woodward, then Deputy Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, to collect together his bills and put them into new form, and to add to them a certain sum; that he did so under their direction, and added thirty-three and one-half per cent. to his claims at the request of said Woodward and Watson; that he never verified any of said bills never presented any one of them for audit to the Board of Audit for 1870, or to any of the members thereof, and that he never authorized any one else to present them; that he did not receive the money in said bills.

John McB. Davidson's affidavit recites, that he was a witness in the criminal trial of William M. Tweed; that he knew Woodward, Watson, and Tweed; that this County was indebted to his firm for safes; that bills for the same were rendered at various times; that after a few days he would be notified by Woodward or by Watson that his money was ready; that he would then go into Watson's room, and that Watson would hand him a warrant turned face downward and request him to indorse the same; that he would do so, and that Watson would retain the warrant; that Watson would then give him the amount of his bill. This affidavit also contains the amounts paid to Mr. Davidson and the amounts in the warrants indorsed, as previously published.

Samuel J. Tilden's affidavit, which forms schedule "H," recites that at the request of Andrew H. Green he investigated the accounts of the National Broadway Bank; that in that investigation he discovered transactions between Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, and William M. Tweed, and prepared a statement of those transactions, which constitutes schedule F.

A number of schedules, of which the following is an abstract, were filed with the affidavits: Schedule F shows the whole amount of the warrants to be $6,312,541 37. The deposits by Ingersoll amounted to $3,549,329 18, less transfer from Garvey, $47,744 18. The deposits by A. J. Garvey amounted to $3,581,254 26, less transfers from Ingersoll to Woodward, $1,817,467 49, and transfers from Garvey to Woodward, $731,871 01. The amount of warrants deposited by the New-York Printing Company was $384,395 19, and the warrants deposited by Ingersoll in the Bowery Bank amounted to $103,648 68. These sums, with miscellaneous small warrants amounting to $113,583 52, make up the total amount of the warrants. Ingersoll deposited a check of Garvey for $47,744, and the amount of Ingersoll's check paid over to Woodward was $1,817,467. The amount of Ingersoll's checks paid to parties not traced was $1,731,861 69. The checks paid over to Woodward by Garvey amounted to $731,871 01, and the amount of Garvey's checks to parties not traced was $397,798 03. Woodward paid over to William M. Tweed, in checks deposited in Woodward's handwriting, $932,858 50. The amount of Woodward's checks to parties not traced was $2,649,195 76. William M. Tweed received from the New-York Printing Company $104,333 64, making the total sum traced directly to him $1,037,192 14.

Schedule E is a list of the parties who received the proceeds of warrants drawn for allowances made by special Board of Audit as summarized in schedule F, which is given in full.

C is the blank form of certification; D is the blank form of warrant; schedule A is a list of the alleged County liabilities pretended to have been audited by the Special Board of Audit; schedule B is a blank revenue bond of the County of New-York.

UNDERTAKING AN ATTACHMENT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against William M. Tweed, defendant.—The above-named plaintiff having applied to one of the Justices of this Court for a warrant of attachment against the property of the above-named defendant, for wrongfully obtaining and securing money and property belonging to the County of New-York, and for wrongfully converting money belonging to the County of New-York while holding a public office. We, Andrew H. Green, of No. 1 Fifth avenue, of the City of New-York, and Artemus S. Cady, of No. 469 West Twenty-third street in said City, do undertake, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, in the sum of $500, that if said defendant recover judgment in this action, or that said defendant be set aside by order of the court, the above-named plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the above-named defendant, and all damages which the said defendant may sustain by said attachment not exceeding the sum above mentioned.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 3, 1875.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
A. S. CADY.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Andrew H. Green, of No. 1 Fifth avenue, in said City, one of the subscribers to the foregoing undertaking, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and freeholder within this State, and is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over all his debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1875.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Artemus S. Cady, of No. 469 West Twenty-third street, in said City, one of the subscribers to the foregoing undertaking, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and freeholder within this State, and is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over all his debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution.

A. S. CADY.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1875.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—I certify that on this 3d day of April, 1875, before me personally appeared the above-named Andrew H. Green and A. S. Cady, to me personally known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the above undertaking, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

DANIEL SEYMOUR,
Notary Public, New-York County.

UNDERTAKING AN ARREST.

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Whereas the plaintiff above named is about to commence an action entitled as above, and is about to ask for an order of arrest against the defendant, William M. Tweed, now, therefore, the undersigned, Theodore E. Studley, residing at No. 71 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, hereby undertakes to, and with the defendant, William M. Tweed, that if the defendant recover judgment the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, not exceeding the sum of $1,000.

(Signed) THEODORE E. STUDLEY.

March 20, 1875.

State, City, and County of New-York: On this the 20th day of March, 1875, before me came Theodore E. Studley, to me personally known to be the same person described in, and who executed, the foregoing undertaking, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. (Signed,) NOAH DAVIS,
Justice Supreme Court.

City and County of New-York: Theodore E. Studley, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is a householder in the City of New-York, and the person described in the foregoing bond, and that he is worth the sum of $2,000 over and above all his debts and liabilities and property exempt from execution. (Signed,) THEODORE E. STUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 20, 1875.
(Signed,) NOAH DAVIS, Justice Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with others.*

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he was retained and acted as associate counsel and assistant to the Attorney General for the plaintiff in the above entitled action from its commencement to the present time; that the action was brought for the alleged wrongful and fraudulent obtaining of moneys; that the defendant Tweed has answered, but that he has set up no cross demand or counter claim or claim for affirmative relief; that the action as against said Tweed is at issue but has not been tried nor any judgment entered therein as between said Tweed and any other party.

(Signed,) WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1875.
(Signed,) DANIEL SEYMOUR, (L.S.)
Notary Public, New-York.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in the City Hall, new County Court-house, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1875, present, Hon. Noah Davis, Justice:

The People of the State of New-York vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded with others.—On reading and filing the affidavit of Wheeler H. Peckham, and on motion of the Attorney General, it is ordered that this action be and the same is hereby discontinued as against the said defendant Tweed. Ordered further, that the plaintiffs pay to the said defendant, or his attorney, his costs of this action upon taxation thereof.

Enter. N. DAVIS, J. S. C.

Indorsed as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c.*—Affidavit and order of discontinuance.

D. PRATT, Attorney General.

Filed April 6, 1875.

THE ORDER OF ARREST.

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above-named defendant, William M. Tweed, and that the case is one mentioned in section 179 of the Code of Procedure, and the plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in this action, William M. Tweed, and to hold him to bail in the sum of three million dollars and to return this order to the Attorney General, at an office styled Bureau of Municipal Correction, in charge of Wheeler H. Peckham, No. 18 Wall street, on the 20th day of April, 1875.

NOAH DAVIS,
Judge Supreme Court.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

COMMERCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE BREAK BETWEEN THE PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA COMPANIES—STATEMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES.

In reply to an inquiry concerning the existing troubles between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Mr. Trenor W. Park, the President of the former, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that although it was true that his company had given notice to the Pacific Mail Company that the present contract existing between them would be abrogated at the expiration of ninety days, he did not apprehend that there would be any serious difficulty in the matter. The only point of difference between the companies was on the question of through freights. The present contract was entered into while the Pacific Mail was running in opposition to the Union Pacific, and was not adapted to the present condition of affairs. It had always been the desire of the Panama Company to run in connection with the Pacific Mail, and they hoped to continue to do so. Last year the Panama Railroad had carried about 3,800 tons of freight in connection with the Pacific Mail, for which about $31,000 had been received. All the Panama Company wanted was that the same business they had last year should be given them this year, that is to say, that they should have the same number of tons of freight, to be paid for at the rate agreed upon in their contract, the Pacific Mail to make the rates. Their action in giving notice that they would not continue their contract was because a proposition to guarantee them 2,400 tons of freight for which $24,000 were to be paid had been made to them since the combination of the Pacific Mail, and the Union Pacific had been effected. This had not been considered right by his company, as they thought they ought to have a fair share of the business. Mr. Smith said that so far as he himself was concerned—and he could say the same of every member of the board—it was the general desire to come to an arrangement with the Pacific Mail and make a close connection with it, and if it was not done it would be because the Union Pacific, having the control of the Pacific Mail, would divert the business over the Union Pacific Road, and thus force the Panama Railroad to make a connection with some other line of steamers. Mr. Smith further said that his company had already had application from one English and two American lines of steamers to establish a connection with California, which could easily be done within thirty days, as it required but eight steamers, three on the Atlantic side, and five on the Pacific. A connection with any but an American line of steamers would be out of the question, however, as under the construction of an act of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury some years ago, the traffic with California by the way of Panama had been put on the same footing as coasting business.

Mr. Sidney Dillon said that in his opinion the Panama Company had acted in too great haste, and had been wiser had they allowed matters to move along until they had seen how the contract should work under the new arrangement. His desire had been to have the united interests work harmoniously together, and he was sorry that an interruption had occurred. The Union Pacific would protect the Pacific Mail if necessary, and it should not suffer. He hoped, however, that matters might be arranged, and everything be placed on a satisfactory basis.

In regard to the alleged defalcation in China, he said he could not say anything definite about it. He did not believe there had been any defalcation, and thought that everything would be satisfactorily explained. The account might have been overdrawn, but that did not signify of itself that there was anything wrong.

A POLICE CAPTAIN DYING.

Capt. John J. Williamson, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was reported yesterday to be in a dying condition, and his death is hourly expected. Capt. Williamson is over seventy-five years of age, and is one of the oldest Captains in the force, both in point of age and length of service. He was appointed a member of the Police force on the organization of the Metropolitan Police in 1857, and, being a stanch Republican, rose rapidly from the ranks until he reached the position which he at present occupies. He was in command of the Fourteenth Precinct for a number of years, and when his growing infirmities and failing health necessitated his transfer to a less active sphere of duty, he was placed in command of the Third Precinct, where he remained until a few months ago, when, on the general transfer of Captains, he was sent to the Thirty-first Precinct. He is now suffering from general debility, and the attending physicians give no hopes of his recovery. The news of his illness gave rise to universal regret among his associates in the Police Department.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 7.—A deputation of employes from the Redpath Sugar Refinery accompany Mr. Devlin, M. P., to Ottawa, to lay the state of the sugar trade before the Government, and ask for such amendments to the tariff as would allow the company to continue its operations.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 7.—It is probable the Government will accede to the request of the tea merchants, and give them twelve months' reimposition of duty, to enable them to clear off their stocks.

EASTER IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE HOLIDAY.

UNPROPITIOUSNESS OF THE SEASON—A CHANGE OF MONTH DESIRED—INCIDENTS—RITUALISTIC PROCEEDINGS—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

Easter, as you know, is one of the chief holidays of England. Parliament is up for a few days' rest, Ministers are scattered at their country-houses, and the upper world generally has taken wings to itself. Any emptiness which may be caused in town on this account is, however, fully compensated by the plentiful arrival of country cousins. Yesterday, being Good Friday, there was a general stoppage of business, which to-day in a great measure continues, and to-morrow and Monday will give two other idle days. In fact, most people will not settle down again to work till at least the middle of next week. A respite from labor of this kind is, no doubt, a healthy and useful incident in the life of a busy nation, though it may be doubted whether it would not be more comfortable if everybody did not want to make holiday at exactly the same time. The most unfortunate thing, however, is that the holiday comes at a season when, as a rule, the weather is particularly unfavorable for its enjoyment. Generally, Easter is the most miserable part of the year: east winds, leaden skies, and dust or rain are its usual characteristics. In London, which is a vast hot-house, with its warm bricks and innumerable fires, there is usually by the end of March a fair show of fresh vegetation, and the privet is out, the almond-tree blossoms are beginning to blush, and, if it be a late Easter, perhaps the lilac or the laburnum may have given signs of vitality. Moreover, in the parks, which are cultivated at great expense, and in an artificial way akin to that of a conservatory, the grass is already in brilliant color, and there is a pretty show of crocuses and other early flowers, in addition to the profuse evergreens of all the year. But if you go only a few miles out of town, you find the appearance of the country much more backward, and down in the real country the land is still dark with black mold, the trees bare, and the grass in a shabby, half-withered state. At the sea-side there are chill breezes and wet fogs; and generally the charm of rural scenery is wanting. Yet everybody feels bound to take a jaunt, because this is the only chance that will for some time occur of doing so. This year Easter has fallen particularly early, almost as early, indeed, as it can fall, and the consequence is that people are forced out of town when town is really much pleasanter than the country. Then the schools, too, are emptied after the pupils have been scarcely more than a few weeks at their lessons, so that they were quite unsettled by a premature break. In short, this is, on every ground, an exceedingly inconvenient time for holiday-making, and the only reason why it should be adhered to is that it is an old festival of the Church, the date of which is fixed in a very ridiculous and equivocal manner. Nothing on the face of it can be more obviously absurd than that a historical anniversary should be treated as a movable feast; but of course there is no reason why people who want to go to church should not go to church when they like. The grievance is that what may do very well for a holy day should be forced upon other people as a holiday.

PUBLIC OPINION.

For some years a feeling has been growing up that Easter is rather a nuisance. Indeed, conviction on this point has got so far that even the cautious and orthodox *Times* has uttered a protest on the subject; and there could hardly be a more striking proof than this of the revolutionary tendencies of the age. There is, I suppose, not the slightest chance of any change in this respect being made during the present generation, for the clergy are sure to cling to Easter as one of their last planks, and a great many dull, jog-trot people will be thrown into pretty much the same alarmed state of mind as Henny Penny was in the humorous story when a leaf from a tree fell on her head and made her fancy that the world was coming to an end. Still, it is something that the folly of the thing should be plainly pointed out. The question which the *Times* asks is why all the world should be exposed to the risk of a miserable and perhaps dangerous holiday at the caprice of an arbitrary ecclesiastical calendar, founded on a "full moon," which is not to be found in the heavens, and is, in fact, a mere fiction invented by an ingenious Pope. It will probably shock a good many Protestants to find that they have so long submitted to be humbugged in this way; but apart from this, there is common sense in the argument of the *Times* as to the folly of making such purely secular matters as the Parliamentary recess, the legal vacation, and generally the first break in the year's work, depend on arrangements made for ecclesiastical purposes three centuries ago. It is no longer possible to ignore the fact that Easter has ceased to be practically recognized in this country as a religious festival. A minority, no doubt, go to church and eat salt fish, but the great body of the people regard Easter justly as the first holiday in the year. It may be expected that the article in the *Times* will produce an outcry from the clergy, who will of course declare that any change in such a sacred institution is sure to turn everything upside down; but in reality there is no reason for meddling with Easter at all. Let it be as it is, and let those who choose observe it; but let the public holiday be fixed in April or May. In any case the agitation of this question is a remarkable sign of the times.

THE WEATHER—SPECIAL OBSERVANCES.

As it happens, the weather this Easter has been less ungenial than usual, and the churches have accordingly been all the more deserted, while the excursion trains have been proportionately crowded. What the great body of people did was to try to enjoy themselves as best they could in a worldly way; but there was also an abundant variety of religious services. I hardly know whether the consumption of hot cross-buns or the distribution of Easter eggs, containing little scent bottles or sweet trinkets, should be included under this category; but there can be no doubt that this part of the rites was fully done justice to. At the docks in the east of London the Portuguese and South American sailors went through the ceremony of flogging Judas Iscariot with much gusto. It is needless to say that Judas appeared only in effigy—a life-sized figure of a man dressed in sailor's costume, with jack-boots, and labeled with his name. It is first suspended at the mast-head, next carried three times round the deck, and then tied to the capstan and belabored with knotted ropes by the whole crew, amid yells and shouting. When the clothes have been cut away in shreds, the block is thrown into the water, and finally chopped up into little pieces and put into the galley fire, the dock regulations not allowing it to be publicly burned. Another old ceremony on Good Friday, which is still kept up, was for sixty of the younger scholars of Christ's Hospital to go to Allhallows' Church, and receive each a pocket of raisins, a bun, and a new penny. Sums of a shilling and sixpence were also given to a number of poor people. At the parish church of St. Bartholomew the Great twenty-one sixpences were dropped over a grave in the churchyard and scrambled for by the poor, among whom widows had the precedence. This is done in accordance with a will some seven centuries old, which has been lost; so the parish finds the money. There are a great many of those idle and mischievous bequests in London. The Maunday money, which is distributed in the name of the Queen at this season, is of a similar character. There is a special production of four-penny, three-penny, two-penny, and penny pieces for this purpose at the Mint. They differ from ordinary coins of the same value in some respects, and are of more delicate manufacture. The total weight of coins thus issued is sixty pounds Troy, the value being £198. Some of it is sent to the Bank of England, some to the Queen, and some allowed to be purchased by officers of the Mint and others; the rest goes to the poor. Sets of Maunday money are eagerly purchased by coin-collectors, and though they are legally current, they seldom come into circulation, on account of the factitious value which they derive from their scarcity.

RITUALISTS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Ritualists yesterday did their best to attract congregations. Placards were posted in profusion, and circulated as handbills, thus inscribed: "Good X Friday.—Is it nothing to you, Oh! all ye that pass by! Your Lord was crucified for you on Good Friday. Dare you meet him in judgment if you do not keep Good Friday?" At St. Alban's, Holborn, the church of Mr. Mackonochie, the great Ritualist hero and martyr, who has been censured by the Privy Council, there were in the morning, services for children, to whom the priests delivered a series of addresses, each of ten minutes' duration. Afterward there was a similar service—it is called the three hours' agony—for adults. The pictures, altars, &c., were completely veiled, and there was no orchestral music. In various parts of London the Ritualists also went through the ceremony known as the "Way of the Cross," which is an imitation of the Roman Catholic Stations of the Cross. A clergyman at the head of a procession marched through several of the chief streets, carrying a crucifix wrapped in crape, and halting at intervals to pray, while an attendant exhibited a large colored picture representing an incident of the Passion. At the Roman Catholic Church at Kensington there was a "Three Hours' Agony,"—the original copied by the Ritualists—consisting of half-hour discourses, at the end of which the tabernacle door was thrown open, the altar lamp extinguished, and the church thrown into darkness and desolation. Messrs. Moody and Sankey also attracted large crowds by their peculiar entertainment. A great trade is being done in hymn-books and American organs, but the audiences rather fall off.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

The theatres are, of course, closed on Good Friday, but the Good Templars have, for some years, been allowed the use of one for a musical entertainment. This year, however, the Lord Chamberlain has issued a prohibition, and has been consequently very fiercely denounced by the Templars, who are not particularly temperate in language. A curious illustration of the amenities of theatrical licensing is the Messrs. Sanger. The circus people yesterday gave their equestrian entertainment in the open air before a rowdy mob at Wormwood Scrubs, which they would not have been allowed to do in an orderly theatre.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN THE NEW-JERSEY SENATE—THE LIBERTY OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND PROTECTORY BILLS DEFEATED—THE LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN TO-MORROW—THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

The warmest and probably the ablest of the discussions held during this session took place this morning over the bill introduced by Senator Abbett, and known as the "Liberty of Religious Worship" bill. The bill provided for the admission to the State penal institutions, for the purpose of the religious instruction of the inmates, of priests and ministers of all denominations, and for worship by so many of the inmates as desired it separate and apart from the other inmates. The act was championed by Senator Abbett, while Senator Taylor, President of the Senate, led the opposition to it. After a long discussion, in which nearly all the Senators took part, the question was put and the bill was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Abbett, Cornish, Dayton, Potts, (Republican,) Scovell, (Republican)—5.

NAYS—Blackwell, Hendrickson, Hopper, Madden, Smith, Democrats, and Hill, Hopkins, Jarrard, Leaming, Newkirk, Schultze, Taylor, Thorne, Willets, Wood, Republicans—15.

Immediately afterward the bill for the incorporation of the New-Jersey Catholic Protectory was called up on its final passage. The bill as passed by the House made the Protectory one of the State reformatories, but the Senate committee amended it so as to divest it of all State recognition, and when it same up for passage to-day it was, like the other, defeated, the vote standing 8 to 12.

The day for final adjournment has been fixed. The Democratic House, who have been holding out in the interest of joint meeting, caucused the question on Tuesday evening, and again yesterday morning. As a result of the caucus, a resolution was yesterday introduced into the House fixing Friday next at noon as the time for the final adjournment. The House passed the resolution. It was taken to the Senate and immediately carried by an unanimous vote.

The Hudson River Tunnel bill elicited a lengthy discussion in the Senate this afternoon. Gen. Scovell opposed its passage on the ground that the terminus of the State system of railroads, at present within the State, would be in New-York if the tunnel should be constructed. Senators Hill and Hopper on the ground that the Tunnel Company had infringed on franchises of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. Senator Abbett said that the bill had been so amended as to be unobjectionable. The company were authorized only to carry passengers through the tunnel, and are cut off from carrying freight. The vote had been partly taken when, on motion of Senator Potts, the bill was laid over for an amendment, requiring the company to file a bond for $100,000, for the payment to persons whose property is taken or damaged by the building of the tunnel of the amount of such damage. The amendment was adopted.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Emigrant Society, Frederick Schack presiding, held a meeting at No. 13 Broadway yesterday afternoon, when, from the reports submitted, it appeared that during the past month 2,185 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, of whom 1,462 were from Prussia, 173 from Bavaria, and 107 from Alsace and Lorraine. Since the 1st of February 5,107 German steerage passengers were landed at Castle Garden, a falling off of 603 compared with the first three months of last year. The Relief Committee during the past month aided 1,386 poor and destitute German immigrants, at an expense of $2,601 95, and $2,000 were appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month. About fifty new members were elected, and donations were received from several members; one to the amount of $100 was from the German Consulate General, and a check for $100 was received from a retiring member of the Board of Directors. Medical treatment was extended to seventy-seven poor patients during the past month.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Coleman House.

Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, is at the Sturtevant House.

Inspector General R. B. Marcy, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Bishop Thomas F. Hendricken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. De Pestel, Dutch Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Consul at London, is at the Brevoort House.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Franklin Haven, Jr., United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

REPORTS ON THE CASES OF OFFENDING BROTHERS—APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEWARK, JERSEY CITY, ELIZABETH, NEWTON, AND MORRISTOWN DISTRICTS.

Yesterday's session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in Trinity Church, York street, Jersey City, was opened with prayer by Rev. A. H. Belles. Bishop Bowman presided. The committee in the case of Rev. J. B. Heward reported they found that he had published some statements in reference to his church which were unwarranted by the facts, and also that he had made some very severe severe reflections on some of the members of the church which were not altogether deserved. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Rev. Matthias F. Swayne reported that the accused, who ran into debt to the amount of $1,700, pursued his business in unministerial and highly censurable manner. After much discussion, it was decided to keep the brother on trial for a year. The committee in the case of Rev. J. A. Owen, against whom charges of heresy had been preferred, reported that they disapproved of his sentiments as expressed in two published articles, but in consideration of his having expressed a firm belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Church, they recommended that his character be passed. The report of the committee was finally adopted.

In the evening Bishop Bowman announced the following appointments:

Newark District—A. L. Brice, Presiding Elder. Newark—Halsey Street Church, L. R. Dunn; Franklin Street, R. S. Arndt; Clinton Street, J. M. Wheeler; Union Street, A. H. Tuttle; Central Church, H. Spellmeyer; Eighth Avenue, T. Walter; St. Paul's, Houston street, C. M. Sims; Trinity, N. Van Sant; St. Luke's, J. Coyle; Wesley Chapel, East Newark, J. Cowins; Roseville, J. D. Blain; Centenary, C. R. Barnes; St. John's, D. Jones; Strawbridge, W. R. Kiefer; South Market Street; (to be supplied;) Bergen Street, S. D. Jones; Irvington, J. O. Rogers; Middleville; (to be supplied;) Springfield and Millburn, F. Lummis; Orange, First Church, J. J. Reed; Calvary Church, J. B. Faulk; South Orange, J. Cranford; Maplewood, (to be supplied;) Madison, J. K. Burr; Green Village, (to be supplied;) Chatham, (to be supplied;) Summit, C. C. Winans; New-Providence, J. Ayers; Persipanny, G. F. Apgar; Whippany, (to be supplied;) Livingston, (to be supplied;) Boonton, M. B. Wigg; Whitehall, E. Meachem; Clinton and Pinebrook, M. C. Reed; Verona, J. E. Hancock; Little Falls, A. T. Compton; Montclair, G. W. Smith; Bloomfield, E. W. Barr; Franklin, J. P. Fort; Belleville, R. Johns; Arlington, (to be supplied.)

Jersey City District.—Richard Van Horne, Presiding Elder; Jersey City, Trinity, John Atkinson; St. Paul's, D. R. Lowerie; Hedding, J. L. G. McKown; Centenary, J. A. Fitzgerald; Emory, S. Van Benschoten; Lafayette, C. S. Coit; Simpson, William Tunison; Palisades, George Winser; West End, Thomas H. Jacobs; James' Church, M. F. Warner; Waverly, A. J. Palmer; West Side Avenue, S. P. Hammond; Linden Avenue, J. W. Leran; Bayonne, W. S. Galloway; Hoboken, First Church, J. R. Bryan; Free Tabernacle, J. B. Brady; Hackensack, First Church, J. R. Adams; Asbury, J. H. Daly; Arcola, Thomas Hall; Rutherford Park, J. A. Owen; Passaic, William Day; Nitch, Brookdale and Clifton, J. K. Timbrell; Paterson, Cross Street, G. F. Dickinson; Prospect Street, J. S. Gilbert; Market Street, W. N. Searles; Paterson Avenue, W. H. Dickerson; Grace Church, R. Harcourt; Paterson Circuit, to be supplied by S. M. Decker; Bloomingdale and Pompton, J. F. Dodd; New-Prospect, R. B. Collins; Campgaw, Albert A. King; Wortendyke, Theodore D. Frazee; Wesley Chapel, Ladentown, J. H. Robertson; Monsey, Saddle River, and Suffern, John H. Hays; Spring Valley and Middletown, Elbert Clement; Hillsdale and Park Ridge, E. M. Gaston; Haverstraw, Charles Larne; West Haverstraw, W. Chamberlain; Stony Point, H. J. Hayter; Johnstown, A. McMurtrie; Rockland Lake, T. E. Gordon; Nyack, J. R. Daniels; Palisades, Piermont, and Tappan, W. Stout; Englewood, F. N. Bebout; Bonnsville and Bull's Ferry, J. Campbell.

Elizabeth District.—J. T. Crane, Presiding Elder. Elizabeth, Elizabeth Avenue Church, R. B. Yard; Fulton street, J. W. Young; St. Paul's, J. Montgomery; Park Church, W. L. Hoagland; Cranford, E. F. Bisco; Westfield, C. S. Ryman; Rahway, First Church, A. Craig; Second Church, T. H. Landon; Metuchen, P. G. Blight; Woodbridge, R. B. Lockwood; Perth Amboy, J. A. Kingsbury; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Dunellen, J. M. Marshall; Bound Brook, L. Parsons; Mount Horeb, G. T. Jackson; Staten Island, St. Pauls, J. P. Daney; Bethel, H. D. Opdyke; St. Marks, A. Van Deusen; Woodrow, M. Relyea; Asbury, W. H. McCormick; Grace Church, W. G. Gill; Mariners' Harbor, A. M. Palmer; Trinity, J. B. Taylor; Kingsley, H. M. Simpson; Somerville, E. S. Jamison; Millstone, J. O. Winner; Sergeantsville, R. Thomas; Kingwood, L. F. Burgess; Flemington, S. J. Morris; Rodington, J. P. W. Blattenberger; Mechanicsville, W. C. Nelson.

Newton District.—S. H. Opdyke, Presiding Elder. Newton, J. G. Boswell; Andover, J. Thomas; Stanhope and Waterloo, C. E. Walter; Tranquility, J. M. Cole; Hope, J. Tyndall; Mount Hermon, A. R. Shaw; Columbia and Hainesburg, J. B. Matthews; Blairstown, T. C. Mayham; Stillwater and Swartswood, A. L. Smith; Wallpack and Millbrook, J. W. Barrett; Hainesville, D. A. Frambes; Middle Smithfield, J. W. Hartpence; Milford, R. W. Copeland; Port Jervis, J. A. Monroe; Oakland, E. M. Crasto; Otisville, E. H. Conklin; Centreville and Greenville, G. Miller; Vernon and Glenwood, W. H. Hagerty; Deckertown and Wantage, E. V. King; Branchville and Frankfort Plains, W. McCain; Lafayette, W. W. Voorhees; Sparta, C. A. Wambaugh; Stockholm and Newfoundland, F. Bloom.

Morristown District—T. H. Smith, Presiding Elder. Morristown, D. W. Bartine; Dover, F. B. Rooney; Rockaway, W. E. Blakeslee; Deuville and Rockaway Valley, J. B. Howard; Hibernia, A. H. Belles; Tebo, W. H. McBride; Port Oram, T. Rowlings; Walnut Grove and Millbrook, J. T. Michael; Succasunna, G. H. Winans; Flanders and Drakestown, C. H. Doolittle; Hackettstown, C. E. Little; Vienna and Janes' Chapel, P. D. Day; Buttsville and Free Union, H. Litts; Oxford, J. P. McCauley; Summerfield and Montana to be supplied; Mount Bethel and Mount Lebanon, G. W. Newton; Anderson and Port Colden, W. H. Ruth; Washington, M. E. Ellison; Broadway, A. L. Wilson; Pleasant Valley, T. T. Campfield; Belvidere, J. J. Morrow; Phillippsburg, First Church, D. Walters; Wesley Chapel and Green's Bridge, B. F. Randolph; Bloomsbury and Finesville, J. W. Dally; Frenchtown and Milford, E. M. Griffeth; Everettstown and Little York, H. Bice; Asbury and Bethlehem, S. D. Decker; Quakertown, G. W. Horton; Clarksville, C. S. Woodruff; Junction, J. A. Dickson; Union and Pattenburg, D. Halloran; High Bridge and Lebanon, J. Faull; Cokesburg and California, A. N. Barris; New-Germantown and Fairmount, J. Mead; Peapack and Chester, F. H. Runyon; Basking Ridge and Cross Roads, S. P. Lacey; Pleasant Plains and Sterling, T. Sharp; Clinton, J. N. Vansant; Bernardsville, C. Clarke, Jr.; Merdham, J. N. Keys.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CONFERENCE.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT MERIDEN, CONN., YESTERDAY—ORGANIZING FOR THE SESSION—REPORTS FROM ELDERS, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began at the church of that denomination in this city this morning, Bishop Andrews presiding. After the reading of the Scriptures by the Bishop, the 213th hymn was sung and Rev. B. M. Adams and Rev. D. Field offered prayer. The Lord's Supper was then administered to the entire conference, and also the lay members present, by the Presiding Elders, assisted by several aged clergymen. Bishop Andrews, after brief remarks expressive of his pleasure at presiding at the conference of which he was recently a member, declared that it was open for the transaction of business. Rev. D. A. Goodsell, after calling the roll, was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. W. H. Simonson, D. O. Ferris, and Charles Bachman, were chosen Assistant Secretaries. Bishop Andrews announced that Rev. T. H. Lightboure, of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. A. H. Wyatt, of the Erie Conference, had been transferred to this conference. The hours for holding the daily sessions were fixed at 9 A. M., closing at 12 M. The rules of order in operation at the last session were adopted to govern the debates of the present meeting. After appointing the usual standing committees, Rev. N. Mead was elected Conference Treasurer, to receive the funds for the various benevolent societies indorsed by the conference, which amount annually to $50,000.

Rev. Charles Fletcher and Rev. C. B. Sing, Presiding Elders of the North and South Long Island Districts, described the operations of the churches during the past year. Revivals had occurred, and churches and parsonages had been built and improved in various localities, yet they had not been as extensive as in former years. But little sickness had been experienced by the preachers engaged in the districts. The characters of all the preachers in those districts were examined and passed.

This evening the conference sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Boole.

A NEW PASTOR FOR THE MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. William J. Tucker, of Manchester, N. H., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of this City, of which Rev. Dr. William Adams was pastor for so many years. Mr. Tucker is a young man of marked pulpit powers, and has been exceptionally successful during the eight years of his settlement at Manchester. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1861, and spent three years at Andover Theological Seminary. During the past few years he has received a number of calls to important pulpits in the larger cities, but has uniformly declined them until now.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A SERIES OF CONTRADICTIONS OF TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

THE EXTENT OF DEFENDANT'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. WOODHULL—HE PRONOUNCED "SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS" A DASTARDLY PUBLICATION—HIS INTERVIEW WITH TILTON ON THE SPRINGFIELD TRAIN—ELABORATE EXPLANATION OF THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER—THE CHARGES OF THE BOWEN LETTER FALSE—HIS TREATMENT OF THE WOODHULL SCANDAL—THE OCCASION WHEN TILTON READ THE "TRUE STORY" TO HIM.

Mr. Beecher's testimony yesterday had the same features which have characterized it from the beginning. His utterances appear to proceed from every well-spring of feeling and passion, and his manner keeps pace with his utterances. At one time the tears are welling from his eyes and his voice is husky with emotion; at another, wit and humor beam all over his face. He is by turns deliberate and impetuous, ardent and calm, reposedly dignified and eagerly declamatory. During that portion of yesterday's testimony in which he explains the feelings under which were written the notable letter which contains the phrases "step down and out," "the ragged edge," and kindred expressions, he seemed to be removed beyond all legal trammels, and gave full vent to his eloquence. He even quoted Scripture, in his own impassioned way, and yet no legal objection was interposed.

The proceedings did not commence until nearly 11:15, and then there was a reference to the testimony of Mr. Cleveland, who is to go to the country for some days to see if his health may not so far improve as to permit his examination in court.

Mr. Beecher's examination was then resumed at the point at which it broke off on Tuesday, namely, the interview of the witness with Mrs. Woodhull when she sought to have him preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. The interview, he said, took place at Mr. Moulton's house, and had reference solely to his presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting. He communicated the details of the interview to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. He told them that she said she was engaged in an unpopular cause, that she needed the assistance of progressive men, and that she knew that he [Mr. Beecher] sympathized with her; that he replied he did so far as suffrage was concerned, but that, so far as he understood her social views, he did not sympathize with them. He told them that he absolutely declined, and that Mrs. Woodhull charged him with cowardice and with the fear of expressing his sentiments. Mr. Moulton, he said, told him that he had done wrong; that he had lost a splendid opportunity of making Mrs. Woodhull friendly to him, and that he need not necessarily identify himself with her sentiments by presiding, but rather put himself in the position of an advocate of the free discussion of all subjects. Mr. Beecher described Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Moulton as kissing Mrs. Woodhull on the occasion of a visit to Mr. Moulton's house, but he was not satisfied that Mr. Tilton had kissed her also. He had received three letters from Mrs. Woodhull—one from Washington, one from the Gilsey House, and the letter touching the Steinway Hall meeting. He answered these letters, with the exception of that referring to the Steinway Hall meeting, which was followed by an interview.

The examination next touched on the publication entitled "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," and what witness said to Mr. Moulton in respect to it. He testified that he described it as a dastardly publication, saying that it was an ill bird that fouled its own nest. He contradicted Mr. Moulton's version of his statements on this point. Mr. Tilton's attitude toward Plymouth Church and witness' counsel concerning either restoring or dissolving his relations with it were the next subject of inquiry, and in this respect he denied a conversation alleged to have taken place between himself and Mr. Tilton. Tilton's reasons for presiding at Mrs. Woodhull's lecture he denied absolutely, and gave a similarly strenuous denial to the statement that Mr. Tilton counseled him to treat boldly the poem entitled "Sir Marmaduke's Musings" and print it in the *Christian Union*. Several other statements made by Mr. Tilton in his examination with respect to conversations held with Mr. Beecher at this point were utterly denied by the witness, who described some of them as mere fictions.

The interview with Mr. Tilton on the Boston and Springfield cars in January, 1872, was then described by witness. Mr. Tilton, he said, came and sat beside him, and one of the results of the conversation was that Mr. Tilton said if it were any pleasure he would like him to visit at his house as formerly. Mr. Tilton subsequently went back to his seat, and in some time witness went to him and sat down beside him, and they had some conversation on literary topics. The process of contradicting Mr. Tilton's testimony on this point was then gone through according to the usual method of examination, the witness giving emphatic contradictions to all material points in Mr. Tilton's evidence. Mr. Beecher then gave an account of the writing of the letter to Mr. Moulton in which he mentioned having met Mr. Tilton on the cars. Counsel, he said, could not understand that letter unless he understood the gradually accumulating circumstances which preceded it, and which were its text. He described a precedent interview with Mr. Moulton, who received him with coldness and reproach for not fulfilling the honorable obligations which he had assumed. He was then going away for some weeks; he was determined to show that he had fulfilled every obligation, and was willing to do everything which a man in honor could do, and so decided on writing a letter which would reach his innermost heart. With this intention he wrote the letter. The letter in question is the one in which Mr. Beecher talks of "suffering the tortures of the damned," "stepping down and out," and "living on the sharp and ragged edge of misery and despair." As Mr. Evarts read the letter, he questioned the witness clause by clause as to his meaning and motives in writing them. Mr. Beecher gave his answers with great eloquence and feeling, but did not confine them within the rules of legal evidence. He suffered, however, no interruption from opposing counsel. The description of the Tilton household and the stories which Mr. Bowen had bruited, and to which he had given currency, were the cause of his reproach and self-condemnation. He described with great earnestness how he felt that these things would be ruinous to Plymouth Church, and how he was determined to stand between Plymouth Church and injury. He was determined to "step down and out" rather than such injury should result. Then he became excited and flushed, and quoted St. Paul without any attempt at interposition by counsel. He felt as if "he would wish himself accursed from Christ for his brethren's sake." Again, when reference was made to the clause that much of his time was spent "in horror and great darkness," he earnestly addressed himself to Mr. Evarts, saying that he was not right in having written that, for there was much of his time when he was above it, and had peace. Then he added: "But there were days when midnight came at midday, and the horror of darkness." He spoke with great feeling of the everlasting resurrection of this sorrow in some form of aggravation or other, and then testified to the way in which he was drawn toward Mr. Moulton, who he thought had given a new meaning to friendship, adding, "I think so still." The court at this stage of the testimony adjourned for recess.

After recess Mr. Evarts resumed Mr. Beecher's examination in reference to an interview at Mr. Moulton's house, at which the *Golden Age* article was brought under his notice. He was astounded when he saw the slip of the article, and said that it would inevitably destroy all they had been doing, and would give publicity to everything. He read the Bowen letter in the slip. He was asked if he had ever admitted any of the charges contained in that letter, and he said that he had never admitted them or any one of them in shape or degree. He was next questioned concerning his relations with the tripartite agreement. He explained that he knew but very little of it until it was brought to him to sign. The draft was brought to him in the first instance, and the document was brought to him a second time, after Mr. Tilton had made some alterations in it, and he then signed it. That was all he had to do with it. He was an obedient and recipient actor in the matter, which was managed wholly by others.

Witness testified to a narrative by Mr. Tilton, in which he described himself as breaking his relationship with Mrs. Woodhull with great circumstance and dignity. Counsel read the passage from Mr. Tilton's evidence in which he declared before God that Mr. Beecher was as much responsible for his connection with Mrs. Woodhull as he was himself, whereupon the witness, in a loud, clear voice, and with remarkable emphasis, said he declared before God he was in no way responsible. The contradiction was thus decisive.

The line of inquiry next touched upon the Woodhull publication. An intimation, he said, had come to him that something horrible was about to be published. No black-mail, he said, had been levied on him, and he did not tell Mr. Tilton that any had been levied. The first he heard of the actual publication of the scandal was from Mr. McKelway, and he repaired with him to Mr. Kinsella, and they had a conference. He did not see the article at the *Eagle* office, but Mr. McKelway gave him the substance of it. "When did you first read the article?" asked Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Beecher answered: "I have never read it; I am select in my reading." He subsequently explained that when counsel told him to read all the documents, he read a portion of it, but he never resumed it. He consulted as to whether any answer should be made, principally with Mr. Moulton, and also with Mr. Tracy. Mr. Moulton's counsel from first to last was that the matter should be treated with contemptuous silence. The policy of silence was adopted in the first instance, and it was understood that it was to be pursued. He described Mr. Tilton at a subsequent interview between him, Mr. Moulton, and others, as denouncing the statement in the strongest terms, and as taking him by both hands and enjoining him to deny it, saying that he also would deny it. He spoke on that occasion to his [Mr. Beecher's] heart's content. There was, he said, at first something which he understood to be a decision to make a public response, but he was mistaken. Mr. Beecher contradicted Mr. Tilton's statements in respect to the policy which was to be pursued with regard to the Woodhull publication, and in one instance, after counsel had read a portion of Mr. Tilton's testimony, and questioned witness as to whether he had used the language attributed to him, he answered, "Not one solitary sentence, thought, or suggestion, so far as I am concerned; it is pure fiction. I heard part of that suggested, but I was not the man who spoke it."

He subsequently described the reading of the "true story," by Mr. Tilton, in Mr. Moulton's bed-room. Mr. Tilton premised the reading by saying that there was one sentence in it, and that if he could stand that, he could stand the rest of the document. Mr. Tilton then read the paper until he came to the passage which charged Mr. Beecher with soliciting Mrs. Tilton to become a wife to him, with all that the name implied. Witness described his accumulating wrath, and his expressed determination not to stand the publication of that statement. Mr. Tilton, he said, drew himself up lion-like, but Mr. Moulton took him in hand, and then he [Mr. Beecher] drew out, and the lion and tiger had the fight to themselves. He went away before they had concluded their discussion. He gave further testimony in contradiction of Mr. Tilton, and then the court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were called and Mr. Beecher again took the stand at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, your Honor was so good as to attend yesterday upon the further conduct of the examination of Mr. Cleaveland out of court; but the result at present of a consideration of the matter, in which my learned friends concur, is that it would, perhaps, be better in regard to this witness, that he should be allowed an opportunity to recover his strength and health by going into the country for five or six days or so, in the hope that he may then be able to be examined in court. And your Honor's observation of the witness may, perhaps, concur in that view—that it would be suitable for him.

The Court—That is my impression, Sir. He seems to be somewhat improving, I think, from what he told me.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. With that view he will expect to return in a few days—say by the middle of next week, either to take the stand, or to complete the examination, if he is unable to come into court.

The Court—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to counsel for complainant)—If that will be satisfactory.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, that will be satisfactory; although it will be understood that our concurrence in that arrangement shall in no sense operate as a waiver of our right of cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes; we understand it; Mr. Cleaveland has always been desirous to come into court, and we have been desirous that he should come in, and our friends on the other side naturally prefer it. That is all.

MR. BEECHER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—I will direct attention to the last question and answer, but it is not necessary that it should be repeated in the record. After speaking of the meeting with Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's, you were asked "When again did you see her? A.—I think the only time afterward that I ever saw her to speak with her was when she came to have me preside at the Steinway Hall meeting in the Fall of 1871; November, I think; if I am not mistaken." There we broke off the examination and adjourned. Now, Mr. Beecher, will you say when and where that interview occurred? A.—It took place on the morning of the day in which she delivered her address at Steinway Hall, and took place in the front chamber or second-story front room of Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Who were present? A.—She and I.

Q.—And at any part of the interview were others present? A.—No, Sir; I narrated the interview to others afterward.

Q.—What passed between you; or is it necessary to go into details?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts—What was the subject of that interview, and had it any relation to the matter between you and Mrs. Tilton, or Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton? A.—It had reference entirely to presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting; I had an interview with her perhaps of twenty minutes, when she left, and I went down stairs and gave an account of the interview to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Very well. Now I will ask you to state what occurred between you and Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Morris—We object.

Mr. Evarts—Did you afterward state it to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, or either of them? A.—I did; both of them.

Q.—When? Immediately after the interview at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What had become of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I think she got into a coach and went to New-York.

Q.—Before this, before you had the conference with these others, or— A.—I think that was it.

Q.—At any rate, she was not present at your interview with them? A.—No, Sir; she had gone; I then either immediately—it was immediately—

Q.—Now you may state what you said to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton on the subject. A.—I said that she met me, and with some formality, and said in substance that she was engaged in an unpopular cause, and that she felt that she had the right to the sympathy of progressive men, and that she desired to make an exposition of her sentiments that night in a public lecture, and wished that I would preside at the meeting. I told her that even in respect to causes that were very near to my heart I very seldom allowed myself to preside at public meetings, and that I did not see any reason why I should make an exception in her case. She said she was conducting a kind of forlorn hope—it was not that phrase, but it was an enterprise in which she, as a woman, was laboring for a better state of things in society; that I was aware of her ideas, and that I sympathized with them, and that she thought I ought to give my assistance in the time of the minority of the cause: I replied to her that in so far as her sentiments were concerned on suffrage, I did sympathize with her—not in all the arguments employed, but in the general end; that I was in favor of woman's suffrage, but that so far as her ideas upon social matters were concerned, without pretending to be well informed upon the subject, so far as I did know or understand her views, I did not agree with them; she handed me a large roll, if I recollect right, a printed paper, and said she wished that I would read that over, and I should then see what her views were; I took the roll in my hand; the conversation went on; she urged me by various considerations to withdraw my denial and to preside; I told her I could not under any circumstances; I utterly refused to do any such thing; she then charged me with cowardice, that I was afraid to lose my influence, and that I was afraid to avow my sentiments; I told her that I had no sentiments that I was afraid to avow, and as to the charge of cowardice, I supposed I must lie under that imputation in her judgment; and that in various forms, turned over and over and over, was the interview; then I rose and she rose and I walked toward the door, and she walked after me toward the door; I shook hands with her there and she went out; on narrating this to Mr. Moulton—they disagreed—said he was very sorry—that I had lost a great chance to ally that woman to my—to friendliness, friendly feeling. And I said that I—"I cannot preside at such a meeting; I will not identify myself with any of those movements. I will not." "Well—didn't need to do that," he said; I didn't need to do that; that it was an opportunity—it was an opportunity to show my admiration, or rather my principles in favor of freedom of discussion of all subjects. And he made some such expression as this, that for me—for Henry Ward Beecher to preside at a public meeting in which was discussed a great social revolution, whether he did or did not believe in it, in part or in whole, would go out over the nation and it would be a sublime example. That was the substance of it.

HOW THE MATTER ENDED.

Q.—How did the matter end as between you and Mrs. Woodhull in respect to the definiteness or finality of your refusal? A.—I made it absolute, and she knew it was absolute.

Q.—Was there anything of this kind, as left by you with her or stated by you to Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, that you didn't positively decline, but you didn't see how you could do it; nevertheless, if, during the afternoon, you came to a different conclusion you would go and preside? A.—No, Sir; there was nothing of that kind.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, I beg your pardon.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beach)—That is all right.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; you put it as occurring between himself and Mrs. Woodhull, or as stated between Tilton and Moulton; the first branch of that is objectionable.

Mr. Evarts—Did you state to Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton, or either of them, as part of or the conclusion of your interview with Mrs. Woodhull, that you left it in that way, that you didn't positively decline, but didn't see how you could do it; but nevertheless, if during the afternoon you came to a different conclusion, you would go and preside? A.—No, Sir; that is altogether a mistake.

THE FAMILIARITY BETWEEN MRS. WOODHULL, MOULTON, AND TILTON.

Q.—Now, on either of these occasions of meeting Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's house, did you observe anything in regard to the cordiality or familiarity in the intercourse between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton? A.—I did.

Q.—Which occasion was that? A.—I think I was in the chamber when Mrs. Woodhull came to dinner—

Q.—The occasion of the dinner? A.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—And—

Q.—Who was in the chamber then? A.—I do not know that any person was, unless it was Mrs. Moulton; I have an impression she was there; and we were talking, Mrs. Woodhull came in; Mrs. Moulton went up to her and kissed her; afterward Mr. Moulton came in and he went up and also kissed her, shaking hands very cordially and pleasantly.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton come? A.—I have an impression that he did, but I have not so distinct a remembrance of that; I can see Mr. Moulton doing it.

Q.—Very well. [After a pause.] Now, Mr. Beecher, in this interview which you had with Mrs. Woodhull in reference to the Steinway Hall meeting, was there in that conference, or during that interview, any reference on your part, or any reference on Mrs. Woodhull's part, to your doing as she desired in connection with any difficulties, or affairs, or position of your own? A.—Not in the interview; in the letter she sent to me there was.

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, no matter about the letter. Not in the interview? A.—No, Sir.

LETTERS FROM MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you receive letters from Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did.

Q.—At what time, and how many? A.—I remember one in respect to going to Washington to speak at a meeting of women in favor of suffrage during the session of Congress.

Q.—Do you remember what year that was in? A.—No; it was—I can tell you with your permission, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Here is a letter of Jan. 2, 1872, from you to Mr. Moulton, which is in evidence.

Mr. Beecher—It was in the Winter; I was hesitating whether it was the Winter of 1870 or Spring of 1872.

Mr. Porter—You mean the Winter of 1871?

Mr. Evarts—The Winter of 1871 you mean?

Mr. Beecher—I meant the Winter of 1871 or 1872.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Shearman)—What is the number of this I have shown him?

Mr. Shearman—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Evarts—Is that the letter—the letter you now speak of as having been received from Mrs. Woodhull—is it the letter of hers to which you refer in your letter to Mr. Moulton, and in which you send it—which you referred to and sent him in your letter of Jan. 2, 1872?

Mr. Beecher—Is it what, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Is that letter which you now speak of as having been received by you from Mrs. Woodhull the letter which you referred to in your letter to Mr. Moulton of Jan. 2, 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Very well; then we will proceed with that inquiry in connection with this letter. You are speaking of a letter on suffrage? A.—The letter of February, Sir, of 1871.

Q.—Well, wasn't the Steinway Hall letter about presiding at Steinway Hall? A.—It was.

Q.—But you are just now speaking of a letter asking you to go to Washington? A.—That was in January.

Mr. Evarts—That is the one I am inquiring about.

Mr. Beecher—I understood you to ask me—I spoke a moment ago, volunteering—was it the letter that accompanied her invitation—or was it in answer to that which I received about the Washington speech. I misunderstood you, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—That was the question, Sir; the question was whether the letter was the one he referred to in January.

Mr. Beecher—I was mistaken, Sir, for whichever he asked me, I thought it was the other.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, you were speaking of a letter you received on the subject of your going to Washington to speak. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was that letter [handing a paper to witness] of Mrs. Woodhull to you the one you refer to in that letter to Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Shearman—Of Jan. 2.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Exhibit 42—the letter referred to in Exhibit 42. Now, you did receive a letter in regard to the Steinway Hall meeting, also? A.—I did.

Q.—Well, the date of Mrs. Woodhull's letter was somewhere near the date of this letter of yours to Mr. Moulton, was it not?

Mr. Beecher—You mean the Washington letter?

Mr. Evarts—The one you referred to in the letter to Mr. Moulton. A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was the day before.

Mr. Beach—What?

Mr. Evarts—He says he thinks it was the day before.

Mr. Beecher—I think it was the same day.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. Now we go to the Steinway Hall letter; what was the date of that? A.—November, it was. If you will tell me the date of the meeting—

Q.—Was it the day of the meeting? A.—No; I got the letter, I think, the day before.

Mr. Beach—If you will show him the letter he will be able to tell.

Mr. Evarts—What was the time that you received that letter, and how near the meeting? A.—The first letter was within a day or two days, and I cannot say which.

Q.—Before the meeting? A.—Before the meeting.

Q.—And had to do with the meeting? A.—It was entirely about that meeting.

Q.—Now, did you receive any other letters from her? A.—I did.

Q.—At what time? A.—It was later than either of these; it was in the year 1872, I think; it was—

Q.—Was it after or about the time of the publication of what is known as as the scandal—the Woodhull scandal? A.—Not a great while before that; it was the Autumn of 1872, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is already in evidence.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, no; it was June 3, June 3.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Morris, Mr. Shearman thinks it is not in evidence. If it is we will take it.

Mr. Beecher—I call it the "Gilsey House" letter.

Mr. Evarts—It is dated at the Gilsey House.

Mr. Beecher—I doubt if it is dated there, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it refers to it; it is some letter that refers to the Gilsey House. [After a pause.] Well, this letter was sometime in the Summer of 1872, was it? A.—June, 1872, Sir.

Q.—June, 1872. And with these exceptions—these three letters—did you receive any other letters from her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, how many and what letters did you write to her, and what dates? A.—I wrote to her a reply to the Washington letter of Jan. 2, and I replied to the Gilsey House letter—the letter that I call the Gilsey House letter because it is on the subject of it.

Q.—The letter of June 2, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the Steinway Hall letter; was there any written reply to that? A.—No, Sir; I had an interview.

Q.—The interview following that. A.—Yes, Sir.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember the occurrence in the Fall of 1871, the publication of a little poem by Mr. Tilton, under the heading of "Sir Marmaduke's Musings?" A.—I do.

Q.—How did you become aware of that publication? A.—Saw it in a newspaper.

Q.—Very near the time of its issue? A.—I suppose so, Sir; I don't know.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you have any conversation with Mr. Moulton afterward concerning that publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how did that arise, and where? A.—I don't know; it came up in the course of some visit or conversation.

Q.—What was said between you about it? A.—I said I thought it was a dastardly letter; it was "an ill bird fouling its own nest;" and he said himself it was very exceptionable; he didn't attempt an apology for it.

Q.—Did you in any interview with Mr. Moulton, where this publication was the subject of talk, say to him that it almost broke your heart to read it, and that you considered it virtually "a telling of the story of himself and Elizabeth?" A.—No, Sir; I did not tell him that.

Q.—Did you say anything bearing upon that point? A.—I did.

Q.—And what did you say? A.—I said it shocked me so to see such things said, bringing Elizabeth's name out in such a way before the public—it was an arrow shot at her.

Q.—Now, did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton about this "Sir Marmaduke's Musings?" A.—I don't recollect any.

Mr. Evarts here consulted for a few moments with Messrs. Abbott and Shearman, and then resumed.

TILTON'S RETIREMENT FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—In the month of December, 1871, do you remember the subject coming up between yourself and Mr. Tilton, in any interview, as to his retiring from Plymouth Church? A.—I do.

Q.—Where was that interview held? A.—I don't know, Sir; I only remember the conversation.

Q.—Now, will you state what passed between you at that period on that subject, or any conversation raised at which that subject was spoken of? A.—Mr. Tilton complained to me that there was an unfriendly feeling manifested by my friends toward him, and that that—he blamed me in a degree for it. That was only a part of many frequent conversations at that time, that ran along from time to time. I had undertaken to do what I could to restore Mr. Tilton to the cordial good will of my church.

Mr. Beach—It seems to me, Sir, that these declarations are not responsive to the question—general expressions merely, and not competent evidence. What passed in the conversation is competent.

Mr. Evarts—What did pass in the conversations between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Take up the whole subject, what had passed before between you on the subject of restoration of good feeling between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I had said to Mr. Tilton that I couldn't hold myself accountable for the opinions and prejudices which had existed beforehand, founded on like and dislike of him; that I could not be responsible for them; that, however, I felt satisfied that these beginning murmurs in the church, and complaints, might all of them be overslaughed and removed if he felt his way clear to come back again as he used to do, and take part in the affairs of the church and show a cordial feeling toward the members. In one of our interviews he showed, I thought, a leaning that way, Sir, and inspired in me some hope that it might come to pass on such condition. I said, "Come, and I think I may guarantee to you a welcome that will set you high and dry above all these annoyances." I had a later conversation when he seemed disinclined. I urged him then to take his letter, but he said he didn't consider himself a member.

Q.—What do you mean by that—"taking a letter?" A.—Taking a recommendation to some other church by the letter; but he said he had not for a long time been a member of the church; very well, I asked him then to communicate that fact to the church; he said that he could not do that in the present state of the inquiries in the church without seeming to evade them and avoid them, and he wouldn't do that; I said, "You can announce—you don't need to ask; you simply can announce that you are not a member, and then the further action of the church will satisfy that;" but he declined.

Q.—During what period of time, so far as you can recall, did these conversations on this subject extend? A.—On the particular church relations?

Q.—Yes; on this matter of either restoring or dissolving his relations with the church? A.—Oh, I should say they ran on through—that line—on through two or three months; my general recollection is that—

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton has given a narrative of an interview, which he puts in the early part of December, 1871, at Mr. Moulton's study, when you came there, where the subject of retiring from the church was spoken of as stated by him; and in that interview he says that you—in the conversation—used these words, or the substance of them:

> "That in view of the events of the Summer and Fall, by a publication of the Woodhull sketch"—

That, I suppose, means the "Life."

> "and my presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting, and the little poem called 'Sir Marmaduke's Musings,' there had grown up in the church a feeling on the part of the members and leaders that I had been an intense Spiritualist, that I had wholly abandoned the orthodox faith, and that I had not attended the church for a year or nearly two years; and as my name was being bandied up and down the community, they felt that, as a church, there should be some inquiry made into the matter. Mr. Beecher said, 'You know, Theodore, how dreadful and distressing this is to my feelings, particularly as I understand how you have come into your disrepute; but what can I do? How can I explain to my church members? They are crowding me on every hand?'"

Now, did any such conversation as that take place between you and Mr.— A. (interrupting)—Not between me and Mr. Tilton, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, in this conversation, or in any conversation about his fixing in one way or the other his relations with the church, did you say this to him—or did he say this to you:

> "Mr. Beecher, in reference to any criticisms made upon me because I have made a sketch of Mrs. Woodhull's life, or presided at a public meeting on her behalf, you know perfectly well the reasons that have led me to do it, and you have no right to make those reasons a thorn in my side now."

Did you say anything of that kind? A. (with much emphasis)—Not a *word* nor anything like it.

Q.—Now, Sir, was there any conversation, either at a part of the interview that I have called your attention to, as related by Mr. Tilton, or in this period, in which he spoke of dealing with any offenses in the little verses called "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," saying:

> "You have only to treat it as a farmer treats a nettle; clutch it in your right hand and crush it; handle it boldly; put it into the *Christian Union* or read it at your prayer-meeting; treat it as if it had been written by Mrs. Stowe or some of your friends; treat it as if it was a matter not dangerous to you at all. You can get rid of that very easily."

Was there any conversation or suggestion of that kind? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, did there occur, as a part of this interview or during this period of conversations, anything like this as stated by Mr. Tilton:

> "As to the only remaining thing, my retirement from the church; get rid of that in this way: Say I told you, a year and a half ago, as I did at one of my earliest interviews, that I had then abandoned the church; 'tis known as a matter of fact that I have never crossed the threshold of the church since then; assume a power, and take my name from the roll, or have a new roll printed with my name omitted. If it is dangerous to call attention to the fact that my name is there, get rid of it."

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he at this interview, or in any of the interviews on this subject, at about this period, say that if he asked for a dismissal, or wrote a letter on the subject, "It will impugn what I have been doing for the last year and a half, and therefore," as he says, "you will remember distinctly I told you I would never again cross the threshold of your church." Did he make any statement of that kind? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Now, Sir, in stating any reasons why he could not consistently ask for any letter of dismissal, during either this special conversation which he narrates, or during the conversations of this period on the subject of his relations to the church, did he say this as among the reasons why he could not consistently ask for a letter of dismissal:

> "You put your request to me on the ground that my views are different from those of my childhood. Certainly they are; but allow me to remind you that my views are not different from the views of many members of your church in good standing. I am not more radical in any of my views than Deacon Freeland, or Mr. Cleaveland, or any other member in good standing of your church, and it would be a falsehood to say that I must retire from your church because of my liberality in my religious views, for, I said, your church is well known throughout Christendom as being an asylum for looseness and liberality of Christian views; and if I retire from your church, particularly as criticisms have been made against me for verging toward liberality in Christian sentiment, people would say, 'Well, if Theodore has grown so loose and liberal in his views that he must on that account leave Plymouth Church, where then will he go?'"

Q.—Did he present views or arguments of that kind to you? A.—Never; purely imaginative, the whole. [Sensation.]

Q.—Do you remember, as part of this conversation, or of these discussions about terminating his relations to the church, saying anything of this kind:

> "My views are liberal enough to entitle me to ask a letter of dismissal from an orthodox Congregational Church. They are too liberal to allow me to remain in good standing in the church, and on that ground I cannot ask any dismissal."

Mr. Tilton—"*Your* church?"

Mr. Evarts—"But they are not too liberal to allow me to remain in good standing in the church"—"*your* church, and on that ground I cannot ask any dismissal."

Q.—Do you remember his stating anything of that kind? A.—I remember that he did not.

Q.—Now, this is also given as a part of the argumentation on the subject:

> "Furthermore, Mr. Tilton says, "although you must remember I was absent from your church for a year and a half, still my wife and daughters remained members, and their names are on the roll, and if I retire from the church leaving them in their membership, it will not produce upon the public the impression that family difficulties have been obliterated, but that family difficulties have been created."

Do you remember any statement of that kind made in these discussions? A.—No, Sir; there was no such—no such discussion.

THE INTERVIEW IN THE CARS.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, do you remember an occasion of meeting Mr. Tilton in a trip on board the cars at Springfield, Mass., or on that road? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was in January of 1872—somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—Please state, Mr. Beecher, how that interview arose, and when it was? A.—I was leaving Springfield for Boston, and had not been a great while out before, sitting not far from the middle of the car. I felt some one lay his hand on my shoulder, and looking around it was Mr. Tilton, and I was very much surprised; said I, "How come you here?" he said that he had been lecturing the night before in, I think, Pittsfield, or some place back on the road, and had come on after the lecture to take the morning train to Boston, having an engagement in that vicinity; he sat down by my side; we entered into some chat about lecturing, what he was lecturing on, what engagements he had in New-England, and how much he meant to go out, and all that kind of conversation; that led insensibly to a conversation about affairs at home—wife's health and children; he talked very pleasantly, for he was in one of his gracious moods; and he said, toward the close of the conversation, that if it would be any pleasure he should be very glad to have me visit at his house just as I had done in former times—make it a kind of home to myself; that was the idea, and perhaps he talked with me ten or fifteen minutes in that way; he then went back to his seat and, after we passed Brookfield, I think it was, I thought proper to return the call, and went, as we came in, and sat down by his side in his seat; he was writing, and I asked him it—what he was writing, and he said it was editorials, and then I questioned him as to whether he could write in the cars, and whether it was not bad for his eyes, or whether he could think, and all that kind of literary chit-chat; he had a book which he seemed occasionally to be looking into; I asked him what it was, and he said John Wolman's life; I am ashamed to say that it was the first time that I had ever heard of it, and I asked what it was; he said it was one of the most charming books of one of the most charming men that ever lived, he thought, and made some remarks expressive of the serenity and the peacefulness of that man's nature and the effect that it had upon him, and I said, "Well, if that is the kind of book I mean to have it;" and I went on to speak about the peculiar effect which such classes of books had on my mind, quite independent of the ability of them or the line of thought, save that I thought it was perhaps transfused magnetism from the nature of the man himself that happened to agree with mine; mentioned De Tocqueville's letters and Arnold's writings—Matt. Arnold's—and some others, and said I should be glad to get any book that would add to my little library of peace, and after that conversation ran on half an hour longer than the other, I think, and that was the substance of that interview.

Q.—In that conversation was anything said by you as to your purpose of getting this book? A.—Yes, Sir; and I did get it; I would recommend every man to get it and read it—it is a beautiful book.

Q.—In this interview, or in either of these interviews in the cars, did you say anything of this kind—when you asked him what he was writing, or in conversation with what he was writing—say that you hoped it was not another of Sir Marmaduke's poems? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I ever made an allusion to that to him.

Q.—Now, Sir, in reference to that book of John Wolman—his life, I suppose it was—the *Life of John Wolman*—in that connection, or in that conversation did you say anything or do anything of this kind:

> "He [that is yourself] drew a long breath and said, 'A fountain of peace? Tell me where it is; I want to drink of it.'"

And then he replied—and then you continued:

> "If there is peace in this book, in Heaven's name I must read it, for I have come to the conclusion that there is to be no peace for me any more in this life."

Did you use any expressions of that kind? A.—I don't know but I drew a long breath; the rest of it is all imaginary. [Laughter.] I certainly said to him that I should like that book if it was a quieting book; for that that was the class of books, owing to the excessive occupation through which I went, that I had sought for; that whenever I was fretted or worried nothing rested me so much as to lie down and read De Tocqueville's Letters or some book that had that charm of peace-inspiring.

Q.—Now, Sir, as a part of either of these conversations, did he say to you, after saying, "Now, go on with your work, and have no apprehensions on my account"—did he say this, or in the conversation did he say this:

> "Of course my anxiety is not for your safety; it is for Elizabeth; but in protecting Elizabeth I necessarily shield you."

Was that a part of either of the conversations? A.—No, Sir, not a word like it.

EXPLAINING THE RAGGED EDGE LETTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, soon after this interview in the cars you wrote a letter to Mr. Moulton referring to it—the letter of Feb. 5, 1872. Have you a copy of it? A.—I have a copy of it.

Q.—Before writing this letter to Mr. Moulton of Feb. 5, 1872—a long letter—had anything passed between you and Mr. Moulton which induced or led you to write it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did that occur, and what was it? A.—I went on a Saturday morning over to the office to see Mr. Moulton; it had been a very troublous time, from week to week, all along then; things were breaking out, and I went to see him on some one of these occasions; I sat for some length of time—some little time—before he came in, and when he came in he did not see me—on purpose—and went about his business and continued for—kept me waiting for a considerable length of time, and then gave me rather a cold recognition and was passing out, and I got up and went out with him; I must say I forced myself on him; he was very distant; he seemed more nearly in a mood of anger with me than I had ever seen him before; and when I entered into some conversation with him he was very abrupt, and even more. I began to make some explanation to him of Mr. Tilton's demand upon me that I should—that I was not fulfilling the understanding and the intent of our cordial agreement, and that my friends were also doing me a great deal of damage—Tilton's representation—they doing him a great deal—injudiciously, too. Mr. Moulton replied, with a tone that was cutting to me. The substance of it was: It was very well for me—that I had all that I wanted, wealth, a home and a church, and my friends—it was very well for me to slight or pay little regard to Mr. Tilton's condition and feelings; that he was without support; that he was suffering poverty; that he was being injured by those that were flattering me, and that he—he bore down with some severity upon me in the matter. The conversation was peculiarly trying to me; I was going to be absent the whole next week. I preached on Sunday, but on Monday morning I was in a profound reaction. Usually I do not feel the effect of reaction until Monday night or Tuesday, if at all; but on Monday I was in a profound reaction, and I felt I could not go off and be gone a week without clearing myself in the court of honor, for the fulfillment of every obligation that I had assumed. I determined that I would give him such a letter as would make him feel, to his innermost man, that I had done what a man ought to do for a friend in trouble. And under that condition I wrote this letter, which may be considered as an exhibit—my exhibit of what I had done for the last year for Theodore Tilton, and of my feeling of willingness to do whatever might become a man to fulfill every obligation that I had made or every pledge, or everything that love, friendship or fidelity could require of a man. I was thoroughly indignant to be reproached for infidelity.

Q.—I now read this letter, as I wish to ask you some questions concerning it? A.—You cannot understand it unless you understand exactly the gradually accumulating circumstances preceding, which are the text of it.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

Mr. Evarts (Reading)—

> MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872.
>
> MY DEAR FRIEND:
>
> [Addressed to Mr. Moulton.]
>
> I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New-Haven. I shall not be here till Friday.
>
> About three weeks ago I met T. in the cars, going to B. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension.
>
> On returning home from New-Haven, (where I am, three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the theological students.) I found a note from E. saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West."

Whom did you refer to in the initial "E."? A.—Elizabeth.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton.

Q. (Reading on)—

> "She kindly added, 'Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will *deliver us all safely*. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know you embarrassments.' These were words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come over T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliations which environ his enterprise—"

The Witness—"Limitations."

Mr. Evarts—"Humiliations." It should be limitations? A.—I think it should be limitations.

Q.—Yes; this is a misprint of the evidence. [Resuming]

> "And the limitations which environ his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling."

Q.—How had you learned or gained the impression that Mr. Moulton participated in that feeling? A.—Well, I think I had occasion to on Saturday before.

Q.—That you referred to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

> "It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great *year of sorrow*, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be *alive* or *sane*."

The Witness—"And sane."

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—

> "I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz:
>
> 1. The *great* church.
> 2. The *newspaper*.
> 3. The *book*.
>
> The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The *sensitiveness* of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited, when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted."

The Witness—"Where," I think, Sir.

Mr. Beach—"Where" instead of "when."

The Witness—"Would have excited *where* it was important;" there is an elision from the sentence. It should be, "have excited *in quarters* where."

Mr. Evarts (resuming reading)—

> "The newspaper I did roll off, doing but little except give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped.
>
> The *Life of Christ*, long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them; finished it *must* be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written.
>
> During all this time, *you*, literally, were my *stay and comfort*. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired, and the hope which you breathed.
>
> My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud with even severer suffering. For all this Fall and Winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed, both to you and T., as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself but not to risk anything for T."

Q.—Had you observed any such indication on Mr. Moulton's part to which you there refer? A.—I had—nothing; it culminated in that—I tried to make myself think it was my impression, but on that Saturday's interview I gave interpretation to all the interviews going before, from time to time.

Q.—Through what period, do you think? A.—I mean for a period of three or four months or more. Ever since the last of September, at any rate.

Mr. Evarts (reading:)

> "I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such a feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do.
>
> To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough—but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

Q.—Now, Sir, what occasions, or subjects of suspicion or anxiety or alarm or disturbance, did you refer to in this passage? A.—I referred to the anxiety which I had that these troubles in Mr. Tilton's family, and in which I had felt myself to be culpably careless in their origination, should, concurrently with his wishes and Mr. Moulton's—that they should not be made a matter of publicity, and that they certainly should not be dragged into my church, and be made the subject of church inquiry; it was that part of the trouble that throughout the letter was the occasion of poignant suffering; the preceding conversations and expostulations with me turned on this ground, that I had damaged Mr. Tilton's name, fame, position, and pecuniary resources; that I had given the weight of my great influence, as it was pleased to be called, to Mr. Bowen, and, therefore, to the propagation of those stories which had tarnished him; it was therefore only a reasonable thing for me to restore him, as far as my influence went, the good name that he had.

Mr. Beach—It strikes me, your Honor, that this is argument instead of testimony. We hope it will be restricted as far as possible.

The Witness—I can put this in the form of conversation with Mr. Tilton, if you please, because it was often and often talked about.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, we would rather have the conversation than the ingenuity of your presentation by way of argument.

Mr. Evarts—The subject of the evidence is legitimate, I think, but perhaps the witness may transcend the ground.

Mr. Beach—I do not mean to be over critical, or desire to be a restraint upon what is proper evidence.

Mr. Evarts—The letter proceeds:

> "To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough—but to have the hundreds and thousands—"

Mr. Beach—You have gone back, it is further along.

Mr. Evarts—(Reading:)

> "God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself, a hundred-fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and to excite kindly feelings among all whom I have met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T. and with increasing success."

The Witness—Restrain.

Mr. Evarts—Restrain? So I have it. Well, it is not very material, I suppose. I am reading from the evidence.

The Witness—All right.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that should be accurate:

> "To repair the evils which have been visited upon T., and with increasing success."

Now, Mr. Beecher, what facts in your own conduct or experience does that clause refer to? A.—It refers to the prolonged endeavor which I had made everywhere to say that the stories that I had assisted—that Mr. Bowen had printed and that I had given currency to—that I believed them to be false; that I believed Mr. Tilton to be an honest and a thoroughly chaste and temperate man; that I believed him to be neither a lecher nor a drunkard; that I believed him to do many things weak; I often said that I thought—but the—everywhere I attempted that which I undertook to do, reinstate him as he was when he stood a brilliant man at the head of the *Independent*.

Q.—Before the occurrences of December? A.—Before the occurrences of December.

Q.—In 1870. The letter proceeds:

> "But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than late rumors. I mention this to explain why I *know* with *absolute* certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. TIME AND WORK WILL.
>
> But chronic evil requires *chronic remedies*. If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded."

Now, Sir, what did you refer to in regard to any step or conduct of your own in this clause of your letter? A.—I undertook to clear him from every imputation that affected his character except those which belonged to his late associations with socialistic ideas and with the Woodhulls. It was a common ground between us that Elizabeth and the domestic troubles were to be veiled in silence. I could not undertake to do some things without bringing the whole matter in such a way that that would be disclosed. I could not undertake to clear his character in regard to his sentiments on socialistic questions—that I could not do; but if in regard to the other—if in regard to his household, in regard to Elizabeth and the children—if he wished that, on my part, to be dragged out and to be made a subject of investigation, my opinion then was, and was through the whole year, that that could never come into the church without destroying that church, and I would step down and out before anything should ever destroy Plymouth Church. I had an exaggerated idea, but it was a real idea, that anything of that kind—I would suffer anything, but that church should stand. And then as for him and her and the children—this is not exactly the language of a literary logical statement, but it is the language of a—as when Paul said, "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brethren's sake," or David for Absalom, "I would to God I had died for thee." If my going out of the church and out of the ministry, and so the destruction of my professional life, would restore things as they were before, I had the feeling certainly when I wrote this letter, that I would give them all up, willingly, to put things back where they were.

Mr. Evarts—

> "In one point of view [the letter continues] I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer."

were those—was that clause an expression of your views and your feelings, in view of the situation as you have narrated it? A.—Yes, Sir; feeble words; if there had been any stronger in the English language I would have put them in.

Q.—Now here is an expression:

> "Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness, in which I spend much of my time."

Q.—What horror of great darkness— A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you spend much of your time in? A.—I cannot define it nor describe it; I only know that I am subject to very profound darkness by times and reactions, just as at the other extreme I am subject to very great exaltation. Mr. Evarts, I didn't do right in writing that—when I said the most of my time; I lived very near to God then, and the most of my time I had peace.

Q.—"Much of my time," it is. A.—Yes; most of my time I was above it, but there were days on which midnight came at midday, and a horror of great darkness.

Q.—Now, at the time of writing this letter, Mr. Beecher, what was the condition of your spirits or temper in this regard—of depression or exaltation? A.—Oh, I was in the very depths of depths. It was a Monday letter, after *such* a Saturday.

Q.—Now, Sir, in these clauses, or any of them, of this letter as I have read them to you, was there present to your mind any thought, idea, or memory of any criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; none at all; none at all. I had no need of that. There was enough to my thought in hurting a friend, in destroying a household, in being unfaithful to the highest honor of obligations—there was enough in that to torment me with the torments of the damned. I know no more horrible evil in this world than to betray or hurt a friend. I do not say that other things are not worse, but I say I could suffer as much for those as I could for anything—as I had capacity to suffer.

> "I am well-nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me, to love me—I am alone; I have not another person in the world to whom I could go."

Q.—In reference to what relations with Mr. Moulton, or this subject, did you use these expressions? A.—With reference to what, Sir?

Q.—In reference to what relations to Mr. Moulton, or with this subject of your letter, did you use those expressions: "If you, too, cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go?" A.—Oh, I could have gone to five hundred—there were five hundred thousand wanted me to come to them. It was simply the recognition that I was shut up, by circumstances, to him, my friend, whom I believed to be a man of wonderful fidelity and friendship.

Q.—By what circumstances were you shut up to him as the matter then stood? A.—By the policy of silence, which we all of us had entered into league to maintain, and which I did maintain.

> Q.—Well. To God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, (though unknown to you,) H. W. B.

Now, Sir, in this expression, "With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not"—what was the reference of that phrase, "Even though you love me not?" A.—It was the sting of that Saturday in me when he turned away from me, as he did, and "though unknown to you"—an intimation that my inward life, he had no idea of it, that he should treat me so and charge me as he did. I was not the man that he thought I was—

THE EVERLASTING RESURRECTION OF THE TROUBLE.

Q.—Now, Sir, in the earlier part of this letter you used this expression:

> "If I hadn't gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could have passed through my experience and be alive and sane."

That I suppose to be the correct reading. What sorrow had oppressed you during that year? A.—Oh! the everlasting resurrection of this trouble in one and another form of aggravation. It was a thing settled that never would rest; in one shape and another it was still either by the intrusion of outside parties or by the restlessness of parties within, brought again to the surface. I settled it and rejoiced over it many times only to meet it again in aggravated forms, and from year to year the complications grew worse.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are referring now to the past year, prior to this letter, not to the future. Had you any other sorrow, or cause of sorrow, or any other remorse, or cause of remorse, or any other fear, or cause of fear than what you have stated in reference to your relations to Mr. Tilton in his affairs and in his family? A.—Yes, I had abundant cause for fear and trouble about myself.

Q.—In what connection?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, Sir, we object to that.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beecher—Because I had an unspeakable dread of an imputation resting upon me; I was a minister, and therefore a woman, and to be—to have this matter brought out in such a way that mischief-makers would get hold of it and bring it into my church—I supposed it would give rise at least to three parties in the church, explosions and trials for which a Congregational church is less adapted than any other church on earth—to be a judicial body; and I did not have a doubt but that it would result in a conflagration that would destroy that church and leave me—one party and another party—leave my reputation such that it would end my usefulness for life; and I also was in the midst of a community where we had been going through great parties and conflicts, and I had been an active man in it; and I thought that the moment that this thing is even bruited, and my church takes it up, it will fall in a quick-soil of political land, and for political reasons, and for other reasons—theological—there will be a crop of thorns, and I felt I did not see how I could get out of it if things should come to that pass. I did not see how I could get rid of the most damaging results if to all the stories that had assailed me through Mr. Bowen, were to be added a charge, specific, by the husband of an injured woman, as he claimed, and backed up by a charge on her part—I did not see any way out, and I felt that the future was full of fiery dangers and difficulties. For their sakes I did do a great deal, Mr. Evarts, but I did a great deal for my own sake too, and yet, for my own sake I would not have done a thing, but when I happened to stand as a representative of certain views and truths and great religious interests in the community—

Q.—By the charge do you mean the charge of improper conduct? A.—I do; I do.

Q.—Had any other charge been made against you at this time by any of these parties? A.—No; but that is enough, I take it.

Q.—Well, that was all that was in your mind. Now, Sir, after this letter to Mr. Moulton, which I have read—after writing this letter to Mr. Moulton, and before—[to Mr. Shearman] What is the number of this exhibit?

Mr. Shearman—No. 56; March 25, 1872.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Before your note to Mr. Moulton of the 25th of March, 1872, which is exhibit No. 56—I don't suppose it is necessary to look up the paper; I will call your attention—have you a copy of your letter of March 25, 1872?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir; I suppose so, [looking.]

Mr. Evarts—To Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Referring to the picture?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; keep that before you. Between this letter of the 5th of February, 1872, and the letter now shown you of March 25, 1872, to Mr. Moulton, had any particular interviews or communications taken place, between Mr. Moulton and yourself? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—What had occurred between you? A.—Well, I think it was about that time or preceding—just a little before that—that Mr. Moulton showed me, and I for the first time then read, Mr. Tilton's letter to Mr. Bowen, what is called the *Golden Age* article.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—But that whole month was a month of agitation.

THE REINSTATEMENT OF TILTON DISCUSSED.

Q.—What was the subject that was then talked about or made the subject, or made the occasion of what you call agitation? A.—It was the reinstatement of Mr. Tilton, but peculiarly some reinstatement in the matter of Mr. Bowen's difficulties with him were in the wind at that time.

Mr. Beach—That was—

Mr. Evarts—This was in the Spring of 1872.

Mr. Beecher—March, 1870; the tripartite agreement came in April.

Mr. Beach—1870?

Mr. Beecher—No, Sir, 1872; the tripartite agreement may have been in April, 1872.

Mr. Evarts—This was in the month of March preceding the early days in April, in which the tripartite agreement was made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I will read this letter to Mr. Moulton on the 25th of March, and ask your attention to some parts of it.

BEECHER TO MOULTON—LIVING UNDER A CLOUD.

"My Dear Friend: I sent on Thursday or Friday the portrait of Titian to the store for you. I hope it may suit you."

What was this—in what form was this portrait of Titian? A.—Mr. Moulton had been at my house looking over my portraits, and had seen some grand old heads that I had, and had expressed a wish for one, and I had it framed and left orders at the store to have it sent to him.

Mr. Evarts—(Reading.)

"I have been doing ten men's work this Winter—partly to make up lost time, partly because I live under a cloud, feeling every month that I may be doing my last work, and anxious to make the most of it."

What—[Mr. Evarts then made a jocular remark in an undertone to Mr. Beach. Continuing]—What was there that induced the feeling that you there expressed that you were doing your last work and anxious to make the most of it? A.—Well, of course there was some special relation to this difficulty, but, Mr. Evarts, that is a state of feeling that I have most of the time; I do not think there is a month in the year or a day or a week in the year that I do not think I am near the end.

Mr. Evarts—You use, also, the expression, "Because I live under a cloud." A.—Yes, Sir; that is the local cloud that then—this constantly recurring matter.

Q.—A cloud of gloom, or a cloud as to repute—what was it? A.—Oh, no; oh, no; it was a cloud in my own mind; it was sorrow.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

"When Esau sold his birthright he found 'no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears.'" [Quoted.]

Now, Sir, in reference to yourself or any experience of yours, did you make this reference to Esau, and if so, what? A.—It is a very natural reference for a minister to make; I had preached a great many times from it; after Esau sold his birthright he tried time and time again to have it—to have himself reinstated—to have the matter bettered, and could not; I had tried over and over and over again to have mistakes and errors I had fallen into in that family repaired, and they never would be repaired. I do not—I did not quote it, Sir, as a literal matter, but rather as a sacredly ornamental passage.

Mr. Evarts, (reading.)

"But I have one abiding comfort. I have known you and found in you one who has given a new meaning to friendship."

This expression of your estimate and feeling in regard to Mr. Moulton in his relations to you, was it a true expression of your feelings at this time? A.—It certainly was; I regarded Mr. Moulton—I loved him like a brother; I do not mean by that that I saw nothing in Mr. Moulton to except to, but I thought him a splendid specimen of a man in many respects, in his peculiar line, and he had qualities so utterly different from my own, and in which I thought he surpassed, that by the principle of counterparts, I suppose, I took to him very strongly: he did seem to me to have given a new meaning to friendship, and I think so still.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

As soon as warm days come, I want you to go to Peekskill with me. I am off in an hour for Massachusetts, to be gone all the week. I am now urging forward the second volume of my *Life of Christ*, for the hour cometh when no man can work. With much affection and admiration, yours truly,

H. W. B.

In this particular reference to your urging on the second volume of this your great work—the reference to "the night cometh when no man can work," was there any special occasion of that reference, or only as to the uncertainty of life? A.—Well, Sir, it was to that serious view of things which a Christian and reflective man ought to take and which happens in me to run with my temperament, and which I do take.

THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE DISCUSSED.

Q.—Now, Sir, was there an interview with Mr. Moulton at which the *Golden Age* article, as it is called, was considered? A.—There was.

Q.—And present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what shape was that article or paper? A.—What you call a galley-proof, Sir.

Q.—Galley-proof, and consisted, as you—you recall it, I suppose, and know, what it consisted of? A.—I recall it.

Q.—Mr. Bowen's letter and some further additions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is before us, Mr. Morris, only in some form annexed to the tripartite agreement.

Mr. Morris (inaudible.)

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—Well, you have it in your mind? A.—I have.

Q.—Where was there an interview, and who were present at it? A.—It was at Mr. Moulton's house; he was sick in his back chamber, and in bed suffering from this rheumatic affection to which he was liable.

Q.—And how came you to be there? A.—I have an impression I had just got back from a lecturing trip, and ran down to see him.

Q.—Then you were not sent for. A.—I think not, but I cannot say; I used to run down and see him most always when I had been gone.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present? A.—No, Sir; nobody present.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, your Honor, I won't open this interview until after recess.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen keep their seats until the jury retire. Gentlemen, get ready. The jury will please return at 2 o'clock.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

It was 2:05 when Mr. Beecher again took the stand, and five minutes later Mr. Evarts resumed the examination as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, won't you now proceed and give us the interview at Mr. Moulton's house, with Mr. Moulton, in which this *Golden Age* slip was introduced? A.—It was in the forenoon, if I recollect right; after the greetings I sat down by the side of his bed; he took the article, and threw it carelessly over, and, says he, "Read that and tell me what you think of it;" and I took the article and read it through; and I was so astounded at the idea of his putting such an article before me, that I said, "Good Heavens! What do you mean, Frank?" He said he wanted to know what the effect would be of its publication. Says I, "The effect will be inevitably such as to defeat everything we have been trying to do. The publication of this article is the disclosure of the matter, and the whole thing becomes public." "Do you think so?" says he. "Why, I know so." Well, there was but very little conversation on the subject between us, but that was about the substance of the matter; we didn't argue it at all; he propounded it to me to see—and that is about the whole that passed between us.

Q.—Did you read the whole of this slip, including the Bowen letter? A.—I read the whole of the Bowen letter, and I read cursorily only the last part of it.

Q.—Before this time had you seen the Bowen letter? A.—No, Sir; it was my first sight of it; there was something said about it more, I recall now; that was about these charges—the infamy of these charges of Bowen's.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—I don't know, Sir; I expressed myself as strong as a clergyman and a gentleman could, without swearing, on that subject, but it was an intense objurgation.

Q.—What was said by Mr. Moulton on that subject? A.—I don't remember; I don't recall any of the conversation.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I will ask you whether at that time, or at any other time, when either the Bowen letter in its text or any of its contents mentioned as a subject was up, you had ever admitted, with or without qualification, any of the charges therein contained? A.—I never did.

Q.—Was there any one of these matters that you admitted in any form or degree? A.—Not one in any manner nor shape, form, nor degree.

BEECHER'S PART IN THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, how much, as they were proceeding, did you know of the arbitration, the tripartite covenant, and the settlement or payment to Mr. Tilton? A.—Very little of it, Sir.

Q.—Won't you describe to us what you had to do with any of its preliminaries?

Mr. Beach—Had to do with whom?

Mr. Evarts—With any one concerned in that tripartite agreement.

Mr. Beach—Well, Mr. Bowen, do you mean?

Mr. Evarts—You have shown a transaction resulting in the general action of the three parties in a covenant, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher, and involving the pecuniary arbitration between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—The question calls for anything the witness had to do with any party.

The Court—It is too broad in that respect.

Mr. Evarts—We ask in reference to any party to that agreement.

Mr. Beach—What he had to do with Mr. Bowen had nothing to do with this case.

By Mr. Evarts—What had you to do with Mr. Bowen—what had you to do with bringing about such an agreement?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question, unless it was with Mr. Tilton, or Mr. Moulton as his agent.

Witness—Well, I had something to do with it with regard to Mr. Moulton; nothing with regard to any other parties. I had something to do with it before I knew what it was about. Mr. Moulton talked with me about whether there couldn't be an arbitration and a quiet settlement of all our difficulties, including the payment of the debt owed to Mr. Tilton by Mr. Bowen, and the burying of all difficulties finally and out of sight, and wanted to know if it wouldn't be a good thing to ask some of my influential friends in the church to act in the matter as a consulting committee, as I understood it; I said I thought it would be very good if he would manage it, and I mentioned names; "Well," said I, "Mr. James Freeland is a friend of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Claflin is a friend of Mr. Bowens, and they are both upright men, and I will trust anything"—so far as I was concerned I didn't know that there was anything to be trusted; but I had no doubt they would do the thing perfect justice, and that was the first dawn of the matter, I think, in my mind; afterward, when the matter took some more form, I then learned more about it, namely, that it was to be—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment.

Witness (continuing)—From Mr. Moulton I learned that there had been some preliminary meetings, as I understood him, and that they meant to draw up articles which should include us all and have a final settlement; I knew no more, that I recollect, from any party till I was called upon to sign it.

Q.—What was brought to you, and by whom, for your signature? A.—I believe, from what I have heard on the trial, the first draft was brought to me—that is to say, the draft unchanged in the article concerning Mr. Tilton; I recollect that distinctly, and I was inquired of whether I would sign it; I said I would; afterward the draft was brought to me again by Mr. Claflin, who said that Mr.—

Mr. Beach—Well, one moment, Sir. I object to what Mr. Claflin said.

Mr. Evarts—With reference to what? A. (continued)—With reference to some emendations on Mr. Bowen's part, to which I assented. It was then, after a time, brought to me for signature, after the change had been introduced in Mr. Tilton's part of it, and I signed it. That is, I think, about my history in connection with that.

Mr. Evarts consults Mr. Shearman a moment and continues:

Q.—And personally, then, Mr. Beecher, you took no further part in that matter than you have now stated? A.—No, Sir; I had no—I was merely a recipient, an obedient actor in it; it was managed wholly by others.

BEECHER'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE "TIT FOR TAT" ARTICLE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember anything arising—brought to your notice—in reference to what has been spoken of as the "Tit for Tat" article, proceeding from the Woodhull and Claflin press? A.—I never saw it; I heard it spoken of.

Q.—Was anything said to you about it, about its character, or the purpose of its publication—the intention of its publication—the intention that it should be published by Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't think that the—I have heard an allusion made to it by Mr. Tilton—not under that designation; I never heard that designation until I sat in court here.

Q.—How was it introduced? A.—I merely heard him give a statement that the occasion of his being with the Woodhulls was an article which, as I understood, they proposed to publish, but which was going about in slips, and including in it the names of a great many respectable men and women against whom charges were made, and that on seeing that he had gone down in great indignation and broke his connection with her as gloriously as he had formed it.

Q.—He so stated it to you? A.—He represented himself as breaking it with great dignity, Sir, and circumstance.

Q.—About when was that statement to you by Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know; I can't tell you, Sir; I could find out but I don't recall now.

Q.—Now, Sir, when Mr. Tilton was making any narrative to you about this article and its—and the consequent termination of his relations with Mrs. Woodhull, did you say to him that you thought he had done an unwise thing to break his acquaintance with that woman; that "she had been sufficiently dangerous even when we had been on friendly terms with her, and there was no telling what she might do if she became your enemy." Did he say anything to you of that kind? A.—Did he say anything to me?

Q.—Did you say anything of that kind to him when he was telling you of his break? A.—I did not; I thought he did well to break the connection. I don't remember ever to have said so.

Q.—Did you urge him to continue, with Mr. Moulton, the same kind of services, the same influences, to preserve friendship with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—It is the other way. I never urged them at all. They perpetually praised her to me, and apologized for his action. I never urged them at all.

BEECHER NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR TILTON'S CONNECTION WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton said this:

"I wish to say distinctly to the jury that my relationship to Mrs. Woodhull was a foolish one and a wrong one, as the event has justified, and I do not ask any man to defend me for it, but to blame me for it. But I say here before God that Mr. Beecher is as much responsible for my connection with Mrs. Woodhull as I am myself."

A.—I say before God, Sir, that I was not responsible at all for it.

Q.—For any connection with her? A.—No, Sir; it was a surprise to me from the beginning.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, you have answered the question.

HIS FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Mr. Evarts—Now Mr. Beecher, [stopping to consult with Mr. Shearman]—Mr. Beecher—[pausing again for the same purpose]—now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to the occurrence in the end of October or the beginning of November, 1872, the publication in the Woodhull & Claflin paper of what has been known as "the scandal"—the "Woodhull & Claflin scandal"—

Mr. Shearman—"The Woodhull scandal."

Mr. Evarts—"The Woodhull scandal"—of "the Woodhull scandal"—prior to the appearance of that paper, had you heard in any way, in any form, the question that there was to appear any such publication? A.—I had.

Mr. Beach—From whom?

Mr. Evarts—We will take first the fact that he had heard it.

Witness—I had.

Q.—In what way had that come to your knowledge?

Mr. Beach—We object to that question, Sir. It came in some form that we had no connection with. We don't know—

The Court—Yes; I think it was one of those general questions he might answer if he can.

Mr. Beach—It is more than that.

The Court—The only question is whether you can pursue it afterward.

Mr. Evarts—What was your first knowledge of it? A.—My first was—I can't give it except that I have a vague impression—and from what source derived I can't say. My first definite knowledge was the visitation at my house of a tall, thin, lank old gentleman of about sixty years of age, who came to tell me that there was an awful thing going to be published—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait one moment.

Mr. Fullerton—It is too "awful" to tell here, I guess.

By Mr. Evarts—Was it in this paper it was to be— A.—He said they were going to—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Evarts—I ask him whether it was in reference to a publication in this Woodhull & Claflin paper that this announcement by this stranger was made.

Mr. Beach—One moment. That calls for the subject and substance of the communication. We have nothing to do with that, Sir.

The Court—Nothing to do with this mysterious visit.

Mr. Evarts—As it stands, perhaps.

The Court—I think we shall assume it was that paper; there is no other evidence of that paper.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, what was the— [Here Mr. Evarts was interrupted by a whispered remark from Mr. Abbott. He continued:] Mr. Tilton introduces the subject, if your Honor please, in his testimony. [Reading:]

"Q.—Did you see or hear of that publication, or any portion of it, or have any consultation in which it was proposed to publish it, before it was published? A.—No, Sir; not a word; the first I heard on that subject was after I had got home, from Mr. Beecher, who said it had been presented to him, or he had heard of it in advance of its publication, and, as I understood, some black-mail had been levied on him."

Now, I want to show that he did not pay any black-mail.

The Court—You can examine him on that statement.

THE SUBJECT OF BLACK-MAIL.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you tell Mr. Tilton what had taken place on that subject? A.—Very likely; I don't remember.

Q.—Did you tell him that any black-mail had been levied on you? A.—No, none had.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject, about black-mail? A.—I said, if I said anything at all, that—

Mr. Beach—One moment! He said he didn't remember it.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton hasn't said—

Mr. Evarts—He said this, as I understood, "Some black-mail had been levied on him."

Mr. Morris—We don't dispute that.

The Court—Do you recollect that you said anything on the subject? A.—To Mr. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't recall anything definitely that I did; I think it more than probable that I did.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, I think it is competent for me to show what did occur in reference to any advertisement or notice to Mr. Beecher of any such intended publication.

The Court—The fact appears that he had notice from this mysterious visitor. Isn't that sufficient?

Mr. Evarts—Except that it is not very definite.

The Court—We can't make it definite, as the visit of that stranger is not connected with the suit at all.

Mr. Fullerton—From his description he ought to be a ghost.

The Witness—It was very curious.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton has also said this:

"My impression is that he made a statement to the effect that a few days before it was published some person had called upon him and notified him that such a publication was going to be made, and that he considered the call in the light of a threatening visit, and had rebuffed the man."

Mr. Beecher—If you asked me that question about Mr. Moulton, I think I can tell you what I did tell him.

Q.—In regard to Mr. Tilton, do you remember that you told him that? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Or that what you said made that impression on him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, now, did this intended publication form the subject of any conversation between Mr. Moulton and yourself. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you tell him about that? A.—I merely described the old gentleman, and told him that I saw further that there was something coming, and that he seemed to be greatly distressed, and said he came over to see if this thing couldn't be settled in some way.

Q.—That was this messenger's language to you? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him—I told the messenger I didn't see any way of stopping it, and the best way was to let it go out. Mr. Moulton told me the man had come over for black-mail, and I at last adopted that view of it: I supposed he had come over there to try if I was disposed to compromise the matter.

Q.—At any rate, that was the result of the transaction as communicated to Mr. Moulton by you? A.—That was the result.

Q.—Whether you communicated that to Mr. Tilton, you don't know? A.—I can't remember; my interviews were ten to one with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—To what they were with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

HOW THE PUBLICATION WAS BROUGHT TO HIS NOTICE.

Q.—Now, Sir, when the publication itself took place, how was it first brought to your notice? A.—I think the first that I heard of its actual occurrence was from Mr. McKelway, who came to me from the *Eagle* office; we talked—

Mr. Beach—One moment!

The Court—Well, he came to you from the *Eagle* office and gave you notice in respect to it. Is that the way? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Go on, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—We object, Sir.

The Court—Put your question.

Mr. Evarts—The first notice you had from Mr. McKelway, what did he advise you of about this publication?

The Court—We cannot take his conversation. If he gave Mr. Beecher notice, we can take that simple fact.

Mr. Beach—The witness has stated that the first notice he had of its appearance was from Mr. McKelway.

Mr. Beecher—I will change the word "notice" to "information."

The Court—He called upon you? A.—He called upon me, assuming that I had seen it.

Mr. Evarts—He called upon you and spoke of its publication as already made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you then seen it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And before he thus spoke to you had you then heard of its having been— A.—I don't think I had, Sir.

Q.—Thereafter, how did you come into knowledge or action about it in any way? A.—I repaired with him to Mr. Kinsella, and we had a conference.

Q.—Was the article there? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you see it? A.—I didn't see it; I understood it to be in the office.

Q.—But you didn't see it? A.—I didn't see it.

Q.—Were you advised of its tenor, nature, and contents? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By those gentlemen who were there? A.—Yes, Sir, I was. I asked Mr. McKelway to give me the substance of it.

Q.—And he did so? A.—He did so.

Q.—Now, when did you first see or read the article itself? A.—Never have yet. I am select in my reading.

Q.—Now, when did any matter of conference come up consequent upon this? A.—Perhaps I ought to make a correction, Mr. Evarts, by saying that after this trial had begun, and I was instructed by counsel to read everything about it, I undertook to read it one day, got along a little ways in it, but I forgot it, and never have resumed it.

Q.—Now, when and how did it first come up as a matter of conference or consultation between you and Mr. Moulton, or Mr. Tilton, or both of them? A.—I went directly from the *Eagle* office to see Mr. Moulton about it.

Q.—Mr. McKelway go with you? A.—He did.

Q.—And saw Mr. Moulton at his counting-house in New-York, or where? A.—In New-York; yes, Sir; he was busy when we went there, but after transacting some business, which took him some little time, he then turned to me and we had some conversation about it behind the partition, or reticulated bar; then we came out and walked toward home, we going over the Montague Ferry, and Mr. McKelway, I think, going on over the Fulton Ferry.

Q.—What was said, then, between you about that publication—had Mr. Moulton seen it? A.—I don't remember that he said that he had; he advised me to say nothing about it; and as that was a part of the errand of Mr. McKelway to know what I thought or wished to say, I acted upon that counsel, and he left us.

Q.—You so informed Mr. McKelway? A.—I did.

Q.—Was Mr. McKelway's errand in regard to the newspaper on which he was— A.—It was, Sir—professional entirely.

Q.—Now, afterward, was the question of whether publication or answer of any kind should be made the subject of consultation, and between whom? A.—I had offers, not of consultation, but of advice, from many parties.

Mr. Beach—We object, Sir, to what occurred between the witness and other parties.

Mr. Evarts—Well, many parties offered you advice upon the subject? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Voluntarily? A.—Voluntarily.

Mr. Beach—We object to this, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We don't intend to show the advice.

Mr. Beach—You do.

Mr. Evarts—We don't.

The Court—He is not to state what the advice was, whether to be or not to be.

Mr. Evarts—Did you receive advice from a variety of people? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, what part did you take, and with whom, in deciding or determining whether any answer should be made? A.—With Mr. Moulton, principally, and Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Now, when did you see Mr. Moulton and where? A.—I saw him at his house. I suspect the next day; it may have been the same evening—that evening or next day.

Q.—By a set appointment, or don't you remember? A.—I presume it was.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present at that meeting? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Tilton, if I recall it right, was not in town.

Q.—What was the conference between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—My own counsel was very little. He seems not to have had a doubt in his mind from the beginning; and his counsel was first and last to me that the matter was to be treated with the utmost silence.

Q.—You mentioned Mr. Tracy, Mr. Beecher. Was he connected with Mr. Moulton in this conference in any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what way had he any connection with the matter? A.—You asked me with whom I counseled for that, as I understand. If you will read the question I will tell you why I put that answer in.

Q.—Well, was Mr. Tracy in connection with these numbers of people that you have spoken of as having advised you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not with Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not in any conference? A.—No, Sir.

DISCUSSING THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

Q.—Well, substantially all that is excluded. Now, when next or further did the matter come up as to whether an answer was to be made or the policy of silence to be pursued in which you took any part? A.—I cannot give you any detail of it; it was a thing that was agreed upon at once, and there were within the week, I should say, or ten days, various conferences, or conversations, rather, between Mr. Moulton, and me, and Mr. Tilton, in regard to it; and all of them eventuated alike.

Q.—Well, now, when did any interview with Mr. Moulton first occur? A.—On his return from his New-Hampshire trip.

Q.—That was soon after? A.—Soon after: yes, Sir.

Q.—And what conference was there in which he and you both took part? A.—A conference in Mr. Moulton's study in the morning; he came there very much excited.

Q.—Were you there? A.—I think I was there when he came in; I think I was first with Mr. Moulton; I may be mistaken about that.

Q.—Was this meeting, Mr. Beecher, one by appointment? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You were there with Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir, and Mr. Tilton came in.

Q.—Before Mr.— A.—I think that was so.

Q.—That you have stated. Before Mr. Tilton came in was there any conversation between you and Mr. Moulton on the subject? A.—If there was any I don't recall it.

Q.—Yes. Well, now, after Mr. Tilton came in what then occurred? A.—Mr. Tilton denounced the matter with indignation, and declared that he should, whenever he could, deny it as an infamous, atrocious thing. He spoke to my heart's content about it, and he took me by the hand, and I think by both hands, and authorized me in his name everywhere—he *enjoined* it on me—to deny it as an infamous falsehood, and that in the presence of Mr. Moulton. The question of making this contradiction in public papers was something different. That—it was understood we should adhere to—we should refrain from publication.

BEECHER PREPARED TO MAKE A DENIAL.

Q.—As a part of this interview, or conference, was anything said by you of a wish or preference in regard to denial? A.—I said that I was prepared to make a denial—a written denial, if it was thought best, but that it ought to be a denial that should go out from Mr. Tilton, and from me, and from Mr. Moulton, as all of us were implicated in the statement—as I understood—had been told me.

Q.—Well, how was that proposition received and disposed of by the gentlemen? A.—Well, I thought that there was an inclination on the first interview—they took it into consideration, that was all.

Q.—That was the substance, then, of that interview? A.—That was the substance of that interview; it was to be denied, but as to any—if there was to be any card, it was to be something for further deliberation.

Q.—Yes. Well, now, how soon thereafter did any conference on that subject come up, and what occurred? A.—Well, I cannot say exactly, but I should say in November or December, the last of the month or early in the month—there was the—there was a pressure, which led Mr. Moulton to reopen the question whether something might not be appropriately done.

Q.—In the way of publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how was that talked of, and what was the disposition of it? A.—There was nothing came of it.

Q.—Was there at any time any decision or agreement that there should be a publication? A.—There was no agreement that there should be. We still adhered to our original purpose to let the thing die.

Q.—Now, after this interview that you have spoken of, do you recall any further interview between you and these two gentlemen, or either of them, still on the subject of publication of a denial or response? A.—I—it was a matter of conversation, of course, every time we met.

Q.—Yes. A.—How frequently we met about that time I do not now charge myself to remember.

Q.—Well, you remember that it was a subject that was under consideration? A.—It was.

Q.—Several times and at several dates? A.—I told them what was said to me and what was written to me; they told me what they heard in their various perambulations, and we undertook to form a judgment, or rather I deferred very much to Mr. Moulton's judgment in the matter; I always deferred as much as I could, and that was very generally, not always to his judgment of things.

Q.—And following this publication of the Woodhull matter, was there at any time a conclusion or decision to make a response, a public response? A.—There was something which I understood at first to mean that, but I was mistaken.

Q.—Now, Sir, at either of these interviews, when Mr. Tilton was present, did this occur, as stated by Mr. Tilton:

"Mr. Beecher said the reason why he felt that the best policy would be to say nothing on the subject in public was this: that if any denial was made it would only provoke the Woodhulls to reproduce the story in some other form; that denial would not kill it; they evidently meant mischief, and that they would repeat it in one form or another, and that if it were denied once, it would have to be denied twice, and perhaps three times and many times."

Do you remember anything of that kind occurring? A.—I remember something akin, but different.

Q.—Well, how do you understand the matter? A.—I only said this, as I recall it, that if we had got to make up our minds, not on a single fact, but on a system, that if we went into the newspapers to deny rumors and reports, we had got to continue; for denying it once we would have to follow it up, and that I had taken that into consideration in forming our policy—not simply of this one, but of any.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember expressing at one of those conferences, at a meeting a little later, that you said that you had changed your mind in regard to the policy of having nothing said in public, and that you thought Mr. Tilton ought to publish a card, and you prepared a card Do you remember that stage of the matter? A.—I always said from the first that if anything was done it was not for me to do it alone; that it was peculiarly necessary that Mr. Tilton should publish it in the defense of his family.

ABSOLUTE FICTION.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember any consideration of the subject between you, in which you expressed yourself in this way:

"That the time had passed when silence concerning the Woodhull scandal was a wise policy. There was so much clamor on the subject, as manifested in the press, so much inquiry in the church and congregation, so many demands made upon you by your friends, that the pressure was getting to be unendurable, and then that you advised to a scheme of this kind. Now, suppose we should appeal to this sentiment in the community, [that is the sentiment where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, as stated in this connection]. Suppose, for instance, that some reputable paper, speaking semi-officially, as authorized by the parties in the case, should publish an editorial to the effect that there was some ground for Mrs. Woodhull's publication; suppose we get some—not the ground that she stated, but that that ground existed in certain stories which Mr. Henry C. Bowen had told her a year or two previous against Mr. Beecher, of which Bowen himself had in a written instrument six months before, namely, April 2, 1872, retracted—now, said he, suppose we get some semi-editorial utterance, not signed by our own names, to that effect, that there was this ground for those stories. Let that be stated, let us cut from the tripartite covenant the section which Mr. Bowen signed retracting those stories, and let us put that into the newspapers to satisfy public curiosity. People will say, 'Well, we always knew that there must be something in the Woodhull story; now we know what it is—a collection of stories which Bowen has told and which Bowen has retracted.'"

Now, Mr. Tilton gives that narrative, and closes it by speaking of you as having suggested that as a device, in the middle of December, 1872, to meet and counteract the Woodhull tale. Now, Sir, did anything of that kind occur on your part, in the suggestion, or proposition, or statement, or conversation? A.—Not one solitary sentence, or thought, or suggestion—not one; it is absolute fiction so far as I am concerned; I heard some part of that suggestion, but I was not the man that spoke.

Mr. Evarts (to plaintiff's counsel)—Now you have a card which is in evidence, the proposed denunciation of Mrs. Woodhull: "In an unguarded moment." What is the number of that?

Mr. Morris—It is No. 23.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Is that among your papers? A.—I don't know, Sir. What date is it?

Mr. Shearman—There is no date to it.

Mr. Evarts—No date to it, but it is in December, 1872; somewhere about that, November or December.

Mr. Morris (producing the exhibit)—There, Sir; there it is.

The Witness—Well, what do you ask me, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I call your attention to it. A.—Yes, Sir.

PREPARING A CARD FOR PUBLICATION.

Q.—Then I will ask you the question—do you remember about that card as coming up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a proposition for consideration at some one of these interviews? A.—Not this card, but I remember cards.

Q.—Well, were they various cards? A.—Yes, Sir; that is to say, a conversation arose in Mr. Moulton's room, and I think Mr. Tilton was not present, and I said to Mr. Moulton, "It seems to me that Mr. Tilton would never get quit of this matter so long as he has, among all people, the reputation of believing in these women, or in their doctrine; and my idea of deliverance is, by a generous and manly act, to cut himself loose from them." Mr. Moulton seemed to be struck with it, and said, "Well, suppose you draw up something such as you mean." I sketched two or three forms—tentative forms—and one that I thought was pretty good, but that is not this one.

Q.—Well, is that yours or not? A.—I cannot say, Sir; I made three or four beginnings and they were unsatisfactory, and I finally fell upon a form of statement that I liked better, and that was proposed and declined.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, in reference to any—I read this card.

Mr. Morris—What is the number of that?

Mr. Evarts—No. 23. I read this. Well, I don't care anything about that.

The Witness—I don't know whether this is one of those beginning cards or not; I cannot say.

Mr. Evarts hands a paper to the witness.

A.—I think this was the first idea that occurred to me; and after I wrote it in a blank book and tore out the leaf, and I went to Mr. Moulton and read it, and that gave rise to something more; there was something grew up.

Q.—Now, what I now ask is whether in reference to this statement:

"In an unguarded enthusiasm I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements concerning me and mine."

Q.—That was proposed to be signed by Mrs. Tilton, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Tilton, in reference to that card, and as an objection to its being published by him, say to you that you knew it was not an unguarded enthusiasm that led him, [Mr. Tilton,] to Mrs. Woodhull, but that he went for the purpose of protecting his family, himself, and Mr. Beecher from the result of a story which she originally threatened? A.—Was that what he said to me? No, Sir, it is not.

Q.—Anything of the kind? A.—Nothing of the kind; it was not designed to be a card of denial.

Q.—No, it speaks for itself—the card itself? A.—Of the story.

Q.—Now, at any of these interviews, did you say to Mr. Moulton, after this publication of the Woodhull scandal that you came to consult him, [Mr. Moulton] as to what was best to do with reference to the scandal—what reply could be made, if any reply could be made; did you in that connection, or in any other way say to him that you saw no hope for yourself since that true story had been published? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything in connection with that story, or how did you express yourself, if at all? A.—I don't remember; I only remember what I didn't say.

Q.—Nothing of that kind was said by you in regard to yourself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At this time, or during this period of interviews, do you remember— Exhibit No. 47, please.

Mr. Evarts did not finish his question but sat down and conferred with his associates for nearly ten minutes.

Mr. Fullerton (laughing)—Perhaps I had better cross-examine, Sir, if they talk so long together.

Judge Neilson—You can do so if you agree to close this afternoon, Mr. Fullerton. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts (handing witness paper)—Now, Sir, please look at that with reference to an interview between Mr. Halliday and Mr. Moulton as having taken place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton reported to you that interview, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe he did.

Q.—Now, in connection with Mr. Moulton's reporting to you that interview, or in reference to the interview taking place, before it took place did anything occur between you and Mr. Moulton that Mr. Moulton was not to tell Mr. Halliday the facts? A.—No, no; he didn't want to tell him any more than I did.

A NOTE OF SYMPATHY TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Look at that letter, Mr. Beecher, which was, soon after this Woodhull scandal was made public, written by you to Mrs. Tilton, within three or four weeks—was that written in pursuance of any conference or debate? A.—It was not a conference.

Mr. Beach—Well, that was the question.

Witness—The suggestion of a conversation.

Mr. Evarts—From whom did any suggestion come? A.—From I think—Mr. Moulton said it would be agreeable to Mr. Tilton if I would address to his wife a note of sympathy.

Q.—Did you address it at that time? A.—He said a note simply, addressed to her, conveying what I believed in the matter, he thought would be agreeable to Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, and I wrote this letter and handed it to Mr. Moulton, but he was not satisfied with it.

Q.—Well, what became of it?

Mr. Fullerton—What is its number, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—103, I think.

Witness—He said he had sent it; he told me afterward he had explained to Mrs. Tilton the point of view from which I had written it, as I explained it to him; I found after I had left that with him and saw him again that they expected I would write a letter of denial to Mrs. Tilton, but I wrote that.

Q.—Well, you handed that to him and he sent it to Mrs. Tilton, as you understood? A.—Yes, Sir, as I understood.

Q.—At that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF DENIAL.

Q.—Mr. Tilton has spoken, Mr. Beecher, of an interview toward the close of December—he gives it it in 1872, the period that we are now at. Now, Mr. Beecher, toward the end of this month of December, or during the month of December, 1872, or November, do you remember any conference between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and yourself, in which the matter of some public denial in some form was considered, and any papers produced, or read or examined? A.—Never in November; there was a conference the last of December.

Q.—The last of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did that occur? A.—At Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Who were parties to that consideration—who were present? A.—Well, Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and myself, in the immediate consultation; in the preparatory stages of it, Mr. Moulton; Mr. Moulton stated to me that Mr. Tilton had got a plan, he thought, on which he could make some form of statement, which would clear him of the imputations that were resting upon him, and at the same time that the whole matter could be set in such a way before the public as would be for the furtherance of the interests all around.

Q.—Now at this time, when Mrs. Tilton was present, Mr. Beecher, there were some letters, were there not? A.—Yes, Sir; I had been requested to prepare a letter of denial to accompany a statement, if such a one should be made.

Q.—Yes. A.—And Mr. Tilton was to make a statement, also, of denial, and Mrs. Tilton was also to make a statement, or rather a denial, to go in the same sort of statement.

Q.—And it was when some letters of the kind were up that Mrs. Tilton was present? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE INTERVIEW AT WHICH TILTON READ THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Now, Sir, prior to that was there anything between yourself, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton at which a paper, or a document that has been called the true story, was read? A.—No.

Q.—Rather, an occasion at which that was read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Later than that.

Q.—You think later than this? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you will take that interview where the true story was read; who was present at that time? A.—Moulton, myself, and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Where did the meeting occur? A.—In Mr. Moulton's bedroom.

Q.—Now, will you state what took place there? A.—Mr. Moulton told me that Mr. Tilton would come around and read the statement he had prepared; I had heard nothing of it except that he was preparing something.

Q.—Preparing something? A.—Yes; I asked Mr. Moulton what it was, and he said he did not know; he hadn't read it himself, but Mr. Tilton was to come and read it for him and for me that night.

Q.—Very well. A.—So I went there and saw him. Shall I give what was said?

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. Tilton began by sitting on the sofa, fixed his papers, and opened his remarks to me by saying there was one single sentence in it, and if I could stand it he thought I would be able to stand the whole document. Then he commenced reading; he didn't read the sentence. He began reading what was called afterward the true story and read on until he came to that passage in which I was charged with asking Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to me with all that is implied in that term, and he looked up and said; "That is the sentence; if you can stand that the rest of the document won't hurt you." I made no reply, I was lying on the bed I think. He went on reading and reading, and I getting madder and madder. When he had finished it I got up and began to walk about the room and said nothing, and finally I think he or Mr. Moulton asked me what I wished to say.

Judge Neilson—Please be quiet, gentlemen; I think I see the storm rising. [Laughter.]

Witness (continuing)—And I walked up and down the room, and finally I turned to him and said—

A BATTLE BETWEEN "THE LION AND THE TIGER."

Q.—To whom? A.—Mr. Tilton; I said very quietly, "Mr. Tilton, it is not for me to say what you shall or shall not publish; but I want you to understand that if you publish this statement, and if that sentence is in it, I will not stand nor agree to it, and it is the end; I will not have any such statement as that go out and not meet it peremptorily." After that he gathered himself up, lion like, his face flushed, and he began to storm very loud on the subject, and Mr. Moulton took him in hand instantly, and drew back and out, and the lion and the tiger had a fight by themselves. It was a good, lively discussion, and in respect to the structure of the whole document, and in respect to the insertion of that. Part of the time Mr. Moulton was in the ascendency and part of the time Mr. Tilton, I think, had the best of it; and it went on so for a very considerable period, and ended unsatisfactorily to all three of us, I am persuaded. That was the substance of that interview.

Q.—As the result of that interview, was there any determination to publish that "true story?"

Mr. Beach—Oh, well! what was expressed?

Witness—Nothing said.

Q.—Nothing further considered? A.—No.

Q.—Well, did you understand it was to be published?

Mr. Beach—I object to that. Wait one moment.

THE RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—What was the result of that interview in respect of whether that was to be published or not?

Mr. Beach—I submit, Sir, he cannot state the result except from what was said.

Judge Neilson—Certainly that is so, what was said on the subject of anything.

Q.—Well, what was said further on that before you broke up? A.—Nothing to me that I remember; there was nothing said about printing, at any rate, first nor last, that I recall.

Q.—Was not this paper read as one proposed for publication?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to. One moment.

Judge Neilson—What was said on that subject?

Q.—How was the matter introduced? Why was the paper read to you?

Mr. Beach—Objected to, except by what was said.

Mr. Evarts—What was said concerning this paper before it was read to you?

Mr. Beach—Why, I understood Mr. Beecher to say that the paper was proposed to be published.

Witness—Then I would like to correct that statement, Mr. Beach, so far as to say I was to hear the statement drawn up for print, but while I understood it was for publication I should not be willing to say that it was so stated—that its object was—

Judge Neilson—Now the counsel wishes to learn, Mr. Beecher, whether—

Mr. Evarts—When was anything said about its being published?

Mr. Beach—He said nothing was said.

Mr. Evarts—I now ask you a question, Mr. Beecher. When was anything said about its being published, to which you replied if it was published you would not endure it? A.—I had an impression all the while of course, not because they said so, but why should they draw up a story but to publish—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Witness—I said if this is published I will do so and so, but it don't follow that they said they were going to publish it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, when Mr. Tilton said "If you can stand one passage of it you can stand the whole?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did that convey to you, that you could stand the publication of it?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

The Court—You can't add to what was said, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach—I don't think anybody will deny that Mr. Beecher understood it was to be published.

Mr. Evarts—That being so, then at the close, before that interview terminated, in what position was the question of publication left?

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to, Sir. There is only one way of getting at that, and that is by what was said.

Judge Neilson—Of course.

Mr. Beach—The witness has told you what was said, and he has related it. He can't go on to add what position it was left in if nothing was said.

Mr. Evarts—I want to know whether at the time that meeting broke up it was to be published or not?

Mr. Fullerton—There was nothing said on the subject, so your knowledge will have to be derived from that.

Mr. Evarts—We are always permitted, I suppose, to prove the conclusion of a conference, whether a word was said ending it. You don't know everything by words. Parties go off leaving a thing incomplete, for further consideration—without determination; that is all I wish to make out here.

Mr. Beecher—When I left they were at it.

Q.—In the talk? A.—Yes; more or less of it.

Q.—You were not there at the end? A.—I was not.

Q.—What was the last thing that you said on the subject of that statement? A.—I think the first thing and the last thing were the same.

Q.—Well, what were they—what was the last? A.—That if that statement in it to which he had called my attention primarily, and which, when he read the statement—I said substantially that if it was to come out in that document, or be published in that document, I would not stand it—that I should make fight.

Q.—And was that all that was said during that interview by you? A.—That was substantially what was said during that interview by me, and my remarks were not many.

Q.—You left then? A.—Not then; I heard them.

Q.—Well, you left? A.—They diplomatized for some time, and then I left.

Q.—You left before they had concluded their discussions? A.—Yes, Sir; it had become far more quiet and temperate, and I left.

Q.—Now, did you ever see or hear read that paper again? A.—Never.

Q.—Was it ever brought before you or to your notice by Mr. Tilton or by Mr. Moulton, as a proposed publication? A.—Never.

THE INTERVIEW AT WHICH MRS. TILTON WAS PRESENT.

Q.—Now, state the occasion, Mr. Beecher, at which Mrs. Tilton was present a part of the time? A.—That was preceding this, Sir.

Q.—Yes, at the end of December. Do you know the date of that? A.—It was not far from that, I think; among the last days of December.

Q.—Where was this interview held? A.—The back chamber of Mr. Moulton's house—second story.

Q.—Had an appointment been made for that meeting? A.—Yes; it had.

Q.—And by whom and in what manner had the appointment been made? A.—I don't know in what manner Mr. Moulton had made it.

Q.—Made it with you? A.—Had made it with me and Mr. Tilton, as I understood, but I cannot say anything about that.

Q.—Made it with you, I mean? A.—I went—he made an appointment at Mr. Moulton's house for the purpose of exchanging, or rather comparing and adjusting letters.

Q.—For publication? A.—For publication if it should seem best.

Q.—Now, what occurred there, and who were present at the first occurrence? A.—I cannot recall whether Mr. Moulton was present at first, or not, Sir. If he was, he left soon, and Mr. Tilton and I were left; Mrs. Moulton also being in and out; and I think it was desired to have Mrs. Tilton present, and Frank Carpenter, the artist, came in about that time, and was sent around to bring her—to bring Mrs. Tilton, and I think that some conversation followed, and there were some remarks made of the proposed document, or some statement that he was drawing up, which I did not altogether understand, for it was not read to me or shown to me.

Q.—At this time? A.—At this time; nor was it in a state of entirety; I recollect him speaking of it as something that was in process of formation; and when Mrs. Tilton came I then drew from my pocket a letter that I had prepared in consonance with an arrangement with Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—What is that?

Mr. Shearman—74.

Q. (Handing book of exhibits to Mr. Beecher.)—Do you recognize that? A.—I think this is it, Sir.

Q.—Now, then, was there any other letter produced there, and if so by whom, and in what form? A.—When Mrs. Tilton came she came up into the room, and I think Mr. Carpenter retired—modestly, and Mrs. Tilton sat down at a little writing table at the side of the room, and Mr. Tilton brought her a paper written in his handwriting; I did not read the paper, and Mrs. Tilton turned and looked up to me and said, "My friend, ought I to write this?" I said to her, "Elizabeth, if that expresses your sentiments—I don't know what is in it—but if it expresses your views I don't know any reason why you should not copy it," and with that she sat and copied the letter out from the paper in Mr. Tilton's handwriting and signed it in my presence; then I asked Mr. Tilton for his letter; the understanding had been that there was to be a letter all around; he said that he had not yet drawn up any—that he had not yet made up his mind; then I said, putting my letter back in my pocket, "I will wait for further developments;" that ended the interview substantially.

Q.—Did you at that time read the letter of Mrs. Tilton, so that you can— [Mr. Evarts handed the letter to Mr. Beecher without completing the question.] A.—No, Sir, I did not read it; I saw her copy the paper that was in the handwriting of Mr. Tilton; I neither read his paper, nor did I read her letter—her copy.

Q.—So that—Exhibit D 44—you cannot say from your own knowledge that you have ever seen it? A.—I don't know what Exhibit D 44 is; I only saw the letter that Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—Identify that for the purpose of evidence? A.—Well, I don't know anything about this—I never read it.

Q.—At that time never read it? A.—Well, I don't know that I have read it since.

Q.—Well, it has been in evidence. Now, at this interview, at which Mrs. Tilton was present, the interview of the 9th— A.—What interview?

Q.—The interview of the 29th, or thereabouts, at which Mrs. Tilton was present, keeping that interview separate from the other, did you say anything of this kind to Mr. Tilton?

"But Mr. Beecher said that if I would never turn back upon him he would join with Mrs. Tilton in making a denial: but it will be idle for me to deny this story, leaving you at liberty at any time to publish my letter to you through Mr. Moulton; but if you will give me your word of honor that you will never utter any circumstance to make my denial of no effect, I will join in such a card?"

A.—No, Sir; nothing of the sort—nothing.

Q.—Did you then and there write a card at Mr. Moulton's table—this letter of yours, did you write it there? A.—I brought it down there to the house in my pocket, written.

Q.—Now, in this letter of yours, to which I have just asked your attention, the letter brought there by you, occurs this sentence:

"My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has inspired me with the highest esteem for her modesty, propriety, and womanly graces."

Mr. Tilton, speaking of that letter, says:

"Mr. Beecher put in the phrase about Mrs. Tilton at my request, and I was the author of that sentence."

Is that true? A.—I put that sentence in from my own heart, and Mr. Tilton had no more to do with it than he had to do with the formation of the angels; it is absolutely my own.

Q.—And it was in the letter as you brought it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The card is preceded by a note to Mr. Moulton. [Mr. Evarts then appeared to be looking for the card.]

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Evarts, is not that among your own papers?

Mr. Evarts—No, that is their exhibit.

Mr. Porter—They introduced it.

Mr. Evarts—They put it in evidence. It was a paper in our possession, not in their possession, and was produced by us on their call, and put in evidence by them, and so marked.

Mr. Beach—I understand that this preceding letter to Mr. Moulton is on the same piece of paper.

Mr. Beecher—It was.

Mr. Evarts—That is the reason I want to get the original.

Mr. Morris then handed Mr. Evarts the desired paper, who immediately handed it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—This is the paper. A.—I think, Mr. Evarts, that this letter was a re-writing of the one that I brought down there from my house, on seeing this.

Q.—Well? A.—There was a conference between Mr. Moulton and me as to the substance of the letter that should be written, and the purport of it, what ground it was to cover; and I drew one up and went down there, and, if I recollect right, read it to Mr. Moulton before he went out, and I think that there was some suggestion that it should be addressed to him, or that there should be some change made, and that I went into his study and copied off my other letter with this change suggested by him; that is my present impression.

Q.—That is with this note? —Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—You think now you did write it then? A.—I think I wrote the paper in the house, and not in the presence of Mr. Tilton, nor under any suggestion. I recollect sitting on the side of the bed and reading the letter to him, while he took short notes on his knees, sitting on the other side of the bed with the letter, and that I took it away because I would not suffer the letter to go into his hands.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you took the letter? A.—I took the letter away.

Q.—Wherever it was written?

Mr. Beach—Both of them? A.—Well, they are on one paper.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but the one that was brought there?

Mr. Morris—The original draft? A.—Well, about taking that away—the letter I had prepared, the final form, I took away; I don't recall anything about the original draft.

Q.—It was not left to be used with the other papers, not being prepared? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—He has expressed that.

FURTHER DENIALS BY MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Now, was there any conversation of this kind, Mr. Beecher, at this interview, in reference to your card, or its publication? I read now from Mr. Tilton's evidence:

"Mr. Beecher said to me, in going away, that there was only one danger in publishing his card."

And that, I suppose, means this card.

"Which was that on some future occasion, if he and I should be at disagreement, and I should publish his letter from me to Mr. Moulton, that his card would put him at a disadvantage before the public, because it would convict him not only of

Continued on Ninth Page.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

SPRING HOLIDAYS—DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

EASTER OBSERVANCES—FINE WEATHER—ANTI-PREJUDICE MOVEMENTS—THE VARIED CAREER OF AMEDEE ACHARD—METROPOLITAN STATISEICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 26, 1875.

Vendredi Saint, or "Good Friday," one of the most important fêtes in the Church calendar, brings us the first bit of warm and Spring-like weather that we have yet enjoyed. The day is superb. A few hours of sunshine have sufficed to start the buds upon the garden trees, and the progress made since morning is clearly visible. The sparrows are twittering gaily enough over the prospect of fine weather after our long and wearisome Winter. To-day Paris is like Sunday. All the shops are closed, and the *bourgeoisie* are out in their holiday attire, enjoying the warm sunshine on the sunny side of the boulevards. On this day all the butchers' shops are closed, and it is impossible to buy a piece of meat of any sort, but only about sixty per cent. of the population really *font maigre*, or fast. The others lay in a stock of meats for the day, and avail themselves of the dispensation in favor of those who are weakly or who have to work.

THE OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

But as a holiday Good Friday is rigidly kept and greatly enjoyed. The spectacles given in the churches are very fine, many of them, like St. Roch's relying greatly upon scenic effects. In the ceremonies of the day the student finds many a tradition of the past. The old chroniclers tell us that the Priests formerly organized enormous passion plays, and went so far as to represent God, the Father, upon a temporary stage in the church. In the fourteenth century the Passion was enacted by the entire congregation gathered about Notre Dame, and at 3 o'clock precisely the last nail was driven into the cross, upon which was a life-size figure of the crucified Saviour. As the sound of the hammers rang upon the nails, the people fell upon their knees, bowed their heads to the ground, and groaned. To-day the church bells are all silent, and not a sound will be head from them until the resurrection is celebrated on Easter morning. The legend told country peasants and children is that the bells have all "gone to Rome to confess." In early age this is believed like the legend of Santa Claus, and the youngsters who peep out of their windows at night when a black shadow passes fancy they see one of the village bells on its way to Rome. There are a great many pretty legends connected with Passion Week, and I should be sorry to lose them, for they certainly exercise a healthy moral influence upon the minds of the young. We grow skeptical soon enough, and can well afford to leave the children in their faith. I said above that all the meat shops were closed and that the greater part of the Parisians are fasting, but must note the great exception to the general rule,

ANTI-PREJUDICE MOVEMENTS.

Every year there is a great meat dinner on Good Friday, given by the so-called free thinkers, and this year they are having an enormous spread. The number of persons who thus set the Church at defiance has considerably increased, but I cannot see any useful end to be gained by this annual demonstration. They wish to show that they are above the prejudices of modern society, and while they do so in one respect, I do not think they are any the happier for it. There is another anti-prejudice association in Paris which gives a dinner at the Grand Hotel on the 3d of April. Its object is to popularize the use of horse-flesh as food. Every course at this banquet is composed of the flesh of the horse, ass, or mule, with the exception of the "anti-prejudice pudding" at the end. The bill of fare is very curious. There are equine pies and asinine tarts, horse sausages and mule cutlets. There is one dish of fish, but it is the *mulet*, admitted on account of its name, and the Roman Punch, which is called "*Sorbet Chevalesque.*" To a majority of people there is something decidedly lunatic in the idea of such a dinner, but the members of the society seem to enjoy it wonderfully. In the speeches made this year, they can boast with reason of the enormous progress made by their idea since they founded the society a few years ago, large quantities of horse-flesh being annually consumed in France. I have already given the statistics of the past year.

EASTER SIGHTS AND CUSTOMS.

At this season it is interesting to go about the streets of Paris and look into the shop-windows to see the novelties in the way of Easter eggs. Every year the confectioners get up something new, and each year sees an increase in extravagance. A fashionable egg, so called, filled with bon-bons, can hardly be had for less than fifteen or twenty dollars, and Boissier & Siraudin have them from that price up to a hundred dollars. The custom of giving *œufs de pâques* and the *poissons d'Avril* (April fish) has now become so general that every one expects them, and it is a custom which draws very heavy drafts upon limited purses. In other times the matter was much more simple. In the time of the League the people began to associate themselves with the triumphs gained by Catholicism, and to participate in a way with the religious movement in the great towns. There was an official air about the great fêtes of the Church; the prelates descended into the street in gorgeous costumes; the masses participated in the ceremonies; the fasts and vigils were generally observed, and the dissidents were so few that their infractions of the law were scarcely noticed. Religious observances became a habit, and many incredulous persons entered heartily into the ceremonies as a means of distraction after their daily toils. They celebrated with the rest without having prepared themselves by fasting and prayer. Scrupulous persons purchased "dispensations," particularly for the use of eggs, cream, and butter during Lent, and carried their offerings to what were called the "butter boxes" of the parish, (*troncs pour le beurre.*) One of the towers of the Cathedral of Rouen is still called "the butter tower," because it was built at the beginning of the sixteenth century with the offerings of the faithful who thus bought with money the right of eating butter during Lent. At the end of forty days the pious persons who had not eaten eggs felt a real joy when their penitence was over, and their devotion was fêted by a religious ceremony. On Good Friday and Easter Sunday they carried large baskets of eggs to the church to have them blessed by the priests, and there was then a family festival in which large quantities of eggs were eaten. The eggs thus blessed were painted or colored, and were given from friend to friend, from neighbor to neighbor. In the course of years the country people began to turn this custom to their profit, and sent quantities of blessed eggs into the towns for sale. This soon led to a superstitious but pleasant abuse. It was bad luck to refuse to give an egg, and the students profited by the belief. They assembled with baskets, bells, drums, and burlesque banners; went to church and sang the *Laudes* in chorus, then scattered about the town to beg for Easter eggs. The persons who had none to give were allowed to give the value in other things, and one can imagine the feast the students had at night. These ancient customs have degenerated into those of to-day, but the old-time tradition is kept up after a fashion.

DEATH OF AMEDEE ACHARD.

The journals of this morning announce the death of Amédée Achard, a well-known journalist and author. He had been for some days suffering from inflammation of the lungs, a malady that has carried off so many persons during this rigorous season. Amédée Achard was sixty-one years of age, having been born at Marseilles in 1814. He was intended to be a merchant, and was sent to Algeria to take charge of an establishment, but this life did not suit him, and he entered as clerk into the Cabinet of the Prefect of Hérault. There he began to cherish hopes of becoming an author, and from time to time he communicated articles and verses to the *Sémaphore de Marseille*. In 1838 a larger horizon was opened to him, and he came to Paris. He was first engaged upon the *Vert-Vert*, then upon the *Entr'acte*, then upon the *Charivari*, where he first began to attract attention. About this time was founded the *Epoque*, a journal that made some noise in its day, it having been among the first hawked about the streets, as are the journals in New-York. But the *Epoque* engaged men instead of boys, dressed them in a fantastic uniform, put cocked hats upon their heads, and sent them out to cry the new gazette upon the streets. The novelty took with the Parisians, and the *Epoque* soon had a large sale. Among the first things remarked in it were the *Lettres Parisiennes*, full of wit and humor, over the signature of "Grimm." It was a long time before it was discovered that "Grimm" was Amédée Achard. His reputation was then made, and as this was at the epoch of the Spanish marriages negotiated by M. Guizot, Achard was selected to go to Spain with the Duc De Montpensier, and describe the wedding fêtes. On his return he published in the *Esprit Public* his pretty romance entitled "Belle-Rose," the most read of all his works, and which procured for him the cross of he Legion d'Honneur. Up to this time he had only occupied himself with literature, but the discussions with the "doctrinaires" then began, and he longed to enter the domain of politics. He started the *Pamphlet*, a small illustrated political journal, like the *Guêpes* of Alphonse Karr, and it obtained great notoriety in its day. The character of this journal may be seen from an extract, and it will be observed that it is the model upon which Rochefort formed his *Lanterne*. The following is a purported decree:

Decree: The committee of the executive power proposed,

The Assembly has adopted:

ART. I.—All gatherings upon the highway are forbidden.

ART. II.—When there is a gathering upon the highway, Citizen Charamau', representative of the people, will repair to the spot and read a number of the *Courrier de l'Ariège*. This first summons remaining without effect, Citizen Duclerc, Minister of Finance, will read the whole of his project for the repurchase of the railways. In case of resistance, the gathering shall be dispersed by a speech which Citizen Xavier Durrieu will be called upon to pronounce. Whoever, forming part of a gathering upon the highway, shall not disperse after the reading of the railway project, shall be named as a penalty, secretary of the Executive Commission. If the gathering is not dispersed by force—of Citizen Durrieu's discourse, the penalty will be from five to ten years of executive commission.

The humor of this can hardly be appreciated now, but it must be confessed that it required some courage, in the very midst of the revolution, to turn the "powers that were" into objects of ridicule. It was on the 13th of June that this was published, and a few days later began the bloody *journées de Juin*. Achard was taken fighting upon the barricades, and saw his brother fall by his side, killed by an insurgent bullet. That death caused him great grief, and he gave expression to his feelings later in a work called *Souvenirs Personnels d'Emeutes et de Révolutions*, a book long since forgotten. It would take too much space to follow the career of Amédée Achard through the twenty years' life of the Empire. He was then one of the militant writers of the day, and his duel with Fiorentino will be still recalled by many. Men grew hot in polemic, at that time. Achard went out with his adversary, and had a sword run through his lungs. For a long time the doctors despaired of his life, but the author of *Belle Rose* lived to write other novels, and published in rapid succession the *Petit fils de Lovelace*, the *Château en Espagne*, the *Robe de Nessus* the *Duc de Carieponl*, and several other works of the sort. He was also the author of a number of dramas, like "Souvent Femme Varie" and "Les Souvenirs de Voyage." Achard was successful in nearly every branch of literature, and he tried all. He was a man of society as well as an author, and was a welcome guest in the saloons of Paris. Some of the journals announce that Amédée Achard received the last sacraments of the Catholic Church, but this must be an error, since he belonged to the Protestant faith.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICS.

I have before me some interesting statistics of the city. Paris has within its walls 63,963 houses, of which 394 are in process of construction, and 1,947 uninhabited. The official figures show that the entire population numbers 1,851,792. These inhabitants live in 61,622 houses, of which 694 are public establishments, which give an average of 30 persons to each house, or 32 if we take into the calculation the floating population, which is daily estimated at 135,000 persons. Each house contains about 11 apartments or chambers to rent, for the number of rooms or apartments rented, or to rent, number 694,695, of which 65,257 are vacant, and 92,161 rented for commercial or industrial purposes. This gives an average of 3 persons to each apartment rented or to rent. All of these constructions are upon 3,619 streets, boulevards, places or *quais*, forming the public highway, and upon 78,020,000 square mètres of ground. Some of the streets are very long. The boulevards, from the Madelaine to the Bastile, offer a ride of 4,383 mètres, and in 1750 there were only fifty-two houses in the entire distance. The Rue de Rivoli is 3,146 mètres long; the Boulevard Prince Eugene, (now called Voltaire,) 2,800; Rue de Grevelle Saint Germain, 2,251; Rue Saint Dominique, 2,429; Rue Saint Maur, 2,223; Rue de Vaugirard, 2,143, and the Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 4,185. Of course these streets do not at all compare in length with those of New-York and other American cities.

LANDLORD'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

A curious suit regarding the liabilities of landlords has just been decided. Is the hotel-keeper obliged to wake his guests in the morning when they want to leave by mail? The court says yes, and for the double reason that he is held to owe all reasonable service to his guests, and might be doing them a great injury by withholding so simple a service. In case where interested motives are suspected the hotel-keeper should be severely punished, but in the case in question it might be simple negligence, and hence the court condemned him to pay thirty francs damages.

CALLING A POLICEMAN.

A Boston policeman lives within the limits of the police district where he does duty, and his fellow-officers assert that a few days ago a man called at his house and insulted the family in a grievous manner. The officer resented the insult, but did not expel the intruder himself, leaving the house to summon the patrolman on the beat for that purpose.

POISONED.

All the members of a family residing on Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, were poisoned on Sunday evening by eating canned fruit. They were seized with frequent and violent purging, but were relieved by medical aid. It is believed that the effect was produced by copperas, which has been found in the sealed can.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IN MOURNING FOR TAMMANY.

THE BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—A GREAT SURPRISE TO THE DEMOCRATS—THE REPUBLICANS AMUSED.

"Are you in mourning for Tammany?" said a politician to his associate yesterday as both walked from Printing House square toward the City Hall. The disciple of Mr. John Kelly who was thus addressed had crape on his hat. He did not reply to the question, but it represented a current fact. The rank and file who assemble on call to cheer the "Boss" in the wigwam, were seized with more gloom than prevails in a Celtic wake. They seemed to think that Tammany was or would be killed by the latest bill to reorganize the local government of this City, which was presented on Tuesday night in the Assembly. The provisions of this bill were published in THE TIMES in connection with the proceedings of the Legislature. It declares, among other things, that nine bureaus shall be added to the Finance Department, and nips Fitz John Porter's brief official career in the bud, by converting him into a Commissioner of Streets and Roads. Every Democrat wondered what Mr. Kelly was going to do about the matter, but the "great chief" was reticent. It is believed that the bill was a suprise to Mr. Kelly himself and to his cabinet. What created most alarm was the favorable manner in which the measure was received by a Democratic House, which was captured by the adroit and suave Republican leader, Gen. Husted. Apprehensions of the immediate demise of the "regular" Democracy, if the bill should pass, were so common that few undertook to deny the fact. In a word, the real helplessness of the more blatant Tammany men in matters of legislation was made too apparent by the disposition of the bill to admit of question. In the excitement that prevailed the daily scrimmage for Fitz John Porter's "labor tickets" was abandoned—much to the relief of the Commissioner of Public Works. The City Fathers did not know what to make of the matter. Some of them seemed to feel that their turn would come next, and that they, too, would be wiped out by the Legislature. They asserted that the bill must have emanated from the Controller's office, but this was denied. The Controller was too much occupied with urgent official business to give his views on the subject. A TIMES reporter asked Mayor Wickham what he thought of the bill, but he answered with very great gravity that he had never read it. He was closeted, however, during a portion of the afternoon with Democratic officials, who left by the private entrance, and it is said that he intends to go to Albany to organize the opposition to the bill and prevent its passage. The success of Gen. Husted in taking the Democratic Assembly by storm was a source of great amusement to Republicans in this City.

Ex-rebel John R. Fellows, as the counsel for Tammany Hall, on being asked by the reporter what his opinion of the new charter bill, as advocated by Mr. Husted, said that he did not consider the vote sustaining the bill to be a solid one, and he was certain that the Democratic members on considering the matter would defeat the measure. The bill was contrary to all recognized principles of government and propriety. It proposed in effect to nullify to a great extent the power of the Mayor and place it in the hands of the Controller. The question to be determined was not as to the political honesty of the Controller, or the fitness and probity of the gentlemen he would appoint to office, but as to the right of giving such power of appointment to the Controller. It was removing from one official his power ann giving such power to a subordinate. A parallel case would be the Assembly depriving the Governor of his power and prerogatives and placing them in the hands of the Attorney General or some other official inferior in rank. The bill, for these reasons, was not likely to succeed. Col. Fellows regarded it as being one of Mr. Husted's exhibitions of political tactics, and nothing more. "Col." Fellows left this City for Albany last night, acting under the instructions of "Boss" Kelly.

NEW POST OFFICE STATIONS.

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES FOR THE ANNEXED DISTRICT—A NEW SCHEDULE ADOPTED—THREE DAILY DELIVERIES MADE.

The work of transforming the Post Offices of Morrisania, West Farms, Tremont, Fordham, Woodlawn, Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil, and Riverdale, (now included within the City limits,) into stations of the New-York Post Office is about completed, and the residents of those places can now avail themselves of the increased postal facilities with which the new order of things provides them.

The following schedule of arrivals and departure of mails at each of the new stations has been established:

Mails leave for the General Post Office and all parts of the City, and for out-going mails South, East, and West, as follows:

From Morrisania—6:59 and 8:24 A. M.; 12:59, 5:40, and 6:44 P. M.
From Tremont—6:54 and 8:22 A. M.; 12:54, 5:36, and 6:39 P. M.
From West Farms—8 A. M. and 12:35 P. M.
From Fordham—6:50 and 8:20 A. M.; 12:50, 5:32, and 6:35 P. M.
From Woodlawn—8:10 A. M. and 5:29 P. M.
From Riverdale—7:52 and 10:48 A. M.; 2:04 and 3:08 P. M.
From Spuyten Duyvil—7:56 and 10:53 A. M.; 2:08 and 3:12 P. M.
From King's Bridge—3:13 P. M.

Mails from the General Post Office and all parts of the City arrive as follows:

At Morrisania—7:41 and 8:55 A. M.; 12:06, 2:56, and 5:20 P. M.
At Tremont—7:46 and 9 A. M.; 12:12, 3:01, and 5:25 P. M.
At West Farms—8:35 A. M.; 1:05 P. M.
At Fordham—7:50 and 9:04 A. M.; 12:15, 3:04, and 5:29 P. M.
At Woodlawn—9:13 A. M.; 5:38 P. M.
At Riverdale—8:29 and 11:04 A. M.; 5:05 P. M.
At Spuyten Duyvil—8:26 and 11 A. M.; 5:01 P. M.
At Kingsbridge—8:26 A. M.; 3:13 P. M.

The postal charges between these stations and other parts of the City are now reduced to the local rates, which are as follows: On letters, two cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof; on newspapers and circulars, one cent each, without regard to weight; on periodicals not over two ounces in weight, one cent each; on periodicals over two ounces in weight, two cents each; on samples of merchandise and other articles of the third class, one cent per ounce.

Residents of the places named should, so far as they can control the matter, see that their correspondence is addressed "Morrisania Station, New-York City," "Riverdale Station, New-York City," &c."

At Morrisania Station, which district includes that formerly covered by the abolished Post Offices of "Mott Haven" and "High Bridge," there are six carriers letter employed—two mounted and four on foot—by whom three daily deliveries are made—an improvement which has given general satisfaction. The citizens of the annexed district are much pleased with the increase of mail facilities which they now enjoy, and it is understood that Postmaster James will continue to extend them as occasion may seem to require.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

The trade sale yesterday morning and part of the afternoon was occupied with the publications of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The total sale was more than double that from the invoice of the same house last Spring. It included 3,500 copies of Marion Harland's *Common Sense in the Household*; nearly 3,000 volumes of the popular Bric-a-Brac series; of Dr. Holland's books, *Arthur Bonnicastle*, *Mistress of the Manor*, about 1,000 volumes; of Ik Marvel's, 400 volumes of *Reveries of a Bachelor* and *Dream Life*, with good numbers of the same author's other works; about 300 volumes of Lange's *Commentaries*; about 100 volumes of the Speaker's *Commentary*, 500 volumes of Froude's *England*, nearly 200 volumes Mommsen's *Rome*, about 100 volumes of Curtius' *Greece*. The works of Presidents Porter and Hopkins, of Drs. Hodge, Schaff, Shedd, Woolsey, Fisher, Bushnell, Dean Stanley, and the other theological and philosophical writers embraced in the list of Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., with those of Max Muller, Prof. Whitney, and others all sold in unusually large numbers. Four hundred volumes of the popular Wonder Series, and 200 volumes of the Travel Series were taken. The afternoon and evening were taken up with the sale of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong's importations, all of which brought good prices, and were taken in large quantities.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

The steam-ship Leo, Capt. Daniels, from Fernandina, Fla., and Port Royal, S. C., broke her main shaft on Sunday night, March 28, and became totally disabled. She drifted about for three days in her helpless condition, when, on March 31, the revenue cutter Colfax fell in with her, took her in tow, and brought her to Hampton Roads. The passengers unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that Capt. James Daniels and his officers had been at their posts day and night while the vessel was disabled, and returning them thanks for saving the passengers and the ship.

AWARDS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday and awarded the following contracts for lighting the City lamps for eight months from May 1:

New-York Gas Company, district south of Grand street, $16 per lamp.

Manhattan Gas Company, district between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets, $16 per lamp.

Metropolitan Gas Company, part of district between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, $23 per lamp. Mutual Gas Company for remainder of the district, $16 50 per lamp.

Harlem Gas Company, district above Seventy-ninth street, $25 per lamp.

LABOR TROUBLES.

THE BROWN-STONE CUTTERS—THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE—STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES ACCEDING TO THEIR DEMANDS.

The brown-stone cutters having succeeded in amicably enforcing the adoption of nine hours as a day's work by the rubbers, are endeavoring to come to the same arrangement with the journeymen stone-cutters. At the present time the stone-cutters commence work at 8 A. M., and the brick-layers begin an hour earlier. Under these circumstances it frequently inflicts a loss of time to the latter of an hour, in cases where there is no stone prepared for their use. The employing stone-cutters have held several conferences on the situation, which have resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, which will provide for the employment of the journeymen stone-cutters by the hour, or for nine hours per day the first five days in the week, and five hours on Saturday. Should this system be chosen, which is now uniformly observed in the large cities of England and Scotland, the stone-cutters will be divided into three classes, according to the value of their labor; the first class receiving fifty cents per hour, the second forty-four cents, and the third thirty-seven cents. The resolutions are now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be issued to the various firms, who will distribute them to their employes. A conference will subsequently be held between delegations from the several journeymen stone-cutters' organizations and the employing firms for the purpose of making arrangements satisfactory to both in order to avoid a strike. The master stone-cutters assert that owing to the existing hard times and the increasing dullness of the building trade, they cannot continue to pay $4 for a day's work of eight hours.

In order to prevent a strike on the part of the journeymen plumbers, the employers have effected a compromise by which $3 75 and $4 are paid for a day's work of nine hours.

The members of Longshoremen's Union Protective Association No. 2, in accordance with a resolution previously passed, struck yesterday for forty cents an hour. There was very little opposition on the part of the steam-ship lines and no trouble occurred. A special meeting of Association No. 3 was held at No. 78 Varick street last evening, Mr. George McCourt, President, in the chair. The President announced that the object of the meeting was to pass a resolution either indorsing or repudiating the action of Association No. 2. After considerable discussion as to the judiciousness of the movement before the beginning of next month, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the resolution passed by Association No. 2, which provides that any member who may work for less than forty cents per hour for day and night work shall be subject to a fine of $10.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The 'Longshoremen's Union No. 2 held a meeting at the school-house of St. James Hall, corner of New Bowery and James street, last night, which was held with closed doors, as business of a private character only was transacted. It appears that the steam-ship companies on the East River are paying the price demanded by the men—that of forty cents per hour—in place of thirty cents, as heretofore.

At one of the piers, yesterday, a number of workmen who had responded to an advertisement were engaged in unloading the steam-ship Aragon, which arrived from the South on Wednesday. The men were working at the company's own terms, and a detachment of policemen was in attendance to protect them. A large crowd of the society men were collected in front of the pier, but no disturbances occurred.

Owing to the strike of the 'longshoremen, Supt. Walling ordered the off platoons of the Police force on duty at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The force of the Third, Fifth, Ninth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, which take in the whole of the North River front, from the Battery to Fourteenth street, has been considerably augmented, and the entire Police force is held in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair. A letter was read from Albert Weber, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, tendering his resignation, and referred. A communication was presented from Myer Stern, President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, requesting that the Board set apart a portion of the school moneys for the benefit of that institution. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance. A petition from a number of Jewish citizens in relation to certain changes in the school laws was referred to the Committee on Law. A communication from the Board of Health in reference to the sanitary condition of Grammar School No. 9 was read and referred.

A series of resolutions were received from a committee of the late German mass meeting at Cooper Institute, demanding of the board the enactment of such rules and regulations as would hereafter secure more general instruction in the German language throughout the schools of the City. The resolutions were referred without debate. The resignations of School Trustees John Stephenson, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Wesley B. Church, of the Fifth, were accepted, and Samuel B. Van Dusen and John Ham appointed to the respective vacancies. The resignation of J. W. Berryman, Agent of Truancy, was accepted, and Theodore Reeves, of No. 240 East Twenty-sixth street, appointed in his place. The proposal of Henry C. Jarrett, relative to promoting physical culture in certain grammar-schools, was reported adversely from the committee, and declined by the board by a unanimous vote. A report from the Committee on Buildings, recommending the abolition of the office of Inspector of Buildings, was approved, and a resolution to that effect passed. On motion, the report of the Finance Committee, in favor of purchasing a lot 25 by 100, on Seventy-fifth street, east of Third avenue, for $6,000, was adopted, and the board adjourned.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The fiftieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which will be open to the public this morning, is certainly an interesting one; but, judging only from a hasty view obtained yesterday, whether or not it gives evidence of marked progress in American art is an open question, which the judicious few will be likely, we think, to decide in the negative. There are some 550 pictures on the walls, and, consequently, there are no vacant spaces. Statuary there is none, unless three or four busts may be considered to represent that branch of art. Of foreign works there are about the usual number, a fine portrait of a grandchild of Mr. B. H. Field, by Bouguereau, and a landscape, by a pupil of the Munich School, being the most notable. From our own studios the most striking works appear to be an Autumn scene, by Jarvis McEntee, than which this artist has given us nothing finer; "Cardinal Welsey and His Friends," by J. B. Irving; "Milton and His Daughters," by Eastman Johnson; "The Wreck," by Moran, and landscapes by Bierstadt, Whitredge, Wyant, Thomas Moran, J. B. Bristol, David Johnson, Charles H. Miller, Edward Gay, Arthur Parton, James Hart, K. Van Elten, Hubbard, and Magrath. From American artists resident abroad there are several fine works, prominent among which are "The Circus," by F. A. Bridgman; two pictures by E. M. Ward; an Italian scene, by George Inness, and a female head, by David Neal. In portraiture the collection appears to be about as rich as usual, Mr. H. P. Gray and Mr. Huntington being fairly represented. A female head, by Mrs. Jennie G. Loop, is well worthy of the place it occupies. To the merits of individual pictures we shall refer hereafter. Several sales were made during the day, and among the fortunate individuals whose works have thus been snapped up were E. M. Ward, L. E. Wilmarth, A. H. Wyant, Wordsworth Thompson, and A. C. Howland. Last evening the reception took place, and was largely attended, the ladies forming, as usual and desirable on such occasions, the larger portion of the company, which comprised a fair representation of our most prominent professionals, merchants, artists, and literary men.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S CAP.

The ceremony of investing his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey with the *birettino*, or red skull-cap, took place in the archiepiscopal residence, No. 218 Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock the guests invited to witness the ceremony assembled, and shortly afterward his Eminence entered and remained standing at the head of the room. Count Marefoschi, a member of the "Noble Guard," next entered in full uniform, and, after making a military salute, advanced to the centre of the apartment, and read the letter of the Pope authorizing him to bear the berettino to his Eminence. Cardinal McCloskey then responded in Latin, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. Messiguor Roncetti next addressed his Eminence in the French language, to which the Cardinal responded in the same tongue. Count Marefoschi then advanced toward Cardinal McCloskey, and, after saluting him, bent one knee and presented the berettino. His Eminence then received the congratulations of his friends, who were afterward entertained by him at dinner. Among those present were Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Bishop of Louisville; Right Rev. Dr. McNierney, Bishop of Albany; Very Rev. Father Wirth, of the Redemptionists; Very Rev. Father Preston, Vicar General; Rev. Father Hewitt, of the Paulists; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's; Rev. A. J. Donnelly, of St. Michael's Church; Rev. Father Achard, S. J.; Messrs. L. B. Busse, John Hecker, Charles Oonnor, Thomas Murphy, Jeramiah Devlin, Eugene Kelly, James Lynch, John D. Kelly, James A. McMasters, John O'Brien, and others. During the afternoon, his Eminence, with his distinguished, took a carriage ride through the Central Park.

POLICE MATTERS.

UNIFORMS MUST BE MADE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS—A CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE OLD BOARD—BAD VENTILATION IN THE FIRST PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, on the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, Rule 73, of the Police Regulations, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Uniforms and parts of uniforms must be made in strict accordance with the regulations. Each garment is required to be inspected by the Drill Captain or Drill Sergeant as to its color, quality, manufacture, and fitting, before it can be worn by a member of the force; and such inspection shall be certified to in writing by the officer performing the same, and who shall keep a record thereof in a book to be provided for the purpose. Members of the force are advised to employ a tailor accustomed to making first-class uniforms, as all and every part of the uniform not made in accordance with the regulations will be rejected."

A claim was presented to the Board, by Frank Swift, the well-known Brooklyn contractor, for $1,466 67, for removing garbage from the city from June 1, to July 17, 1874, in accordance with a contract entered into with the Police Commissioners, the predecessors of the pesent Board. When the present board came into power they abrogated the contract with Swift, which they held was made in violation of the provisions of law, and the claim now presented is for arrears which the board refused to pay. The claim was advocated by Col. Hastings, Chief Clerk of the Board of Health, as counsel for Mr. Swift, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning.

A report was received from Chief Surgeon Henry in relation to the case of Patrolman Gerald Gaffney, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who is charged with having feigned sickness to avoid appearing as a witness in the case of Capt. Killaled on the 5th inst., and the matter was referred to the Superintendent to make a complaint against the officer.

Police Surgeon Dorn made a report in relation to the bad condition of the First Precinct Police Station, in New street. Owing to the want of ventilation the air is very close and foul. The Doctor recommends that the lodging-rooms be removed from where they are at present located, and that a large quantity of coal-dust and dirt which has been accumulating for years past be removed at once. The report was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A resolution was adopted directing the President to execute the leases for the station-houses in the First and Third Precincts, the leases having been approved by the Common Council.

Emil Kleuge, Julius J. Kleyne, James Reddy, Albert Reed, John Denery, Otto Kelz, and John Tranor were appointed Patrolmen, and after transacting a quantity of routine business the board adjourned until Friday next.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO BE TESTED IN BROOKLYN.

Corporation Counsel DeWitt and Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Board of Trustees of the Inebriates' Home, called on Controller Powell yesterday and requested him to pay to the institution first mentioned the sum set aside by the State Legislature for that purpose. It will be remembered that Mr. DeWitt some time ago rendered a lengthy decision in which he interpreted the recent constitutional amendments relating to State aid for private charitable institutions, as preventing the State from rendering such aid, but authorizing the State to compel the cities to provide funds for the institutions referred to, without the option of refusal being permitted to the people. Controller Powell refused to pay the money, on the ground that to do so would be, in his opinion, a direct violation of the law. Mr. Stranahan intimated that he would sue out a writ of mandamus to compel payment of the fund to the Inebriates' Home by the Controller. Mr. Powell said that in that event he would carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

A DAY'S FATALITIES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 7.—The fifth victim of the boiler explosion at Delano Iron Works died this afternoon. Another is not expected to live. The body of an unknown man was found in an open field near the city. It is supposed that he died early in the Winter. The sudden death of Jennie Sheldon, supposed to have been caused by malpractice, completes the day's horrors.

MEETINGS.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ITALIAN SCHOOL BUILDING.—The opening of this building, No. 160 Leonard st., by the Children's Aid Society, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Music from the Italian Band, and addresses from W. C. BRYANT, Esq., Judge H. C. VAN VORST and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., and others.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fifty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society, for the employment of Bible Women and the distribution of the Bible, will be held in the Bible House, Astor place, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M. Addresses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Beirut, Syria, and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. SAM'L D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 9th; Spring Bonnets, elegant dress Hats for ladies and children; also, Flower-opening display. BINNS' Millinery, 761 Broadway. Save this.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT.

An elegant black walnut partition, with desks, suitable for bank, insurance office, or counting-room, will be sold at a sacrifice.

Inquire of GOVERNMENT SSCURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Warren st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as executors of the last will and testament of Belinda Bergen, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and Mary, his wife, Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife, Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife, John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park, and the City of Brooklyn.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, March 15, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
mh18-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against ERASTUS E. BOUTON, George W. Mead and Sarah Frances Mead, his wife, Erastus F. Mead and Lillie W. Mead, his wife, Samuel H. Vandewater, as Trustee of the estate of Erastus F. Mead, Leonard Ellis, Arthur C. Todd, Eliza Hatfield, the National Park Bank of the City of New-York, E. Ellery Anderson, Sidney Cornell, C. W. Gilfilian, and Foster W. Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, first March, 1875.
KAUFMANN, TUNSTALL & WAGNER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 39 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the tenth day of March, 1875.—Dated New-York City, April 8, 1875.
KAUFMANN, TUNSTALL & WAGNER,
ap8-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HARRY A. C. HINES, and STEPHEN A. GUINA, plaintiffs, against ELIJAH S. HOUSE, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To ELIJAH S. HOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 165 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875.
D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a8-1aw6wTh*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

(CHICAGO.)

Issue of $900,000 7 p. c. Sinking Fund Bonds

BY THE

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN PARK,

INTEREST COUPONS 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER, payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

BONDS MATURE April 1, 1895, and may be registered at said bank in name of owner, if desired.

SINKING FUND of $50,000 annually, beginning April 1, 1878, will cancel bonds by purchase at or under 101, or if not purchasable at that price, by annual drawings at par.

THE INTEREST is provided for by an annual tax on all the property, real and personal, of North Chicago, the real estate, separate from the Park, being assessed for taxation at $26,152,227. Such assessment, as well as the property of the town and the land in the Park, are all, by the State law of June 16, 1871, irrevocably pledged for the security and redemption of these bonds.

THE PRESENT *issue* is the *only debt* of the *town*, and by the Constitution the debts of towns are restricted to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

THE TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO is that part of the City of Chicago which lies north and east of the Chicago River, fronting Lake Michigan, and by the State law is empowered to issue bonds for this purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND in the Park, within the town limits, is over $4,000,000, and a sum of $400,000 has been expended on its improvements. An annual tax is provided for its further improvement and maintenance.

THE TITLE to all the land in the Park is held by the Park Commissioners in fee, clear of any incumbrance, with the exception of seventy-five acres, the acquisition of which was a necessity to the Park, and for the payment of which the proceeds of this issue of bonds are to be applied.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and MORTON, BLISS & CO., are authorized by the undersigned, Commissioners of Lincoln Park, to offer the above described bonds for sale, and to receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

THE AWARDS will be first made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

THE BONDS are now ready for delivery, but those who desire to defer payment till May 8, for one-half or three-fourths of their purchase, can do so by an adjustment of interest for such delay.

FORMS OF PROPOSALS and copies of the laws, with the opinion of counsel, as well as any other information, may be had on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st., New-York, or to
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Drexel Building, New-York.

F. H. WINSTON,
A. C. HESING,
B. F. CULVER,
JACOB REHM,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
} Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

March 29, 1875.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at noon, for the sale of Fifty Thousand of the Land bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, April 14, and the acceptance bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT. President.

ELIZABETH CITY CONSOLIDATED STREET IMPROVEMENT SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due and payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Either registered or coupon for sale; due in ten or twenty years. Full text of legislative act and ordinance of Council furnished by mail or at the office of AARON G. CRANE, Financial Agent,
No. 135 Broadway, and No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.
Bonds held by parties due in 1875 or 1876 received for subscriptions.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES—LARGE AND small properties, some developed, others not; at prospectors' prices, from $500 to $5,000 per 100 feet; close to railroad and smelting works. An enterprising man, with four laborers, can make handsome wages, with the chance of a fortune, on any one of these lodes. Agent for mines, T. ALBERTUS, No. 52 4th av., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by R. B. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE District of Columbia,

guaranteed by the United States Government,
FREE OF ALL TAX,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau Street.

RAIROAD BONDS

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line 8s.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota first.
Cairo and Fulton first.
Canada Southern first.
Cayuga Lake first.
Central Railroad of Iowa first.
Chesapeake and Ohio first and second.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes first.
Connecticut Western first.
Connecticut Valley first.
Danville, U. B. and Pekin first.
Galveston, H. and Henderson first.
Houston and Texas Central first.
Indianapolis, B. and Western, all issues.
Kansas Pacific, all issues.
Lake Superior and Miss. first.
Logansport, C. and South-western first.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic first.
New-Jersey Midland first.
New-York and Oswego Midland, all issues.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, first.
Peoria and Rock Island first.
West Wisconsin L. G. first.
Investment securities constantly on hand.
Orders in STOCKS and BONDS promptly executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.
By order of the President, G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, E. M. RAVEN,
Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges with promptness. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold carried on the most favorable terms. Daily quotations by telegraph from Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Warehouse, foot of Degraw st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 13th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from April 7 to 14th inst.
F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1875, on the Seven per cent. First Mortgage (Pink) Bonds of the above company, issue of 1864, will be paid on and after that date until April 15 at the Third National Bank, New-York.
H. E. MANN,
Clerk United States Circuit Court for District of Minnesota.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.—THE HOLDERS of the first mortgage bonds Montclair Railway are requested to meet at No. 111 Liberty street, New-York, Monday, April 12, 1875, at 3 P. M.
A. S. HEWITT,
MARCUS L. WARD,
} Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will be held on the 12th of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this company called for WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., is postponed to WEDNESDAY, April 28, at the request of a majority of stockholders.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a special dividend payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. J. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-1aw6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE—SIXTY-HORSE POWER (cylinder 15x36,) in perfect order; will sell cheap having no use for it on account of increasing power; also for sale, two lengths smoke-stack, 30 and 50 feet. Apply to CHARLES E. BRUBERER, Pacific Mills, No. 30 to 38 [illegible]

The New-York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolietz, Duboucbet.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—Miss Morrison-Ficet, Miss Lina Luckhardt, Mr. C. Fritsch, Mr. Alfred Pease.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. J. J. Watson, Miss Watson, Miss Doun, Mrs. McGourkey.

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A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Fall election in Ohio will be an event of so much consequence that even now, although we can scarcely say that the Winter is over, the Republicans ought to devote unusual attention to it. The preparations for the canvass cannot be too thorough or exhaustive. The exact condition of the party in Ohio should be ascertained, and every weak point should be strengthened. We need scarcely enlarge upon the duty of choosing, as the Republican candidate for Governor, the strongest man connected with the party in the whole State. Mr. WADE has been talked of, chiefly on account of his merits as "an old war-horse." It appears to us, however, that old war-horses are not fetching a very good price in the market just now. We may even say that they are at a discount, and that people decline to accept one even as a gift. The Republicans ought to, and doubtless will, pick out a much stronger man than Mr. WADE—a man of the present day, able to comprehend that the past ten years have not passed over without producing decided changes in public opinion on many momentous subjects. The struggle in Ohio will be a most important prelude to the Presidential campaign. If the Democrats lose the State, it will be fatal to their chances of winning on the larger field; while a Republican defeat would be by no means ruinous to our party. But it would be a heavy blow and sore discouragement, and we ought *not* to be beaten, and every prudent and wise measure should be taken, and taken at a very early day, to prevent so great a misfortune.

Affairs in the mining regions of Pennsylvania appear to be in a much mixed condition. A body of troops has been ordered to Hazleton, the centre of one of the perturbed districts, and a force of Police has been sent up from Philadelphia to the Mauch Chunk country. The people profess ignorance as to the purpose to be served by calling out the military; they say there is no occasion for repressive measures. The special police were to have been armed for the protection of the property of corporations. But they seem to have been neglected, and they are dispersing through the country for lack of organization and direction. Meantime disaffection is spreading, and there are indications that the strike will become quite general throughout the coal region.

The Joint Investigating Committee on Canal Management begins to take evidence to-day, and the Governor's nominations for the members of the Special Commission are now before the Senate. Messrs. BIGELOW, ORR, MAGONE, and VAN BUREN seem to unite pretty happily the various kinds of ability required to render the work of the commission effective. There is no reason why they should not be promptly confirmed by the Senate, so as to be able to enter at once on the performance of their duties. While the legislative committee can only bring out the broad outlines of canal frauds, the commission ought to be able, in virtue of their command of ample time and of the aid of experts and Engineers, to go very thoroughly into the details of the subject. From them will be expected the evidence which is to form the basis of legal prosecutions against those who have plundered the State under cover of canal contracts. From them also ought to come mature and well-considered suggestions for the prevention of similar frauds in the future.

Success does not seem to sit well with the Democrats. It makes them quarrelsome. The Connecticut election acts like a firebrand in their "midst," to use the choice expression of one of their own journals. The New-Yorkers are very much disgusted that everybody does not see that Mr. TILDEN was elected President in Connecticut on Monday, and that nothing remains to enable him to take possession of the White House but a few unimportant formalities in the Fall of next year. We presume that the same feeling exists in regard to Mr. THURMAN, in Ohio, who may be regarded as assured of the Presidency by the "overwhelming triumphs" in the city elections of that State. For our part, we have not the slightest inclination to interfere with the anticipations of the friends of any of the Presidential aspirants. Let them enjoy them while they can. But we have a feeling that a good many things may happen between now and November of next year, which it would be safer for the Democrats to wait for than to undertake to discount too far in advance.

A handful of Kickapoo Indians, when in this country, made so much trouble that it was thought we were well rid of them when they consented to go to Mexico. But they, or Mexicans who pretended to be Kickapoos, were more bother to us in Mexico than they ever were before. They became a sort of elusive foreign invaders. Several embassies have been sent over to intercede with these vagabonds, and now we are solemnly informed that 130 of them are willing to come back. The Kickapoos are a specially offensive and expensive lot. They naturally consider themselves of immense importance; and, by the time they are brought back to the United States, each Kickapoo rescued from the friendly grasp of Mexico will be such a costly member of society that he will constitute a weighty factor in the much-vexed Indian problem.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

It seems nearly to have passed from mind how memorable were the early days of April in the history of the rebellion. It was on the 12th of April, 1861, that the rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter; on the 13th its brave little garrison surrendered; and on the 14th Major ANDERSON and his men embarked for New-York. On the following day, the 15th, President LINCOLN issued his notable proclamation, summoning Congress in special session, calling for 75,000 men of the Militia of the several States to repossess the forts, &c., and appealing to "all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured." Then followed that general "uprising of the North" that will ever remain among the most glorious recollections of the American people.

Four long years of war ensued; and then came that other day in April, of which Saturday last was the tenth anniversary, and which was perhaps the happiest our people have ever known. It was on this day, the 3d of April, 1865, that the long-besieged and bravely-defended City of Richmond fell into the hands of the Union forces, and the defeated, dispirited army of LEE, driven thence, were being so closely pressed that its capture or dispersion seemed but a question of a few days. "Push things," was GRANT'S brief direction to SHERIDAN; and six days later, it being then the morning of Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, Gen. GRANT telegraphed to Secretary STANTON the eagerly-awaited tidings that Gen. LEE had surrenderd the Army of Northern Virginia upon the terms proposed by himself.

In brief, these terms required that the surrendered officers and men should give their paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. This, and minor matters of detail being complied with, it was promised that each officer and man should be allowed to return to his home, and that he should not be disturbed by United States authority so long as he observed his parole and the laws there in force. Even now, when the violent passions excited by the war have in great measure passed away, these terms do not seem harsh. Many severe words against Gen. GRANT have been spoken in the South since the morning of that memorable Palm Sunday ten years ago. Some of them might not have been uttered had his magnanimity at that time been more vividly remembered.

Five days later, Major ANDERSON, then ranking as General, raised once more the old flag above the ruins of Fort Sumter, where, reluctantly, he had lowered it four years before.

On the evening of the same day, it being Good Friday, April 14, 1865, the assassin's bullet ended the life of the warm-hearted, magnanimous President LINCOLN.

It is idle to speculate now upon what would have been the condition of the country to-day had not this mad deed been committed. Ten years have passed, and probably no man, North or South, is quite satisfied that things are at their best. Much has been done which is cause for regret now; lingering animosities and resentments remain, retarding reunion and checking in various ways the material development of the country. And this, too, in spite of the fact, which is obvious to all observers, that the people North and South crave an end to the bitterness, and long for a renewal of the national, Union feeling of old. And better than of old. For Northerners and Southerners learned to know each other better in those four years of war. Here and there, in the North and at the South, there may be selfish, narrow-minded men who think to advance their own interests by retarding the restoration of good feeling between the sections. Occasionally a DAVIS or a TOOMBS, a SEMMES, or an EARLY, may be found clinging to the dead rebellion, and attempting to thrust it forward, to the disgust of loyal citizens. But the South can safely leave these impracticables to themselves. She has better counselors, and it is to be hoped that many such will be found among the sixty-five or seventy ex-Confederates whom she has sent to the House of Representatives of the new Congress. Their number will be large in comparison with the twenty-five Union officers whom the North has sent to guard the cause for which they imperiled their lives. It will be a glad day for the country, a proud day for the South, if Southerner and Northerner are there found "keeping step and marching to the music of the Union."

This complete restoration of good feeling is the pressing need and the duty of to-day. The North can do most toward its accomplishment, and the people around us are determined that a sincere effort in this direction shall be made. Recent elections have shown this. Fortunate will it be for political leaders, of whatever party or grade, if they quickly respond to the sentiment. "Push things" was an excellent motto ten years ago, when a hostile army was to be destroyed. Now, the encouraging word and the helping hand, from the North to the South, will do more than soldiers or oppressive legislation can accomplish. The spirit which suggests Force bills and the like was born of the war, and is condemned by the popular judgment. At the South it will be met by sullen resentment, if not sporadic hostility. At the North, one party or the other is certain to be used in the immediate future in an honest effort to restore the era of prosperity and good will. This work the people, we feel safe in saying, would prefer to intrust to the Republican Party. Whether they will undertake it depends entirely upon its leaders.

PLUNDERING AND BLUNDERING.

The phrase that was used with only partial justice to characterize the later period of the Gladstone Administration may be used with perfect truth to describe the uses which the Democracy of this City and State have made of the power intrusted to them last Fall. Their administration has been emphatically one of "plundering and blundering." At their very first meeting our New-York Aldermen proceeded to make preparations for the plunder of the tax-payers. A perfect shower of resolutions for the sewering and grading of streets which property-owners had neither asked for nor were ready to pay for, was the significant intimation made to the people of New-York that their affairs were in the hands of an unscrupulous gang of ward politicians thirsting for patronage and spoils. "Let us spend a few millions on Riverside and Morningside avenues," said the Mayor. 'Let us throw in two millions more for the King's Bridge road," replied the Aldermen. "Continue the laying of big pipes, finish the Court-house, grade scores of streets where there is neither traffic nor residence, and construct new and expensive sewers without regard to a general plan or to public necessity," chorused both authorities. But above all, it was insisted that there should be no bother about contracts or public lettings. It was resolved to stick to the Democratic system (improved since JEFFERSON'S time) of allowing the City to engage its own laborers, so that each Alderman might have his pockets full of "labor tickets," and thus be able to reward his supporters with fifteen hours' pay for eight hours of very light work.

But this was only one way of bleeding the City for the profit of the corner loafers. Every department of the Government must be made pay tribute to Tammany Hall, and every head of department who could not be bullied into resigning all control over the appointment of his subordinates must be removed. It was easy enough to get up charges against refractory officials, but the Governor, having some reputation at stake, could not be depended on to sustain these quite so readily as they could be manufactured. Hence the Costigan bill, which was both a plundering and blundering device. A blunder, because it arrayed the Democratic majority in the Assembly against the head of their party in the State; and a scheme of plunder, because it would have resulted in placing the entire Government of this City in the hands of a perfectly unprincipled gang of the lowest class of trading politicians. If proof of that is needed, the "reorganization" of the Department of Public Works supplies evidence enough on the point.

The Democrats who were thirsting for the spoils of the City did not take long to discover that the Controller was the main obstacle to the realization of their schemes. Half the members of the Tammany Hall committees have interests, more or less direct, in the six million of fraudulent claims whose payment the Controller has steadfastly resisted. He beat their efforts to recover in the courts, and he helped to secure the defeat of the special legislation which their friends in the Assembly were quite ready to pass for their benefit. He refused to strain the law to increase the gains of a Tammany Sheriff; he resisted at every step the blundering and wasteful policy of a Tammany Mayor, and he obstinately maintained that Aldermen were not entitled to draw two salaries. So a dead set was made at this inconvenient official, only with the result of proving that the new Democratic principle of "Home Rule" meant new facilities for public plunder.

The attack on the Department of Parks was part of the general assault upon the Controller. During the whole thirteen years' existence of the old commission, which was called into being for the purpose of wresting a great public enterprise from the control of FERNANDO WOOD and his ruffianly following, the ward politicians were ignored in the appointment of laborers and the selection of foremen and heads of bureaux. To that policy we owe the fact that Central Park was practically completed without a taint of jobbery. To the fact that Commissioners STEBBINS and WILLIAMSON are identified with the maintenance of that policy are due the imputations by means of which the Democratic Aldermen propose to get the parks brought under the exclusive control of their own serviceable nominees. Incidentally, also, it is supposed that Mr. GREEN may be "got at" by the removal of the Superintendents and Engineers, who are identified with his control of the parks, while any charges that could be trumped up against the administration for which he was mainly responsible might be used against him now.

Aldermanic "strikes" and blunders in New-York have been repeated in the Assembly. One bill after another for the legalizing of bogus claims against this City has been passed by the majority in the House. A Democratic Speaker has left his chair for the purpose of insulting a Democratic Governor and the party minority whom he encouraged in opposition to the Costigan bill. The only apologists for the frauds of the Canal Ring have been the leading Democrats in both houses, and the only imputations upon the Governor's motives in seeking to reform canal management have come from men of his own party. A Democratic Supply bill was defeated by Democratic votes because a Roman Catholic institution was not favored with an unconstitutional grant. This was not only a parliamentary blunder, but it was a new revelation to the public of the arrogance and unscrupulousness of that powerful element of the Democratic Party which will be content with nothing less than the virtual endowment of the Romish Church in this State. No wonder that three months of this kind of management should have brought utter disgrace upon Democratic legislation both in City and State, and should have caused honest and intelligent Democrats to cast about for some means to save the party from its own leaders. A score of rural Democrats have joined hands with the Republicans to efface Mayor WICKHAM by means similar to those adopted for the effacement of FERNANDO WOOD. A Democratic Governor is compelled to trust to Republican votes for the defeat of corrupt legislation and the prosecution of salutary reforms. Lack of conscience and lack of capacity have seldom been so successfully united as in the recent Democratic management of the affairs of this City and State.

MR. LAMAR ON THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, and the leading Southern Democrat in Congress, lately fell a victim to an interviewer from the Atlanta *Herald*. The reporter informs us that the occasion was a genuine "conversational bonanza," and, from his description, we should say that the term was not extravagant. The interview is said to have been characterized by a "wealth of happy sayings, of pregnant epigram, of wise utterances, of eloquent burst, of humorous touches, of political axioms, of brilliant sarcasm, of earnest statesmanship, and of decorous anecdote." We confess that we fail to find all these in Mr. LAMAR'S reported utterances; but the reporter explains that he only gives the substance of what Mr. LAMAR said: "Its matchless phrase, its subtle flavor, and the charming grace with which it fell from his lips, are gone, and could hardly be pinned down to paper." Probably not.

But what the reporter did manage to "pin down to paper" is very interesting. Mr. LAMAR believes that there is a majority in the country opposed to the Administration, but he does not believe that it can be found in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The victories of that party, he thinks, have not been strictly Democratic victories. They were achieved by "co-operation, not by conversion." If the allies who helped win them are driven off, the Democrats will lose the next fight. He does not think that the rejection of SCHURZ in Missouri, without even a complimentary vote, was good policy. If it is taken as an example by the Democrats in their treatment of the Liberals, the game is up. Mr. LAMAR recognizes, too, the danger to his party from the general fear that "when the Democrats get in power they will reopen the question of the amendments, attempt to undo the results of the war, demand payment for the Southern slaves," &c. The remedy for this, he thinks, is "for the Democrats to plant themselves on a firm but prudent platform, and say to the people exactly what they propose to do."

When Mr. LAMAR descends to particulars, however, he becomes vague. He does not know exactly what the platform should be. It should in a general way avoid the Scylla of Liberal alienation and the Charybdis of another O'Conor movement. On such a platform Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS could be elected, or Judge DAVIS, of the Supreme Court. Mr. LAMAR also thinks—though we fail to see the pertinence of the remark—that Mr. BLAINE might be elected "by the same influences"—that is by a conservative defection from the Republicans. On the other hand, he thinks Mr. THURMAN or Mr. HENDRICKS or Mr. BAYARD might be elected, "if they can carry the Liberals."

It is evident from these views of Mr. LAMAR, that there will be an earnest effort among the Democrats whom he represents to keep the White Leaguers quiet in the South and to win Republican votes in the North. But the voters they now hope to detach from the Republican ranks are not those who followed poor Mr. GREELEY in his crazy desertion. These, for the most part, the Democrats think that they are sure of. They will now direct their efforts to the more conservative Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Southern policy of the Administration, and with what they deem to be the effort making to secure a third nomination of President GRANT. The election in Connecticut shows pretty plainly that if the Democrats can keep the South reasonably in order, they have cause for encouragement in their attempt to divide the Republicans. It is certain that they will spare no labor or sacrifice to bring about this result. But, after all, it is for the Republicans themselves to say whether they shall succeed.

HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

A short time ago we noticed at some length two articles by a French reviewer on American life and manners. Though unpretentious and lacking in power, they were more entertaining and less prejudiced than most traveling notes of that kind, and they were, on the whole, sufficiently good-natured and accurate.

Another article by the same author has since appeared, on the Department of Public Charities and Correction of New-York, in which the writer describes some of the institutions belonging to it—such as the Inebriate Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Penitentiary. In connection with the latter, he refers, in the following terms, to its lordly inmate, Mr. TWEED:

> "It is in the Penitentiary, at Blackwell's Island, that the famous TWEED has been confined for the last three years. He was one of the chiefs of the Tammany Ring, and the leader of the Democratic Party in New-York previous to the accession of the last Municipal Administration. * * * He was at the same time Park Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Works in that proud City, which aspires to outstrip Paris. This gentle manufacturer of gardens used to pocket the price of shrubs. These must have been specimens of a very rare flora, since he had stolen no less than a hundred millions of francs when he was taken into custody. Relying on the connivance of politicians and on the Tammany gang, he anticipated an acquittal. He was dumfounded when he saw himself tried and convicted. * * * The campaign against TWEED was undertaken and carried on with much ability by the honest editor of the New-York *Tribune*, the late Mr. HORACE GREELEY."

Now, it is exceedingly refreshing to hear something new about an old and almost forgotten story. It is a pity that the source from which this latter information is derived has not been pointed out. It might have supplied the appropriate subject of some future moral lectures on modern journalism. For his own sake, we may hope that M. SIMONIN is not aware of the character of his statement. He obtained it perhaps from some distinguished member of the New-York press. There are some who look upon the claims of justice and truth as something far beneath their consideration. We do not grudge our contemporary the compliment paid by a misdirected Frenchman at the cost of an injustice toward us. We can bear it, manifold experiences having long since taught us that he who sows does not always reap.

From a more serious point of view different reflections might be suggested. This description of a campaign being undertaken and carried on by the *Tribune*, is an instance showing with how little care and accuracy history is sometimes written. M. SIMONIN is a gentleman who has the reputation of being able, truthful, upright, sagacious, and competent. He sets out with the purpose of traveling for his own benefit and for the instruction of his countrymen. He stores up all he can gather by his own observation and from the knowledge of others. Unfortunately he meets on his way a fifth-rate reporter or a professional charlatan, and thus becomes instrumental in circulating a falsehood which hundreds and thousands of readers will take on his word. This is not desirable for either readers or writers, but the latter more especially would do well to be more cautious in receiving information, and in testing it by proper reference and comparison.

The above statement assumes even a more forcible character from the fact that it is supported by another no less absurd. In regard to H. GREELEY, M. SIMONIN adds: "He was not even chary of his purse in this beneficial and vigorous prosecution, which had been a long time demanded by all honest citizens." This is a kind of tribute which is calculated more than any other to honor a man's memory. We are therefore glad of it. We are glad of anything that can add to the good name of Mr GREELEY abroad, particularly since we fear that he would be a little disappointed if he could be suddenly called back to his own quarters in this shifting and wayward world.

EXPERIMENTING IN MEDICINE.

Dr. AGNEW'S letter, published in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, relieves that gentleman and his associate, Dr. WEBSTER, from all responsibility in relation to the death of Mr. WALKER, in Brooklyn. Indeed, as connected with Dr. AGNEW, or any member of the profession whom he would associate with him in practice, the idea of incompetency, neglect, or recklessness is quite inadmissible. Men of his well-earned distinction reach their high positions by the possession of faculties and the exercise of vigilance which make error of the kind referred to on their part quite impossible. At the same time the case is one which is not only sad in itself, but of great public interest, and not without very important suggestiveness to the medical profession. Mr. WALKER, it will be remembered, died from an overdose of poison hemlock, now known in medicine as conium. It is the substance by which certain malefactors were put to death in ancient Greece, and that which was used for the execution of the sentence passed upon SOCRATES. Mr. WALKER, had taken at Dr. AGNEW'S office, during about three hours and a half, 180 drops of "an extract of conium" without feeling or exhibiting any effect from it. He was then sent to the laboratory of a manufacturer of drugs, a man of the highest reputation, and himself a physician, with instructions to learn what dose of his extract might be taken with safety, and was cautioned not to repeat a dose if certain symptoms appeared, which were minutely described to him. The symptoms did appear; yet he repeated the dose, not only once but twice, and died.

Certainly, so far as caution could go on the part of a physician for a patient who was allowed to observe his own symptoms, and determine his doses himself, it was practiced in this case. But for that very reason, it brings up a point which is worthy of the most serious consideration by the profession. Medicine is an empiric art, not an exact science. Drugs are given, treatment prescribed, because it has been found by experiment and observation that they will cure or give relief. The ablest physicians, the most profound students of their beneficent art, can give no clearer reason for their practice than this. Certain symptoms have been found to be controlled or modified by the "exhibition," as it is called, of certain substances. The discovery has in most cases been the result of accident; in some, of experiment; in very few, of a reasoning from the qualities of the substance to the nature of the symptoms. When it is found that the substance produces certain healing or modifying effects, it takes its place in the pharmacopœia, and becomes a recognized drug—medicine. Thus, from the very nature of things, medicine has been from the beginning, and must ever continue, an empiric art; its methods are tentative. It does not deal with fixed quantities, or absolute and measurable forces. In fact, although the symptoms of certain diseases are well defined and certain well-known drugs have specific effects, every new case that comes under the physician's care is, to a certain extent, treated experimentally. This is because no man is a perfect double of another; and the variations, although small and of no very great moment among the mass of men, are yet wide enough in many cases to make the observation of individual peculiarities one of the most important parts of a physician's duty, and one of the most delicate exercises of his art. Even such well-defined specifics as mercury, opium, and quinine will fail in some cases, and in others will produce just the contrary effect to that for which it is safe in general to rely upon them. The consideration of these facts makes watchfulness and personal responsibility on the part of the physician tenfold more imperative on the introduction of a new drug, or one the effects of which have not been observed upon a very wide range of cases during a number of years. It is not enough to give personal caution, however minute, to patients, however intelligent. Patients are not to be trusted with themselves. The number of men who can be relied upon to observe their own symptoms is very few, even among the intelligent. Indeed, among physicians nothing is more common than for them to distrust their own observation in their own ailments, and to apply for advice to a brother in the profession. Safety in the administration of medicines, excepting those of the simplest and best-known qualities, requires the presence of a cool, disinterested third party, careful direction—which cannot be too minute on his part—and absolute obedience on the part of the patient or those who attend him.

But there is a growing disposition, less on the part of physicians than of patients, to disregard this good rule in the practice of medicine; and even if a physician is consulted, to do without a prescription. People who have been under treatment seem to think, some of them at least, that they thereby attain some skill in the management of their own cases—that they graduate as patients; as some of the witnesses in the Beecher-Tilton case seemed to think that there was a way of becoming accomplished witnesses; and they repeat a prescription even when they do not do without one. Now, a prescription for the same disease in the same person, which would be good practice at one time, would not be so in another, for the person, although the same, may not be in the same condition that he was in when the prescription was first given. There is no reason, even in the diffusion of intelligence and of physiological knowledge, for a neglect of the old practice of writing minute prescriptions, so that the physician shall know to a nicety to what therapeutic influence, how great, and how often, the patient has been subjected within a given time. There is no reason for a remission of the duty of personal observation of the effects of treatment by the medical man. Only thus can a physician really absolve himself of responsibility toward a patient. And if the latter, from caprice or motives of economy or a rebellious spirit, will not submit to these requirements, the physician should refuse to assume any responsibility whatever.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. RIDDLE'S READING.

Mr. George Riddle, a young student from Harvard College, yesterday afternoon gave a reading at the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Riddle acted once in "Romeo and Juliet," in Boston, and the impression produced by his performance was rather favorable; having found no opportunity to repeat his effort in New-York, he decided, we believe, upon making his Metropolitan début as a reader. We are glad the gentleman did so, for we imagine that just at present there is too little variety in his method to carry him successfully through a five-act play, while it must be said at the same time that his reading indicated much more clearly his fitness for the stage than for the platform. He acted oftener than he recited, and when he left his desk the bad effect of a voice not distinguished by timbre, volume, or compass, and of a countenance pleasant but not at all strongly marked or particularly mobile, was counteracted by his animation and grace. Mr. Riddle reads intelligently; he is happy in passages allotted to female characters, whose tones appear to come quite as natural to him as those of the sterner sex; and in the portions of "The Tempest" in which *Caliban* figures, he showed force enough to meet the demands of any modern melodrama. The débutant, in brief, did not strike us as likely to win fame as a reader, but he offered abundant proof that he is of the material of which first-rate *jeunes premiers* of a sentimental type are made, and if he but take the right road and discard, for the present, the idea of beginning his career as *Romeo*, the stage will ultimately gain in him a very valuable accession.

MR. FITZSIMMONS' CONCERT.

Mr. Charles Fitzsimmons yesterday evening gave a concert at Steinway Hall. Mr. Fitzsimmons is an organist of considerable talent, and his performances of Wély's offertoire in F, and the overture to "Semiramide" were heartily applauded. Valuable aid was afforded the gentleman by Mr. S. B. Mills, Mme. Gulager, Miss Drasdil, and the Weber Vocal Quartet, Mme. Gulager's "Shadow Song," and "Non Conosci," from "Mignon," indicating a marked improvement in style, and Miss Drasdil rendering particularly well a prayer, by Hiller. The work of the Weber Quartet was a trifle uneven.

MISS FISET'S CONCERT.

Miss Morrison-Fiset's concert will take place to-night at the Terrace Garden Theatre. The lady will have the co-operation of Messrs. Fritsch, Sohst, Richter, and Pease, and of Miss Luckhardt, and a programme of decided interest has been prepared.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

It should not be forgotten that Mr. Maretzek's season of Italian opera will be entered upon at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. "L'Ombra," then to be represented for the first time, is a delightful work, and we are much mistaken if Miss Hoffman's début does not reveal a songstress of rare gifts and promise. Signori Benfratelli and Tagliapietra and Miss Randall make up, with Miss Hoffman, the required quartet.

THE OPERA NEXT FALL.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Cohen, who supplied the money needed to undertake the Lucca season of opera two years ago, has secured the Academy of Music for the coming Fall and Winter, and that Signor Muzio, who is now in Europe, represents him, and is intrusted with the duty of gathering the artists. It is understood that Signor Muzio has instructions to re-engage, as far as practicable, the company formed by Mr. Strakosch last year. He will surely not succeed in bringing hither Mme. Nilsson, who is under contract not to sing in the United States for another twelvemonth; nor is there the slightest probability that M. Maurel will consent to come under the auspices mentioned, or that Miss Cary will remain in this country. On the other hand, we may be fortunate enough to hear again Signor Campanini; and as Signor Muzio introduced Mme. Potentini to the public a few months ago, it is not likely that she will be the prima donna of the troupe. A few weeks will bring enlightenment on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal preliminary to the final symphony concert of the present season, occurs at Steinway Hall to-day....Mr. Pattison last evening lectured on Liszt's music, and illustrated his references to that prolific "arranger" by numerous performances. Next Wednesday, we believe, a third lecture of the new series is contemplated....The concert for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late William H. Davis is to occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening....A testimonial concert is to be tendered to Messrs. C. G. Bush and W. H. Beckett by their associates of the Mendelssohn and English Glee Clubs, at Steinway Hall, on April 26.

ANOTHER WHEAT CORNER IN THE CHICAGO MARKET.

ADVANCE OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS SINCE MONDAY—THE MARKET FAVORABLE TO A STILL GREATER INCREASE—REPORTED FAILURE OF THE CROP IN THE NORTH-WEST—THE BULLS EXULTANT—SEVERAL SMALL FAILURES REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here during yesterday and to-day among the Board of Trade operators in wheat. The upward tendency of the market is creating almost a panic among bears, and a number are reported as having failed to-day. Of course smaller dealers suffer first, consequently mention of their names is not necessary. Fears are entertained, however, in well-informed circles, of the failure of large houses in the near future. So far as the chief bears are concerned, some of them have been so successful in the past twelve months as to be able to stem the tide no matter how strong it flows. A few days less than one year ago cash wheat sold at $1 28 per bushel. It then commenced to go down until the latter part of October, when it reached eighty-one and a half cents, its lowest figure. The bears sought to hold it down, and have been pretty successful except now and then, when a spasmodic effort on the part of speculative bulls forced prices up a little. During the last twenty days the bulls have had things pretty much their own way, but it was not until this week that they reveled in bliss. Since last Monday morning cash wheat has advanced seven and a half cents, and the feeling on 'Change is favorable to a still greater advance. The bears dare not sell; to do so is ruinous, while to hold on is almost equally discouraging. The reports from neighboring cities, of course, are of great assistance to the bulls in their efforts to put up prices. Within the last twelve days wheat has advanced eighteen cents in St. Louis and fifteen cents in Toledo. It is claimed that there is no more wheat to come, and that, therefore, the market must go upward. There are causes for this upward tendency, chief among which is the long and severe Winter just ended. From every point reports are coming in. The Winter wheat has been smothered. The sudden thaw and rains in the latter part of February, followed immediately by heavy sleet and intense cold, have been mainly instrumental in killing, or "smothering" as it is called, the great quantity of Winter wheat planted all over this Western country. In some parts of the country the farmers are plowing up their fields sowed with wheat last Fall. This is in the uplands. In the lowlands, where there is some moisture there is hope of a partial crop, but not one third of a crop exists in the entire North-west. One broker, who has traveled extensively through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, says he could eat all the wheat which will be grown in those States.

It is not in cereals alone that the bulls are having it their own way just now. Pork has gone up and is still advancing—at least this is the report to-night. Speculation has seized upon 'Change more than ever, and so long as the present urgent demand continues, just so long will prices remain at high figures.

CUBA.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF TWO MILLIONS—VALMASEDA TO PROCEED TO THE CINCO VILLAS DISTRICT.

HAVANA, April 7.—The Spanish Bank has temporarily loaned the Government $2,000,000 in gold with which to pay the troops.

Captain General Valmaseda will shortly leave Havana for the Cinco Villas District.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND RIVERS—THREE BRIDGES DESTROYED.

BOSTON, April 7.—Reports from various points to-day indicate that all immediate danger from freshets in the New-England rivers has passed. Three bridges have been destroyed at Exeter, N. H., by the flood and ice.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 7.—Nearly all the section hands and weavers in the Potomska mills have struck—the former on account of a disagreement on wages, and the latter because one of their committee to remonstrate with the managers was discharged.

THE STRIKE AT GREAT FALLS, N. H.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., April 7.—The strike still continues here. About 800 in all have struck, and only twenty have gone into the mills again. Mill No. 1 was closed to-day in consequence. The strikers are determined, and there are no present indications of a settlement of the troubles.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you for your editorial in yesterday's TIMES on the "Catholic attack on the Schools," and hope THE TIMES will speak often on the subject.

"Roman Catholics" have one advantage at least over Protestants in this school question, and that is they are organized and united and are unceasingly at work. Ought not Protestants organize? If they do not, can they hope to overthrow the schemes of Rome? In view of the fact that they are now demanding the public money for the support of their schools, ought we not to have a public meeting to express the sentiments of Protestants?

W. K. PEYTON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, April 7.—In response to a call issued by the Board of State Managers appointed to organize and arrange the various industries of Massachusetts for proper representation at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a convention of delegates from and representatives of the various industrial associations, boards of trade, and societies of art and industry, was held here to-day. The Centennial Board of Finance of Philadelphia was represented by Gov. Bigler, and Messrs. Winsor, Wetherbee, Shortridge, Little, Street, Welch, and Col. Hood, of Philadelphia, were also present. Hon. G. B. Loring delivered an address, urging the earnest co-operation of Massachusetts in the Centennial, Gov. Bigler following with an explanation of the financial plan and the requirements of the managers. It was resolved that a Centennial Bureau of Industries be established. The general sentiment of the convention evinced a warm sympathy with the Centennial and the determination of the industrial element of the State to contribute largely to its success.

LORD LYTTON'S TOMB.

The following inscription, from the pen of the present Peer, has been recently placed on the stone which marks the grave, in Westminster Abbey, of the late Lord Lytton:

EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER LYTTON
Born 25. May 1803—Died 18. January 1873
1831-1841 Member of Parliament for St. Ives and for Lincoln
1838 Baronet of the United Kingdom
1852 1866 Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford
1858 One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State
Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
1866 Baron Lytton of Knebworth
Laborious and Distinguished in all fields of intellectual activity
Indefatigable and Ardent in the cultivation and love of Letters
His genius as an Author was displayed in the most varied forms
Which have connected indissolubly
With every department of the Literature of his time
The name of EDWARD BULWER LYTTON

THE CANALS IN THE SENATE

JARVIS LORD AS A CONVERT TO CANAL REFORM.

TOO GREAT ZEAL OF THE NEOPHYTE—THE LATTERAL CANALS—QUESTION OF MAINTAINING THEM—THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS FOR THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION—THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE SAME SUBJECT—THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The chief topic of interest in the Senate this morning was the consolidation of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Page, making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the canals for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1875. The first point on which any difference of opinion was manifested was the clause appropriating for the expenses of ordinary repairs, $500,000 to the eastern division of the canals, $300,000 to the middle division, and $300,000 to the western division, and providing that none of the Commissioners shall expend any more money on their respective divisions than is apportioned to them, unless a majority of the Canal Board shall otherwise order and direct. Senator Woodin thought that a mere majority vote was not a sufficient safeguard against unwise or unnecessary expenditure, and he moved to to amend by making a two-thirds vote necessary to direct any expenditure beyond the sums appropriated by the bill. As the Canal Board consists of nine members, this would render necessary the concurrent vote of six of its members instead of five, as the terms of the bill provide. This gave a cue to Jarvis Lord, who has lately been the most ultra-canal reformer in the Senate or indeed in the Legislature, and he moved to make a unanimous vote of the Canal Board necessary to order any expenditure of the character described. To this proposition the objection was raised that if a single member should for any reason be unable to attend a meeting of the Board the progress of necessary work might be seriously impeded by the impossibility of getting a unanimous vote even when there was no real difference of opinion. The clause was finally amended, on motion of Senator Bradley, by providing that the unanimous vote of all members of the Board present at any meeting shall be necessary to order any expenditure beyond the appropriation, and further, that not less than six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for this purpose.

THE LATERAL CANALS.

A second point of difference was developed when the amendment made by the Canal Committee was reached, providing that an account should be kept of all sums received from the lateral canals, and that not more than double the amount received from any one could be spent in its maintenance. Senator Dickinson moved to strike out the word "double." He thought the lateral canals ought to rely exclusively upon their receipts for their maintenance, and, after the emphatic expression of the opinion of the people that these canals should be sold, he even thought it improper for the Legislature to keep them alive by the expenditure of money they do not earn. The only modification he made to this expression of his opinion was that if any of these canals were necessary as feeders to the Erie they should, of course, be maintained, but the amendment under discussion made no distinction between those canals which were feeders and those which were not. He thought it was necessary to freeze out these lateral canals, for otherwise they would never be given up by the canal interest; but he gave the Senate fair notice that they would be sustained in the interest of the contractors and of the officials employed upon them, and would be sustained at the expense of the State, in order to furnish water-power and communication, and to aggrandize those living along their line. For these reasons he was opposed to appropriating for these canals double the amount they earned. In the regular order of things he thought they would be sold, and until that time he was opposed to giving them any aid. His opinion was that if they could not sustain themselves they ought to die.

Senator Cole began to reply to Senator Dickinson, but at that point the discussion was interrupted by the Executive session, and consequently no decision was reached upon the point involved.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

When the Senate went into executive session to-day it was known that the nominations by the Governor of the members of his investigating commission would be submitted for final approval, but no one anticipated that the Senate, instead of either confirming or rejecting the nominations, would refer them to the Canal Committee. That, however, was the action taken. The gentlemen nominated by the Governor were John Bigelow, of New-York; Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg; Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New-York. Mr. Bigelow is the only one of these gentlemen who has any public reputation. He is known as a former Minister to France, and also as having been editorially connected with THE TIMES and *Evening Express*. Mr. Magone is a lawyer having considerable practice, and is a member of the Democratic State Committee, this being the only public office he has ever held. Mr. Orr is known to the commercial world as a partner in the firm of David Dows & Co. Mr. Van Buren is the Civil Engineer of the commission. He served in the Department of Docks under Gen. McClellan, and is said to be of considerable ability in his profession. He was formerly the private Secretary of Gov. Hoffman, and is the son of an ex-Quarantine Commissioner. Politically the commission is equally divided—Messrs. Bigelow and Orr, being Republicans, and Messrs. Magrove and Van Buren, Democrats. It will thus be seen that the Governor has not selected for this important position men who were prominent as politicians or in any other public capacity. This, however, does not necessarily diminish their ability to completely meet what the public expects of them, but, on the contrary, rather increases it, as these gentlemen are free from all entanglement with "rings" and complications with those who use politics as a means to their personal ends. But, while this is true, the Governor will be held more directly responsible for the work of his commission than as if he had nominated men who were generally known to the people of the State, and had thus, in some degree at least, shifted the responsibility from him to them.

The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the canal frauds, met this evening, with their counsel, Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham, in executive session. The meeting was entirely a secret one, but it was learned that the business transacted was of only a preliminary nature and consisted almost entirely in listening to the explanation of the course marked out for the pursuit of the investigation by the committee's counsel. Since their appointment those gentlemen have devoted themselves to studying and abstracting the canal contracts of the last five years in order that they may might thus gain an intelligent conception of the work required of them. In consequence of their advice, Francis S. Thayer, the present Canal Auditor, will be the first witness examined. He is expected to testify mainly with regard to the manner of preparing the exhibits and the processes by which the Canal Board so so does its work that a contract calling for an expenditure of $10,000 is let to a man promising to do the work for $3,000. The members of the present Canal Board will also be called upon to give similar information. They will probably be followed by the members of the old Canal boards, who are doubtless anxious to explain the part they have played in the assignment of the fraudulent contracts. This testimony will be supplemented by that of a large number of other State officers, and, finally, several contractors will be called upon to tell their side of the story. apparently the committee do not feel at all cramped by the thirty days' limit which has been set to their labor, as one of them said this evening that he thought that at least a partial report, and perhaps a full one, could be made within fifteen days. The first of Mr. Thayer's testimony will be taken to-morrow afternoon in his office.

CANAL VISITORS FROM THE WEST.

Vivus W. Smith, one of the canal appraisers from Syracuse, arrived here this evening, and it is supposed his object in coming to Albany is to look over the situation and see what danger from squalls is to be anticipated and guarded against. A delegation of five members of the Rochester Board of Aldermen is also at the Delevan House. Their visit is construed to be in connection with certain bills now before the Legislature relating to the Water Board and other departments of the Rochester City Government. They will also doubtless pay their respects to the "Lords of Rochester," and the initial delopments of the canal investigation, which begins to-morrow before the Joint Committee of Inquiry.

THE DE VERNON INQUEST.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—DEATH CAUSED OR ACCELERATED BY VIOLENT TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF JOHN POWERS—THE COMMISSIONERS RECOMMENDED TO EXERCISE GREAT CARE IN THE SELECTION OF NURSES AND KEEPERS.

The inquest into the cause of the death at Ward's Island of Gustave D'Annequet De Vernon was concluded yesterday.

Dr. A. E. McDonald testified that he was resident physician of the Insane Asylum at Ward's Island, and that he had noted the condition of very great excitement under which De Vernon labored while at the asylum; he had also noticed the scars on his body after his assistant had reported to him that the patient had been beaten by Powers, an attendant. There were no distinctive characteristic signs of pneumonia when the patient arrived, but there were soon after he had been beaten by Powers, and he thought the injuries received tended to produce the symptoms named. The patient took his food regularly, but required coaxing before eating freely. There is a rule at the asylum that the attendant shall, in cases of violence on the part of a patient, summon sufficient assistance to care for him without injury. There is no treatment of a patient allowed which could be called punishment for wrong-doing. The witness moved for the discharge of Powers from attendance there because of his violation of the rules in the case of De Vernon, for in all cases attendants were directed to consider violence on the part of a patient as simply a symptom of his disease, and not an action or saying for which he is personally responsible. He would not sanction the punishment of a patient by any one, and if they placed their knees on his breast while trying to put a straight jacket on him, he thought that would have tended to produce the disease and would also have been a gross violation of the rules.

C. A. Becker, a Surgeon at the Park Hospital, testified that he had examined De Vernon at the Tombs on one of the corridors. After repeating what he had heard from others, as published yesterday, he said the patient's breath smelled of spirits of some kind, and he felt that he was simply suffering from drink, but did not examine him thoroughly; saw no abrasions anywhere on him, excepting a slight mark on his head; he thought really that the man was suffering only from the effects of the spirits he had taken, and did not therefore feel that he could send him to the Park Hospital.

George Van Hunnik testified that he belonged on the island, and saw De Vernon there. On the 28th an attendant came running through his ward, saying that there was a very violent patient up stairs; went up and found a patient in a cell in Ward No. 8, and Powers standing outside. The patient inside had a bar in his hand with which he was pounding everything in his cell; he was very nervous, and the witness feared he might break through the door and hurt somebody; he then told Powers to go in and secure him; Powers declined, and then the witness went in and caught him from behind and laid him down; trusted to Powers to bring in a straight jacket, but he did not; he did, however, came in with a piece of board and struck the patient about a dozen times; while doing so the witnees called to Powers to stop, for the patient had been quiet after he had held him down until Powers began to strike him; there was no need of striking him in self-defense, for he had dropped the bar, and was quiet until he saw Powers come with the board to strike him. The board, or piece of bedslat, was shown to the witness, and he identified it. It was about one inch thick, by three in width, and about four feet long. When Powers had ceased from beating him, after the witness had called to him to stop for the third time, he held him down still, and had a straight jacket put on him, but in doing so did not place his knees on the patient's breast. The doctor told the witness to take the patient to the ward of which he had charge, but he declined, saying that he knew the patient had been injured by the beating, and he wanted him to be kept in the ward where he had been injured until he had been examined. He placed the patient on his bed, and when he was there he complained, saying "Oh *Mon Dieu, Mon Dieu*," placing his hands to his breast while saying so. Then he was given some eggs and milk—an egg-nog, which he drank, and then slept soundly; when he awoke, he was quiet, and said to the young man, who had helped him, "You are a good boy;" then he became restless, and some beef-tea were given him; he then slept well again until 7 o'clock in the morning, but when he awoke he was very weak; was failing; could not eat or drink; witness reported the case to the Doctor, and the patient was transferred to the hospital, where he died the next day.

Mme. Clothilde Dore De Vernon, residing at No. 193 Bleecker street, testified, through an interpreter, that she arrived in this country with her husband about two weeks ago, per steamer Canada. He was in perfect health mentally and physically before leaving France. On board the steamer he had had some trouble with some of the passengers, and for two days before the vessel got into port he had talked wildly. She did not see her husband when he was in the station-house, and in court the next morning she understood the paper she signed was to have him examined, but did not know he was to be sent to the Asylum. She did not know where he had been sent until told by a gentleman who inquired for her. Her husband never drank liquor, and disliked it; took only a glass of wine at dinner. The medical testimony was then read to the jury, who retired, and after being out an hour and a half, found the following verdict:

We find that the said Gustave De Vernon came to his death by pneumonia, at the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, on March 29, 1875, said disease having been caused or accelerated by violent treatment received at the hands of one of the keepers of said Asylum, named John Powers.

We would respectfully recommend the Commissioners to exercise great care in the selection of nurses and keepers in the asylum, whose qualifications should pre-eminently be humanity, intelligence, and self-culture.

Counsel for John Pomens asked that Von Hunnik be held in the House of Detention as a witness. The Coroner replied that he would be either held or required to give bail for his appearance as a witness.

John Powers was then called, and after stating that he was fifty-five years of age, and was born in Ireland, the Coroner said he would not take less than $10,000 bail for him. In default of which he was remanded to the Tombs.

FIRE AT MORRISSANIA.

At an early hour this morning, a fire occurred in the brewery of Messrs. Ebling, situated on St. Annes avenue. The brewery is a very large building, and the stock on hand is valued at a very large amount. A second alarm was sent out at 1 o'clock, and the majority of the fire engines of the City were sent to the scene. The fire was reported under control shortly after 1 o'clock, but at 1:40 another dispatch gave out that "it was still burning." The damage cannot possibly be estimated owing to the lateness of the hour.

THE NEW BILL.

INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED—LARGE POWERS VESTED IN THE CONTROLLER—THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SUPERSEDED.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873.

The People, &c.

SECTION 1. Section 26 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 26. There shall be the following departments in said city: Finance Department, Law Department, Department of Streets and Roads, Department of Public Parks, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Fire Department, Health Department, Department of Water and Sewerage, Department of Docks, Department of Buildings.

SEC. 2. Section 33 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 33. There shall be nine bureaus in the Finance Department, as follows:

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City, the rents of docks and slips, and all revenues derived therefrom, together with fines and penalties and other moneys due on account of docks and slips, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called Receiver of City Revenue.

2. A bureau for the collection of taxes and of revenue derived from the sale and use of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called the Receiver of Taxes, and he shall perform all the duties heretofore prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes and the Water Register.

3. A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments, and of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the Receiver of Arrears.

5. A Bureau of Licenses for registering all permits and licenses granted by or on behalf of the City of New-York, the collection of all fees due and payable for such license, and the supervision of the registration of such licenses save and except the licenses now granted by and paid to the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, the chief officer of which shall be called Register of Licenses.

6. A Bureau of Markets, the chief officer of which shall be called Superintendent of Markets, who is charged with the duty of superintending the public markets, and the inspection, regulation, and management thereof, and with executing all repairs thereof.

7. A bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller, and countersigned by the Mayor, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chamberlain."

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Assessments."

9. A Bureau of Taxes and Assessments, which shall be under the control of two "Supervisors of Taxes and Assessments," and they shall possess and perform all the duties now possessed and performed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, provided, however, that the assent and approval of the Controller shall be required to correct or reduce the assessed valuation of the personal property of any person, and that no tax on personal property shall be remitted, canceled, or reduced unless the applicant or party aggrieved shall satisfy the said Supervisors of Taxes and Assessments that he has been prevented by absence from the City or by illness from making his complaint or application to them within the time allowed by law for the correction of taxes. The terms of office of the President and the two Commissioners of the present Department of Taxes and Assessments shall cease, terminate, and expire when the said Supervisors of Taxes and Assessments shall be approved by the Controller and are sworn into office; and the said Department of Taxes and Assessments is hereby abolished. The President of Department of Taxes and Assessments should, from and after the passage of this act, cease to be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and as one of the Commissioners of Accounts.

SEC. 3. Section 71 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 71. The Department of Streets and Roads shall have a head or chief officer, who shall be called the Commissioner of Streets and Roads, who shall receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and the present Commissioner of Public Works shall continue and remain in office as Commissioner of Streets and Roads during the term of office for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed for cause as provided by law, and the said Department of Streets and Roads shall have cognizance and control of

1. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, and flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting, streets, roads, places, and avenues.
2. Of repaving the public roads.
3. Of the care of public buildings.
4. Of the filling of sunken lots.
5. Of all street vaults and openings in sidewalks.
6. Of paving, repaving, and repairing streets and keeping them clear of obstacles.

Whenever the words "Commissioners of Public Works" or the words "Street Commissioners" shall occur in any existing law, ordinance resolution, contract, or document relating to any matters the control of which is hereby given to the said Department of Streets and Roads they shall be deemed to mean the "Commissioner of Streets" and Roads, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance of the Corporation, resolution, contract or document the words "Department of Public Works" shall occur relating to any matter, the control of which is hereby given to said Department of Streets and Roads, they shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Streets and Roads and the Commissioners thereof, and whenever the words "Deputy Street Commissioner," or Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, occur in any law or ordinance the Corporation, they shall be deemed to mean the "Deputy Commissioner of Streets and Roads."

DEC. 4. Section 72 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 72. There shall be five bureaus in the Department of Streets and Roads.

1. A bureau of grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets, and for paving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street Improvement."

2. A bureau of lamps and gas, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."

3. A bureau of streets and roads, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets."

4. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies," and who shall be a practical builder.

5. A bureau for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Incumbrances," to whom all complaints shall be made, and by whom such incumbrances shall be removed.

SEC. 5. Section 73 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

SEC. 73. The Commissioner of Streets and Roads, in conjunction with the Mayor and Controller, is authorized from time to time to contract as provided in section 91, of the act for the lighting of the streets, avenues, and places of the City with gas, but shall not make an arrangement or agreement with any company or companies for such purpose for a period longer than one year at any given time nor for any amount in excess of the amount appropriated therefor. The Department of Streets and Roads hereby created shall have and possess all the powers and franchises heretofore or now possessed by the Department of Public Parks or the Department of Public Works in relation to the construction of the Boulevard, (road or public drive,) streets, avenues, and roads above Fifty-ninth street, not embraced within the limits of or immediately adjacent to any park or public place, and all provisions of law conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Department of Public Parks in relation thereto are hereby made applicable to said Department of Streets and Roads.

SEC. 6. Section 84 of said act as amended by section 2 of chapter 300 of the laws of 1874, is hereby amended so as to read as follows.

SEC. 84. This department shall be under the charge of a board, to consist of two members, whose term of office shall be five years, and the present Commissioners who were first appointed shall hold their offices for the term of their appointment, unless sooner removed as herein provided. The term of office of the two Commissioners of Parks last appointed shall terminate and expire, and their offices shall be abolished on the passage of this act. And the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks, constituted with two members, shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers now by law conferred or imposed upon the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York.

SEC. 7. 1. There shall be a Department of Water and Sewerage, which shall be managed by a board of two persons residing in the City of New-York, and shall hold their offices severally for the term of five years from the passage of this act, and be denominated Commissioners of Water and Sewerage; and when any vacancy shall occur in said board by removal for cause, resignation, or death, it shall be filled as herein provided. The salary of each of said Commissioners is hereby fixed at $5,000 per annum, to be paid as provided by law for the payment of the salaries of other heads of departments. Each of said Commissioners shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties in the penal sum of $20,000, with sufficient sureties therefor, to be approved by and filed with the Controller of said City.

2. The Department of Water and Sewerage hereby created shall be, and hereby is, vested with and shall exercise full and exclusive powers for the control, government, and management of—1. All structures and property now existing and in use, and that may be hereafter constructed and acquired, for the purposes of and connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water into and in the City of New-York, whether the same shall be within the corporate limits of said City or elsewhere, and of all expenditures thereto. 2. Of the construction, repair, and maintainance of all sewers, drains, and sewerage in said City, and all public property now existing and in use connected therewith, and also all expenditures therefor and revenues derived therefrom.

Whenever the words "Commissioners of Public Works" or "Croton Aqueduct Board" shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract, or document relating to any matter the control of which is hereby given to the said Department of Water and Sewerage, they shall be deemed to mean the Commissioners of Water and Sewerage, created by this act, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance of the corporation the words "Department of Public Works" or "Croton Aqueduct Board" shall occur, relating to any matter, the control of which is hereby given to the said Department of Water and Sewerage and the Commissioners thereof created by this act.

Within five days after the first meeting and organization of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Water and Sewage hereby created, the Commissioner of Streets and Roads shall and is hereby directed to transfer and place in possession and control of the said Commissioners of Water and Sewerage, the structures and property all and singular belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York and appertaining or relating to the supply and distribution of water and to sewers, drains, and sewerage, as aforesaid, together with all the existing bureaus and office books, maps, instruments, and record desks and appurtenances belong and relating thereto; and said Commissioners of Water and Sewerage shall be entitled to have and take possession and control of all said property in whose hands soever it may be; and the Chief Engineer of the Croton acqueduct, and all other officers and employees connected therewith shall continue to perform the ordinary business heretofore relating thereto, and performed by them severally until the said Board of Commissioners of Water and Sewerage shall determine or shall recognize them and make such changes in the officers and employes belonging thereto as said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to do within their discretion.

4. All the duties, functions, and powers heretofore vested in and possessed by the Department of Public Works in relation to the supply and distribution of Croton water and to sewers in the City of New-York as aforesaid are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Department of Water and Sewerage created by this act. 5. There shall be two bureaus in the Department of Water and Sewerage. 1. A bureau for laying water pipes and the construction and repairs of sewers, wells, and hydrants, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Water Surveyor." 2. A bureau having the care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of Assistant Engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years experience. The The Commissioners may delegate to this bureau any power now conferred by law or ordinance on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEC. 8. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall immediately after the passage of this act meet and transfer any funds heretofore appropriated by said board for the performance of any duties to the department or officers to whom said work or duties are hereby transferred respectively.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONNECTICUT.

CARD FROM MR. GREENE.

NORWICH, Conn., April 7.—The *Bulletin* of this morning publishes the following letter from Mr. Greene, the Republican for Governor at the election on Monday:

To the Republican Press of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to offer my heartiest thanks for the generous and loyal support you gave to Republican principles during the campaign, and also for the courteous treatment accorded me. The next best thing to victory is the consciousness of having made a good fight in a just cause. I hope and pray that you may continue to fight under the banner of universal freedom, universal citizenship, and universal education until life, property, and freedom of speech are as safe in every Southern State as they are to-day in Connecticut. Believing in the ultimate establishment of these principles upon a sure foundation as firmly as I believe in the existence of God, and because I believe in the existence of a God whose attributes are justice and mercy. I remain faithfully yours, JAMES LLOYD GREENE.

NORWICH, April 6, 1875.

THE BROOKLYN SPELLING MATCH.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was well filled last evening by an audience assembled for the purpose of witnessing a spelling match between fifty pupils of the public schools and fifty representatives of the local press. Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, who had the general management of the match, introduced Mayor Hunter as the presiding officer. Prof. Homer B. Sprague was selected to give out the words, and for that purpose took up a position in the auditorium, about midway between the stage and the principal entrance to the Academy. Messrs. A. S. Barnes, Ed. H. Lambert, Dwight Johnson, and Rev. E. G. Eaton were, by unimous vote of the audience, chosen Referees. The full number of representatives from the public schools were present on the right of the stage. In the seats assigned to the press representatives there were not more than fifteen aspirants for the prizes offered. "Aqueduct," the first word given out, brought down a printer, who commenced "acq—" and voluntarily retired amid the mingled laughter and applause of the audience. A number of words were then given out calculated by their simplicity to reassure the spellers, many of whom betrayed much nervousness. In spelling "foretaste" a young girl left out the first "e," and was compelled to retire. When a word was incorrectly spelled by either side it was given to the other. This rule, owing to the few representatives of the press present, required the latter to do more than their share of the spelling, and was changed after more than half of them had been disposed of, the word misspelled being, by the new rule, passed round as in a class. An hour and a half's spelling was sufficient to vanquish tee pressmen, and left about half a dozen of the public school pupils to continue the contest. The match finally resolved itself into a contest between Miss Cummings and Miss Rose King, both public school pupils. Miss King failed to spell "Khan" correctly, and Miss Cummings was awarded the prize—a handsomely bound copy of the Bible—which the Mayor presented to her amid enthusiastic applause. Miss King was awarded the second prize—a large frosted fruit cake.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Three historic incidents, with strongly-marked local associations, connected with the early struggles of our Revolutionary War, are to engage the patriotic feelings of pride and gratitude of the citizens of Massachusetts, and to some extent of the whole country, within the period of a little more than two months of this pleasant Spring time. These are the skirmishes, one on the 19th of April at Lexington and Concord, and the battle on the 17th of June on Breed's Hill, Charlestown. In some respects, as regards convenience, unity, and comprehensiveness of purpose, it might have been desirable that one single occasion with simultaneous observance and combined sympathies, should have been availed of in recognition of three incidents which were substantially scenes of one act. But local pride and the actual partition of interest among these three incidents, seems from the first to have decided that each should isolate itself itself, with its own boasts and its own commemoration. There have been in the last century several celebrations on the recurring anniversaries of these three events. But they have been strictly associated with and confined to the three localities.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "We are pleased to learn that G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by Capt. Eads chief assistant and resident engineer of the jetty works. Capt. Eads says he makes this appointment as well to reassure the people of New-Orleans of the genuineness of the work to be prosecuted as on account of the acknowledged abilities of Mr. Bayley. The appointment of one of our citizens, long and favorably known here, and thoroughly identified with our interests, will give general satisfaction, and go far toward popularizing the jetty idea—at least to the extent of giving it the fullest and fairest trial. As for conversion to the theory, it will require a plain success to accomplish that. Capt. Eads also states that in the use of materials, labor, &c., he will consult the desires of New-Orleans so far as he can consistently with his private interests and the success of the work. He also states that he expects to have a permanent channel thirty feet deep through South Pass inside of two years. The quantity of materials to be used will be tremendous, and it will necessarily take some time to get them on the ground, or rather on the bar, and to arrange preliminaries before the work proper can be commenced. It seems probable, therefore, that the actual putting down of the jetties will not begin before September or October; but he have assurances that it will be pressed forward thereafter with all posible expedition."

THE POSTAL LAW CHANGE.

Congressman Stephen A. Cobb, member of the House Committee on Post Offices, has written a letter to a Kansas paper, in which he says: "Since writing you a few days ago, I am able to tell you definitely about the passage of the act increasing the price of postage on third class matter in the mails, and about which you justly complain in your issue of the 17th inst. It was put on as an amendment to the 'Sunday Civil bill,' in the Senate, then agreed to in Conference Committee and concurred in the House without attracting attention or discussion of any sort. The Post Office committee of the House, by a very large majority were opposed to the change, and would have opposed it to the last, had it come to their knowledge that such an amendment had been incorporated in the bill. That notice would have been had in ordinary legislation. But it was not so enacted. It was passed in the closing hours of Congress in the midst of an indescribable confusion when by the very necessity of the case members must take as their guide of action the report of conference committees."

THE RIOTING MINERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY IN THE DISTURBED REGIONS.

THE SHERIFF OF LUZERNE COUNTY POWERLESS—A REIGN OF TERROR—GEN. OSBORNE'S REQUEST FOR TROOPS—OPERATORS AND MINERS TO BE PROTECTED EVEN TO THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD—SCHUYLKILL COUNTY REPORTED TRANQUIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 7.—Gov. Hartranft having ordered the First Regiment of the National Guard from Philadelphia to Luzerne County, they were expected to embark for Hazleton this afternoon. The Sheriff of that county reported to the Governor that the rioters were scattered over the country in the vicinity of Hazleton, and that any posse of men he might summon would be powerless to preserve the peace. A perfect reign of terror existed, and men were not allowed to work even to keep the mines clear of water. This communication was followed by one from Gen. Osborne, who corroborated the statements made by the Sheriff, and stated that a regiment was necessary to restore order and protect the miners willing to work. Gen. Osborne requested that the First Regiment might be placed at his disposal, as he considered it the best in point of personal discipline and equipment in the State. The Governor has great confidence in Gen. Osborne, and that officer's request was therefore granted. A rumor obtained currency here to-day that a battery also had been sent forward from the arsenal near this city, but this story has no foundation in fact. The Governor does not apprehend bloodshed; on the contrary, he expects that the presence of troops in the disturbed region will prevent such a catastrophe. However, it is the determination of the State officials to protect the operators and miners willing to work even to the extent of shedding blood.

The Governor received a dispatch from private sources at Hazleton to-night stating that all was quiet, and that the First Regiment arrived there this evening. This informant also stated that there was no necessity for sending the military to that locality. In the mass of conflicting statements it is difficult to ascertain the true state of affairs. Gen. Osborne is certainly deserving of belief, and his position is calculated to render him cautious in his reports to the Governor, his superior officer. The dispatch of to-night to the latter probably came from one of that small class of grumblers who censure the Governor for ordering out the military, and is an attempt to embarrass him in the settlement of this difficult affair.

Reports from Schuylkill County represent that all is quiet there, and the old order of things slowly being brought about. It was hoped by the State Government, and, indeed, by all good citizens, that these disturbances in Luzerne County would be suppressed by the civil authorities, and no one regrets more sincerely than the Governor the existence of the necessity for the exercise of the military power of the State. Now that the decisive step has been taken there will be no further temporizing, and the turbulent miners will soon feel the power of the military of the Commonwealth, unless they speedily disperse and cease to hinder mining operations, or return to work. The Governor has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to ride out, and expects in a day or two to put in an appearance at the State Department.

INTIMIDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLICE—SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE STRIKERS.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 7.—Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery, ordered here, are expected to arrive to-day. About fifty of the special Police who arrived last night left early this morning for Philadelphia from intimidation. The notices served on the pump-engineers and firemen at Highland last evening resulted in those men refusing to continue to work, while at Eckley the same notices failed to intimidate those for whom they were intended, there being a special Police force of fifty men stationed there, which was considered sufficient protection. The suicidal policy of the men in stopping the pumps may be readily understood when the fact is stated that if a compromise should be immediately effected, it will take from four to five months to pump those mines dry which have been flooded, until which time no coal can be mined, and the miners must necessarily remain idle. The excitement among the citizens, over the meeting of last night, is very great, and has for the moment absorbed all other topics, almost to the exclusion of the outside troubles. Otherwise our town is quiet and orderly to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN—LURED TO THE COAL-FIELDS AND THEN ORDERED TO WORK IN THE MINES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 7.—This afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, twenty-five of the special policemen taken to Audenried, Jeddo, and other places, from Philadelphia, arrived in town. An interview elicited the following statement: "We were recruited in Philadelphia, under Lieut. Croul, to go to the coal regions to guard the breakers at the collieries, and were to act as special policemen to be drilled as a military company, to be armed, and to receive $100 per month. When we got to Audenried it seemed as if all the men and children turned out to greet us with groans and hisses. We were furnished quarters for the night, and nothing happened to us. This morning we were told to get ready for work in the mines, but were not even given a pistol to defend ourselves with.

We rebelled against this ordinance, and said we did not come up here for that purpose, but to act as special policemen. We then asked for transportation to Philadelphia, and were refused, so we left, some walking over the mountains and others taking a coal train. John Mobory, one of the party on the coal train, was caught between the bumpers and received injuries which, together with heart disease and fright, resulted in his death."

Inspector General John D. Bertolette, of this place, left for Hazleton in this evening's train.

The excitement in Mauch Chunk is running high and many rumors are afloat. Thus far no one seems to know the cause for calling out the troops. The special Police have no money to take them out of town, and will probably find lodgings in the lock-up.

THE SITUATION BECOMING CRITICAL—INTELLIGENCE FROM SCHUYLKILL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 7.—The situation in the mining regions has been changed very materially in the last twenty-four hours, and, unless the disturbances cease with the presence of the military, it is apprehended that some bloody work will be done. Official notice has been given, and every opportunity afforded the rioters to retire to their homes, and if further violence ensues, and the authorities are resisted, the whole military power of the State will be used if necessary to enforce obedience to the laws. Peaceful means to allay these troubles having been exhausted, more vigorous measures will now be resorted to, and sufficient troops sent to quell any uprising, however formidable. The only additional intelligence received from the Schuylkill region is contained in a letter from J. E. Wooten, General Superintendent of the Reading Railroad, who, writing to the Governor, says:

"I have to-day visited the part of the coal region which last week was the scene of so much turbulence and riot, and am very glad to be able to inform you that quietness and seeming good order generally prevail there, which changed order of things your timely dispatch to the Sheriff as well as your proclamation, have doubtless effected. It is sincerely to be hoped that this condition of things may be maintained."

Gen. Osborne arrived at Hazleton this evening, and the First Regiment passed Bethlehem on its way to the same place at 7:15 P. M.

More about Fire-proof Safes.

FIRE AT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., MARCH 31, 1875.

In our office we had one of your HERRING'S SAFES and one of another make side by side; in yours all papers were as perfect as when put in, not even crisped; in the other everything was destroyed. We feel duty-bound to write you this, and shall always recommend your make.—*From letter of H. G. Burleigh & Bro.*

ANOTHER.

I had a HERRING SAFE. It fell into a pile of burning coal in cellar; lay there five hours; when cooled and opened found contents all right, a wonder to all who saw it.—*Telegram from W. S. Fleming, Proprietor Central House, April 1, 1875.*

Herring's Safes stood the best, particularly Fleming's, which cooked on a heap of coal for some time after the house was destroyed.—*From the Sentinel, Ticonderoga, April 3, 1875.*

FIRE AT TIDIOUTE, PENN., MARCH 22, 1875.

In the fire which destroyed the block in which our store was situated we had in use a safe of HERRING'S make, which preserved our books and papers in good order.—*From letter of Dunn & Culver.*

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

I had one of your SAFES, which contained books, papers, and money, in the bottest of the fire, and all came out well preserved.—*From letter of M. P. Getchell.*

Over ONE THOUSAND HERRING'S SAFES have been "TRIED BY FIRE," "ALWAYS PROVING TRUE TO THEIR TRUST."

HERRING & CO.,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NOS. 56 AND 60 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

—*Advertisement.*

THE LADIES engaged in the New-York Homeopathic Hospital Fair take this opportunity of returning sincere thanks to prominent mercantile firms of this City who have so promptly met their appeal for aid in the way of donations. Very many contributions have also been received from private citizens.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE FAIR.

Pictures from Knoedler & Co., Schaus, Snedecor, F. Mueller, Remr, Lamphier.
Photographs from Stroefer & Kirchner, Rockwood.
Books from Harper Brothers, ($100;) Appleton, Carleton.
Cash from Jaffray, $100.
Linen from Claflin, ($100;) Evans & Peake, ($100.)
Fancy articles from Lord & Taylor, Starr & Marcus, Miller & Grant, Shaw & Eaton, Sypher & Co., Johnson Bros., Wenck & Dunlap, McLewee, M. L. M. Peixotto.
Bronzes from Solomon, Cox Bros.
Rugs from Sloane.
Gloves from Harris.
Umbrellas from Cheeny Bros.
Hats from Mme. Kendall.
Feathers from Mme. Morris.
Furniture from Pottier & Stymus, F. A. Lederle, Doehler & Embach, Sellew, Ferselnheim.
Meerschaums from Kaldenberg.
Perfumery from Sayre & Co.
Shoes from Knox & Son, J. & J. Slater.
Jewel safe from Herring & Co.
China and glass from Thompson & Lyon.
Health-lift from Manns Lift Company.
Fruits from Pitman & Sons, Wiley & Co.
Tea, coffee, and sugar from Fitts & Austin, T. B. Thurber.
Sewing-machines from Wheeler & Wilson, Weed, Singer, Beckwith & Co.
Knitting machines from Dana Bickford.
Soda-fountain from Rushton & Co. during the fair.
Flowers from Siebrecht, Wilson, Fitzpatrick, Tier & Co., Paulsen & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel, St. James Hotel, Mayor Wickham, Mrs. C. G. Landon, Mrs. Charles S. Pell, George S. Pell, Mrs. J. Lester Wallack, and from Newburg, Hudson, Irvington.—*Advertisement.*

Moody's second sermon in London in the *Daily Witness* this afternoon, at one cent a copy. Other sermons by this evangelist will follow.—*Advertisement.*

For the best ELASTIC STOCKINGS and ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, or sugar-coated, concentrated root and herbal juice, anti-bilious granules—the "Little Giant" cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable, and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used—so mild, and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes, as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

The Philosophy of Dental Decay.

When the thin sheath of enamel in which the substance of a tooth is inclosed is worn through, decomposition begins. By using SOZODONT the enamel is strengthened, and the inner bone protected from disease.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous, and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Spring Fashions.—BOOTS AND SHOES, all styles, moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Spring Style Gentlemen's Dress Hats Ready.—BURKE, Manufacturer, 214 B'way, Park Bank Building.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—BIRDSALL.—At Zion Church, New-York Wednesday, March 31, by Rev. J. N. Galleher, WILLIAM SKIDMORE BALDWIN, of Whitehall, N. Y., to ANNIE WOOD, daughter of the late Thomas W. Birdsall, of New-York. No cards.

BENEDICT—CLARK.—On Tuesday, April 6, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., J. HENRY BENEDICT to NANNETTE B. CLARK, daughter of officiating clergyman.

CHISOLM—GRAHAM.—On April 7, by Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, D. D., of Trinity Parish, ALEXANDER ROBERT CHISOLM to HELEN M. GRAHAM, daughter of Richard L. Schieffelin.

DIED.

BURTON.—On Tuesday, April 6, JULIETTE T. BURTON, wife of Dr. May Burton, formerly of Virginia.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 205 West 52d st., corner of Broadway.

COLMAN.—Wednesday afternoon, April 7, of paralysis, ISAAC D. COLMAN, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday.

DEAN.—In Albany, N. Y., on Sabbath morning, April 4, at the residence of her son, Rev. A. J. Upson, Mrs. MARY F. DEAN, widow of James Dean, of Utica, N. Y.

Interment at Utica on Wednesday.

LAMB.—On the 6th inst., CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Chester Lamb, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 West 44th st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Paul, 59th st., where the funeral services will be celebrated.

LUCKEY.—April 6, Miss EMMA ISABELLE LUCKEY, daughter of J. Nelson Luckey and the late Emma S. Livingston.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner 5th av. and 45th st., at 3 P. M. on Thursday, April 8. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOTT.—At Southport, Conn., April 6, G. F. MOTT, aged 78 years.

Services at the house at 3 P. M. Thursday, on arrival of the noon train from New-York. Carriages in waiting. Return train at 6:23 P. M.

McGOWAN.—On Wednesday, April 7, CHARLES McGOWAN, aged 67 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 156 West 14th st., on Friday, 9th inst. at 12:30 o'clock.

☞ Washington, (D. C.) papers, please copy.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1875, of pneumonia, PETER H. MILLER, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the officers and members of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, of which he was a member, and the old Tompkins Blue Guard, Company B, Twelfth Regiment, are respectfully invited to the funeral from his late residence, Fordham, on Saturday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUICK.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1875, ADELE, wife of Abram Quick, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Clinton place, five doors from 6th av., at 2 o'clock P. M., April 8, 1875.

ROOSEVELT.—April 5, at his residence, No. 836 Broadway, JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SHIPMAN.—At Yonkers, April 6, 1875, JULIUS R. SHIPMAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, 2 P. M., Friday, April 9, from his late residence, Palisade avenue, Yonkers.

STIGER.—On Monday, 5th inst., at Jersey City, N. J., MARY D., daughter of William L. and the late Phebe D. Stiger, aged 11 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. T. S. Doremus, No. 99 Mercer st., Jersey City, Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SCRIBNER.—At Ithaca, April 5, E. GERTRUDE SCRIBNER, widow of the late Edward Scribner, of New-York, in the 55th year of her age.

SKINNER.—Wednesday, April 7, JANE, widow of Peter S. Skinner, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 West Houston st., Friday, at 1 P. M.

SLADE.—On Tuesday evening, April 6, of puerperal fever, ELIZABETH STOKES, wife of Francis H. Slade.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 6 East 30th st., on Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE.—Monday, April 5, SARAH MARIA WHITE.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of P. A. White, No. 358 Pearl st., Thursday, April 8, at 10 A. M. Her friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH, Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESence of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

FOR INDIGESTION, NOTHING IS BETter than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks.

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THE ANDREWS COLLECTION.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, Also FRIDAY EVENING.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, SECOND EVENING'S sale of the Entire Collection of Fine Paintings belonging to George H. Andrews, Esq. Also, FRIDAY EVENING, Now on Exhibition and to be sold at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,

The Messrs. LEAVITT,
Auctioneers.

HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON,
will give a
BIBLE READING
in
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THIS AFTERNOON,
at 4 o'clock,
and preaches in Cooper Institute
THIS EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.
COME AND WELCOME.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES,
WILL BE HELD
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
in the above-named church,
at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers, will speak. All are invited.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at Mineola, Long Island, at the residence of John B. Morford, Esq., elegant household furniture, live stock, &c. Trains leave Hunter's Point either at 9 or 10 o'clock in time for the sale.

On FRIDAY, at No. 24 Charlton st., genteel household furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., elegant household furniture, the greater part of it very recherche and very desirable.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 7, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POVERTY OF BLOOD IS A CONSEQUENCE of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM: Lectures Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in February and March, 1874. By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M. A., Assistant Master in Harrow School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. With an Appendix containing Emanuel Deutsch's Article on "Islam." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

A vigorous treatment of one of the greatest of all historical themes. Mr. Smith is not only the master of a lively and forcible style; he shows real historical power, and he writes with a keen interest in his subject, which communicates itself to the reader.—*Saturday Review, London.*

A writer who has embodied in a small volume of lectures a view of Mohammed's life and doctrines, perhaps more faithful and more just than any that has before been published.—*Academy, London.*

In this book will be found an exposition, in every way excellent and exhaustive, of the great topic of Mohammedanism. * * * A calm and just study of the history, the work, and the better characteristics of Mohammedanism has been made by the accomplished and impartial author.—*Daily Telegraph, London.*

An important contribution to our historical theology. It gives us a clear, accurate, and, in the best sense, popular account of the leading facts in Mohammed's life.—*Westminster Review, London.*

Mr. Smith's lectures are able and interesting and well informed.—*British Quarterly Review, London.*

The lectures are remarkable for their extremely high appreciation not only of Mohammed, but of his religion, and are eloquent with a genuine enthusiasm.—*J. Llewellyn Davies in Contemporary Review, London.*

II.

BENEDICT'S MR. VAUGHAN'S HEIR.

MR. VAUGHAN'S HEIR: A Novel. By FRANK LEE BENEDICT, author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," "Miss Dorothy's Charge," "John Worthington's Name," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, $1.

In Mr. Frank Lee Benedict's behalf a good argument might be made were it asserted that he is writing the best American novels that are written nowadays.—*New York Independent.*

Mr. Benedict is a thoroughly painstaking and conscientious artist. He does his work honestly and well, without trick or artifice. His delineation of character is close and life-like, and his dissection of society is done with a steady hand and keen knife. Of all our American novelists he is undoubtedly the most accomplished, the most vivacious, the most dramatic, the most natural.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

III.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. VOLUME THIRD.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. Vol. III.—Battle of Inkerman. With Maps and Plans. 12mo, cloth, $2.

The manner in which Mr. Kinglake has treated the subject is admirable. Under his hand order is educed out of chaos, and the most confused battle in history becomes comparatively easy to understand. The descriptions are vivid, and the whole volume is studded with most interesting and heroic episodes. Great as are the merits of the first volumes, the last is in every respect their superior.—*Athenæum, London.*

Volumes I. and II. of KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA, 12mo, cloth, $2 each.

IV.

SAFELY MARRIED.

SAFELY MARRIED! A Novel. By the author of "Caste," "Colonel Dacre," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

The reader will experience rare pleasure in the perusal of this interesting and original novel.—*Morning Post, London.*

An excellent novel; very well worth reading. The story is worked out with great cleverness.—*Graphic, London.*

A delightful novel, ably constructed and very beautifully written.—*Examiner, London.*

V.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1874.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. Prepared by Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. With the cooperation of some of the most Eminent Men of Science in the United States. Large 12mo, nearly 900 pages, cloth, $2. (Uniform in style and price with the volumes for 1871, 1872, and 1873.)

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NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
FOR APRIL, 1875.

ART. I. COMTISM. E. GRYZANOWSKI.
II. THE RECENT REVOLUTIONS IN JAPAN. Prof. W. E. GRIFFIS, [Imperial College, Tokio.]
III. PAUPERISM. CHARLES L. BRACE.
IV. SPENSER. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
V. THE GRANGER MOVEMENT. C. F. ADAMS, Jr.
VI. CRITICAL NOTICES—Of the latest works of BANCROFT, MAINE, MILL, HIGGINSON, WHITNEY, and others.

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*** For sale by booksellers and news-dealers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE NEW DAILY! THE ECHO!

A new daily eight-page newspaper will appear on April 10. The *Echo* will be carefully edited, and its corps of writers will include many of the ablest and most popular writers of the day. Unfortunately for the public, the life of the *Echo* must be limited to the duration of the great Homeopathic Fair, beginning as above and lasting two weeks. But that life, if swift and brief, is expected to be of meteoric brilliancy. Price five cents. Large edition. Limited space for advertisements. Subscription for full term, fifty cents. Send subscriptions and advertisements to
C. H. NEILSON, No. 128 Broadway.

THE ECONOMICAL EUROPEAN TOURIST. A JOURNALIST THROUGHOUT EUROPE THREE MONTHS FOR $433, with tables of daily disbursements; first-class ocean fare both ways; good, comfortable style on the Continent. Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Germany visited. 240 pages, cloth, price $1. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Agents.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Becker's Hotel, Nos. 154 and 156 West 32d st.
HENRY G. LEASK,
President.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

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GRAND DISPLAY this week of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
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It will pay everybody to call and examine
our FULL AND ATTRACTIVE STOCKS.
The CHINA, MAJOLICA, PARIAN and GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT
has just been replenished with 100 CASES the LATEST and FINEST
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Look at our CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, at $24 47.
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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., April 7.*RUSSIA....WED., April 21
CHINA......WED., April 14.*BOTHNIA..WED..April 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

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For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
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(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........April 13, at 12 A. M.
WYOMING........April 27, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Thursday, April 8.
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And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
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STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT..........SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
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Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........SATURDAY, May 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

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BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, April 10, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. A. de Limon, will sail on SATURDAY, April 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber, on SATURDAY, April 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
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First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS..........April 17.
CLARIBEL..........May 6.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

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SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, SATURDAY, April 10.
SO. CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, WEDNESDAY, April 14
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
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No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,
COLON, Tanner..........April 15, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Lulling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1..2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th......8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875.

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.
J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDonald & Butler, Solicitors of Complainant.
Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1875.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl street, in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunny bagging, 27 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil box and appurtenances.
HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, auctioneers, at public auction, on the premises now or formerly occupied by the New-York Lead Smelting Company, on West street, between Jane and Horatio streets, on April 8, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, one five-horse power steam engine, three blowers, and a quantity of old iron and zinc. And will also sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by the same auctioneers, on April 9, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the New-York Lead Smelting Company. Dated March 23, 1875.
GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE LOCOMOTIVE TUBULAR BOILERS and TWO LOCOMOTIVE FLUE BOILERS will be sold at public auction at the corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ROBERT KING, Assignee of Charles Collins, bankrupt.

Eugene Bissell, Auctioneer.

BY BISSELL, WELLES & MILLET, NO. 15 Murray st.—Will sell TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 27 and 28, the entire stock of fancy goods, toys, bronzes, Parian ware, &c., &c.; also, counters, shelving, desks, safes, &c., of Messrs. Nichols Bros., No. 95 Chambers st. By order of E. Turner, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. Particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES ATTENDED TO.
D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE ST.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours: inspection invited.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block, from 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

LOWEST CUT!

Passenger tickets at $1 less than is offered by any other office in the City. Chicago, $17; St. Louis, $19; Cincinnati, $14; Louisville, $17. Quick time; no change! New-York and Grand Central Hotel ticket-offices Nos. 721 and 671 Broadway.
F. P. MARSH.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINE ARTS.

ART AUCTION.

IMPORTANT PAINTINGS,

comprised in the collection of W. Bronson and George T. James, together with the important works of Johannes A. Oertel and other artists of distinction, now on free exhibition day and evening, and to be sold at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13. The following artists are represented:

Charles Chaplin,
Charles Landelle,
James Bertrand,
W. Amberg,
Anton Dieffenbach,
N. Diaz,
J. G. Brown,
J. J. Bougeron,
Picou,
C. A. Pabst,
P. Brackler,
A. D. Penneille,
Jules Noel,
A. F. Bellows,
Ed. Hammond,
Steven Jacobs,
G. Novier,

Carl Hof,
Henri Campotosto,
Antony Serres,
F. A. Bridgmann,
Marie Nicolas,
E. Andre,
M. Cossmann,
Cropsey,
Brevoort,
J. C. Thom,
R. Van Elten,
W. Whittredge,
B. Champney,
Harvey Young,
Toney de Burge,
G. Bonnemaison,
and many others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

HELP WANTED.

SHOE-MAKERS WANTED—TO WORK ON children's turned shoes and board in the house. Apply at No. 240 Stanton st.

WANTED—WAITER (WHITE) IN A SMALL FAMILY in the country; one who understands his business and has good testimonials from his last employer, can have a good place by addressing N. S., Box No. 2,146 Post Office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER (in a small family) who can make good bread, soup, &c.; must have good references from last place, and must be civil and obliging. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 104 East 45th st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER; SINGLE, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, understands his business, and has first-class references from last employer; none others need apply. WM. BRIGGS, No. 26 Lafayette place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman to do general house-work; three in family; a good bread-maker necessary. Call at No. 50 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO HOUSE-work and waiting; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick st., from 9 to 12 or 2 to 5.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress, English, German, or Swede. Apply at No. 13 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 1.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid. Call to-day from 10 until 12 at No. 37 West 47th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A PROTESTANT as nurse; French preferred; reference required. Apply after 10 A. M. at No. 28 East 38th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply with recommendations at No. 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 643 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a large number of very superior servants, male and female, Protestants and Catholics, for both City and country.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., near 33d st., a number of excellent colored cooks, (Southerners,) laundresses, &c., ready and willing.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau can be obtained first-class servants of all nations. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with good reference for chamber-work and waiting or sewing; City or country, where, by faithful attention to her work, she can keep a comfortable home. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her business in every branch; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; over five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs up, front room

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; has three and a half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 44th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a French young woman (speaks good English); is a good waitress; for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE American young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and waiting; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Irish Catholic young woman, with the best City references; is neat, willing, obliging, and a good waiter; this girl free of charge. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 251 West 39th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and take care of grown children; reference from last place. Call at No. 160 East 44th st., corner 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the fine washing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber work and fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to mind a baby and sew; good references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—Is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; can sew by hand or machine; or would wait on a lady. Call or address Mme. Golard, No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call from 10 to 12, at last employer's, No. 144 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid; would do plain sewing if required; good reference will be given. Call or address No. 274 9th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 218 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an English Protestant, in a small private family; good City reference. Address E. C., 47 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference given. Call No. 490 6th av., Room 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Apply at No. 385 2d av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress—No objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 33d st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day to go out washing, ironing, or house cleaning. Address Ann Maughan, 85 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, with two years' City reference, as first-class cook and assistant laundress; a good-tempered, temperate woman; clean and quick; understands all kinds of family cooking. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a thorough cook: meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; can get up nice side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, also makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is willing and well tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK – CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls to do the work of a small private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have got good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, thoroughly understands her business; also, a young waitress; have lived together for the last seven years; no objections to go to the country; best City references can be given. Apply at No. 210 West 27th st., Room No. 4, back.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN; is an excellent plain cook and capable of taking charge of the kitchen; no objections to private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, IN a private family, as cook; has always lived in first-class families; understands her business thoroughly; can be well recommended; country preferred. Call at No. 205 East 26th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook and baker, washer and ironer; best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; able to get up a nice dinner for a party without assistance; speaks good English; very tidy; works well. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference; no objection to City or country. Call one door from the corner of 128th st and 8th av., third floor, over grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 154 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; likewise dairy woman; in the City or country; North River preferred; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; would like to get suited with a family that goes into the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address A. M., No. 101 West 20th st., third floor, two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; would like to take full charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 159 East 28th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a respectable private family; no objection to do some coarse washing; three and one-half years' reference last place. Address No. 414 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts. first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address A. S., No. 1,238 Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house; no objection to a lunch house where dinner is served; also pastry. Address Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate family cook; understands baking; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with the coarse washing if required; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family or gentleman's boarding-house; is a good cook and an expert baker; good reference. Can be seen at No. 251 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO BONing, larding, and is a good baker; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference, and will go to country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of baking; would do the washing in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 316 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 140 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 224 East 41st st.

COOK. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; Welsh. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will go to any part of the country; good City reference. Call at No. 3 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references. Call on or address No. 272 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK; IS willing to assist with washing and ironing, has three years' good City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 East 17th st.

COOKS.—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, THOROUGHLY experienced; best references. Address No. 386 East 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SUPERIOR CUTTER AND thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day; can make up all kinds of dresses. Address No. 234 East 54th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WHO IS A GOOD CUTTER and fitter, a few more engagements in families or work at home. Call on or address by letter only No. 233 East 59th st., room No. 7.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families, by the day; or would take work home; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 158 6th av., near 12th st.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day; reference given. Address No. 58 4th av., entrance on 9th st.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

GOOD SERVANTS
CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL TIMES
AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A GERman lady speaking English and French; also competent of giving instruction on the piano; as governess or companion to a lady going to Europe. Address Miss Ida Schrumpf, No. 22 West 60th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSE-worker; Scotch Protestant; can do good plain cooking; wash and iron well; wants a steady place; City or country; will try, by good behavior and work, to retain a comfortable situation. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT OF twenty-five; competent, willing, and very cleanly; an excellent cook, laundress, &c.; City or country; a superior servant for any one needing a trustworthy, temperate woman. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work in a small family in City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXperienced English lady, a superior position, either as house-keeper, (could undertake the management of children,) or as traveling companion to a delicate lady; references given and required. Address P. R., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY, EXPERIENCED and trustworthy, as housekeeper or useful companion to a lady; good references. Address for two days M. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, TRUSTworthy and reliable, in a hotel or private family; City or country; best references. Address A. B., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, as working housekeeper in a gentleman's family where there are other servants. Call at No. 106 Spring st., side entrance.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in a private family; City or country. Apply at No. 307 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, and Hair-dresser.—By a young Swedish Protestant woman; good chamber-maid and seamstress; dresses hair thoroughly; operates; two and one-half years' best testimonials from last place; neat, steady, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN as lady's maid and care of a child; understands hair-dressing, and is a neat seamstress; would like to travel to Europe; is used to traveling; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference from present employer's. Call for two days, at No. 18 West 58th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl with City references; does all required by a lady's maid; hair-dressing, sewing, and embroidery; left her place for no fault of her own. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—TO TRAVEL—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl; having traveled for a long time, and of good assistance on the ocean; will take care of children; gives the best of City references, (verbal.) Seen at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; can cut dresses, and dress hair; no objection to growing children. Call at No. 222 East 32d st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID; UNderstands hair-dressing and dress-making perfectly; has four years' references. Lady can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GOOD LADY'S MAID, WHO speaks several languages. Inquire at No. 525 6th av., hair store, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country with a family who return to the City in the Fall. Can be seen at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is a first-class family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; country preferred; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of linen-room and laundry, or would take a housekeeper's position in a hotel; City or country; satisfactory references given. Address for one week A. M., care of Burns & McBride, No. 1,323 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting, or chamber-work and washing; has three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., third floor; no cards answered.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN AS laundress, and willing to assist with chamber work; knows her business and place as a servant; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day at the end of the week; best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes to take in gentlemen's or family washing, or to go out by the day in private families. Apply at No. 417 West 32d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress. Apply for one day at No. 219 West 14th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 472 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; would assist in the chamber work. Call at No. 9 East 33d st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; several years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 116 West 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—NO OBJECTION TO THE COUNtry; good references. Call at No. 307 East 60th st.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young person; Protestant; would take care of a growing child; is a good plain seamstress, and is well educated; wants to go with a family to Europe; has excellent City reference, and will be found faithful in whatever position she undertakes. Address A. W., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS MAID AND seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; has twelve years' City reference from last place; no objection to take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 48th st.

MAID.—HAS NO OBJECTION TO A GROWING child; or is fully competent to take charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; best of references. Call at No. 112 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG LADY AS NURSE and seamstress; can take entire charge of infant or growing children; has best of reference; would not object to some chamber-work; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in house-keeping; can be highly recommended, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 6th av., near 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; and understands the care of young children; would be willing to go to the country; has good reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, at present disengaged, wishes to make a few more engagements; has the best of references from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 301 West 41st st., ring the third bell.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AGED THIRTY; is a nice, willing, good disposition girl; a good seamstress by hand; fond of children, infants; well recommended. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can bring up on the bottle; is highly recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG GERMAN girl, seventeen years old, to take care of one or two children; is very intelligent, and will be well recommended. Apply at No. 22 West 60th st., near the Boulevard.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference; can be seen until suited; no objection to the country. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE; ONE OR TWO engagements; can be well recommended; terms moderate. Call or send by mail to No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person; is a good operator on sewing-machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 47th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist in general housework; best reference. Call at No. 238 East 59th st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS—NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with three years' City reference; can sew on the machines, take care of growing children, or as acting lady's maid. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker, permanent; would wait on a lady or some other light work; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMstress, lady's maid, or nurse to growing-up children. Call at No. 133 Ludlow st., room No. 12, third story.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Would assist with children; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; can clean and take care of silver and get up salads; competent in either capacity; best testimonials; sober, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; is fully competent to take a man's place; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 9.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Address A. B., No. 1,238 Broadway, Up-town Advertisement Office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. — A lady giving up housekeeping for her waitress and chamber-maid; to live in the City. Apply for two days at No. 140 East 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; best references. Address B. K., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family; has eight years' reference. Call or address 386 Hicks st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman wants to get ladies' or family washing at her own residence; spent four years at Lord & Taylor's, on the finest of clothing; can do up all kinds of lace and Swiss, all sorts of puffing and fluting; can't be done finer by the hands of any one; spent three years at A. T. Stewart's, at the same work; terms reasonable. Call at No. 211 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and families' washing; understands fluting and polishing. Inquire in store, No. 404 East 17th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, or to go out at day's work; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Johnson, No. 136 West 27th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place, and has the very best of recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving for the last fourteen years. Address J. H., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; will be highly recommended as to sobriety, capability, and attention to his business. Can be seen at Dickels' Riding School, 39th st. and 5th av. Call on or address Robert.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best of recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City. Address Coachman, No. 1013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman; in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy, single man; safe, experienced, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address M. C. D., box No. 245 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business; of long experience; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; trained well to saddle and harness; highly recommended from his last employer. Address D. or Coachman, at Mr. Dunscomb's harness store, No. 7 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance; strictly temperate; careful, steady driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; highly recommended in every particular by present and former employers. Call on or address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married Protestant man; no family; understands his duties perfectly; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address H., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, and all other work about a place; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give three years' and a half City reference from his last employer. Call or address at his private stable N. S., No. 49 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, Protestant; a good groom and driver; thoroughly practical gardener; can milk and take care of cows, poultry, &c. Address N. B., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly temperate; with excellent reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 109 West 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman in private family; can furnish the best of reference from the City of Boston. Apply or address Mr. Sullivan, No. 58 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married Englishman without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his business; six years' first-class reference. Call on or address for two days P. L., No. 225 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant; is a first-class man; country preferred; good references, both English and American. Call on Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT and has the best of City reference. Call or address J. O., No. 127 West 50th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENING—Wife as cook and plain washer; only a week in this country. Address J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended. Address E. L., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young single man who is strictly temperate, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y. Smith, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS City driver and groom; best reference as to ability. Address, C. N. S., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AS COACHMAN; IS A good groom and driver; faithful and sober; first-class reference from last employers. Address J. H., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call on or address E. Bolger, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; STYLISH driver and groom of long experience, in City or country; can be highly recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; would have no objection to make himself useful; can milk; the best of reference. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent single young man of good practical experience in both; understands the full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. S., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS coachman; is a Protestant; good City reference. Apply at No. 239 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, JUST DISENgaged; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 116 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands thoroughly the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and care of grounds, the management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; can give excellent references; will be disengaged the 16th of April; would like, if convenient, the use of a cottage. Inquire of present employer, C. W. Updyke, No. 25 Nassau st., or address J. S., gardener, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-four years, one child twelve months old; man can do all branches of gardening, greenhouse, graperies, out-of-door flowers, vegetables, budding, pruning, &c.; wife is a good butter maker, poultry raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, as gardener; fully understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care of grapes, berries, and fruit, and the keeping a gentleman's place in good shape. Six years' reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Danish young man, (married,) two children, who understands plain gardening and farming; can milk, is a good driver and groom, and is willing to make himself useful; best recommendations. Call or address Fallmann, No. 84 Dyckman st., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, aged forty-nine years, who is experienced in greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, landscaping, budding, and pruning, grafting, outdoor flowers and vegetables, gardening, &c.; can lay out and put in order a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family; understands farming, care of stock, and general work on a gentleman's place; wife would take care of dairy and poultry; best references. Address J. D., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., No. 1 West 36th st., corner of 5th av., or Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also, the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; can milk; will make himself generally useful; five years' best City reference. Address P. B., Box 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as vegetable gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; can come well recommended. Call on or address M. K., No. 208 Waverley place.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) twenty-four years of age, on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful; best of references. Address S. Chase, Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN WHO IS capable of taking charge of hot and cold graperies, flowers and fruit; has five and a half years' reference from his last place. Address P. U., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; seven years' good reference from last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; has had long experience; best reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; can drive and care horses; can take the charge of a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address H. M., No. 536 East 14th st., Room No. 5.

GARDENER.—OR TO SUPERINTEND A FARM; understands gardening in all its branches, and do some carpenter work if required. Address D. L. G., No. 150 East 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH;) understands fruit, flower, and vegetable raising; or on a job; no family. Address J. B., No. 146 East 39th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references. Can be seen at Reeves & Simonson's, seedsmen, No. 58 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS a gardener in a private family; understands his business in all its branches. Apply at No. 440 3d av.

JANITOR.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED family would like a janitor's position in a business building or flat; can give good City references. Address C. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JANITOR.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS JANITOR OR watchman; good reference. Address Watchman, Box 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER. — REFERENCES; abhors newspaper puffing, self-laudation, and idle trumpeting of every kind. Address Ralph, Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham st., for three days.

USEFUL MAN — LAUNDRESS AND DAIRY Work.—By a married couple aged twenty-five years, with no incumbrance; man can do all kinds of outdoor gardening, mow lawns, make and repair roads and walks, milk, care cattle, and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good laundress and butter-maker; with cottage to live in preferred; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON A GENtleman's place; is able to turn his hand to anything; is well recommended. Address P. O., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—IN STORE, HOTEL, FACTORY, or like situation, by a sober, reliable Swedish Protestant man, aged twenty-six years, who has best testimonials from former employers for the above duties. Call or address A. T., at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 31, DISengaged last week in April, as waiter, or as traveling servant with a gentleman or family; has traveled many parts of Switzerland, France, and Germany; is industrious and obliging; has good recommendations. Address H. H., No. 141 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, SINGLE; GOOD City references; speaks French and English; is a first-class table waiter; understands all his duties perfectly; is single, neat, and quick in his movements. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best references; City or country. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WITH GOOD City references; is a neat, willing, kind, obliging young man; strictly sober, and of good manners. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English and understands his business thoroughly; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER wishes work as amanuensis or correspondent; has had experience. Address M. SCOUGAL, Box No. 298, Marshall, Mich.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, March 25, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the partnership name of SPEAR, HOWARD & WATERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

ALFRED W. SPEAR alone is authorized to collect the debts and settle up the business and affairs of said partnership, and sign and use the firm name in liquidation.
ALFRED W. SPEAR,
STEPHEN P. HOWARD,
WM. C. WATERS.

New-York, April 1, 1875.

The business will be continued under the name and firm of SPEAR & HOWARD, office No. 1 John st. Smelting and refining works, Nos. 502 and 504 West and No. 138 Jane st. Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage.
A. W. SPEAR,
S. P. HOWARD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SPECULATIVE PARTNER WITH $5,000 to $20,000 very large profits; good references: business a monopoly. Address LONDON P. CO., No. 185 5th av.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Glen View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A SERIES OF CONTRADICTIONS OF TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

Continued from Fourth Page.

the original crime, but of his subsequent lie to hide it."

A.—No, Sir—no, Sir; there was not a word of that kind—not a word.

Q.—And, as a part of that conversation, did anything of this kind occur on Mr. Tilton's part?

"I told Mr. Beecher that the only possibility of his ever coming into collision with me, or of my ever coming into collision with him would be in consequence of some injustice; that I should never lift my hand against him except in self-defense, and if he refrained from striking me I would never do him any harm."

A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind.

Mr. Evarts then consulted for some considerable time with his associates; the hour was four minutes to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Morris said: It is nearly time for adjournment, your Honor. I don't think counsel will have time to ask any more questions to-night. They certainly cannot ask another question in four minutes.

Judge Neilson—It is a good place to stay in, gentlemen. It is unpleasant out doors.

Mr. Morris—If any question gets started, it will so far run over the time that I fear—

Mr. Evarts finished his consultation and said: It is not worth while to introduce any new topic this afternoon.

The Court then adjourned.

THE HEAD TAX—A SCHEME TO AUGMENT PATRONAGE.

THE INCREASE AGAIN STRENUOUSLY ADVOCATED—TAMMANY MEMBERS PLEDGED TO VOTE FOR THE MEASURE—TRADE AND COMMERCE OBSTRUCTED—STEAMERS DRIVEN TO OTHER PORTS.

The action taken by the Tammany General Committee on Thursday evening in passing a resolution recommending the increase of the head tax from $1 50 to $2 is said to be very significant, the idea involved being to increase the receipts of the Board of Emigration first, and then to have the whole placed under the direction of the Tammany leaders, in order that the patronage may be divided among the party. It is said that all the Tammany members are pledged to vote for the measure, which, if successful, will make the management of the institution, which will then be converted into a regular Tammany machine, more valuable than ever. Forrest, the President of the board, is well known as an old Tammany sachem, Quintard has been a Tammany contractor for years, and Lynch is a stanch Tammany man. To these, it is said, Mayor Wickham will give the control of the board, which will be attended with the result above stated. It is contended by those opposed to the increase that, as the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of a bill which is now before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to allow the Commissioners of Emigration to raise $300,000 by issuing mortgage bonds at seven per cent. secured on their Ward's Island property, which is worth $3,000,000, their debts can be paid out of that. This amount, it is argued, can readily be procured, as money is abundant in the market at six per cent. The debts once paid, there will be no need to raise the head money, because, with proper economy and care, the present rate will be amply sufficient, as has been proved by the experience of former years. The proposed bill contains a clause, however, which sets apart fifty cents of the present head money for a sinking fund for the payment of these bonds. This is held to be objectionable, on the ground that its real object is to reduce the head money practically to $1, and thus make a future increase of it more plausible. The Commissioners have repeatedly mortgaged their property for as much as it is when the head money was twice the same as now between 1853 and 1861. During that period the head money was $2, with fifty cents set apart by the law of 1853 for County claims, which more than absorbed it. Notwithstanding this reduction, they always paid their debt out of their savings, although, while the loan was outstanding, immigration fell as low as it ever has been. This will be seen by reference to the figures for the years in question. In 1855 there were 136,233 emigrants; in 1856, 142,342; in 1857, 183,773; in 1858, 78,589; in 1859, 79,322; in 1860, 105,162; in 1861, 65,529; and in 1862, 76,306. At this time, too, the board had the Marine Hospital, immense County claims, and permanent buildings to pay for. But all this was done by the board, besides laying by $300,000 in United States bonds, without any aid from the State, or any sinking fund except that which it established out of its own savings. The present board, it is claimed, can do the same thing by a proper exercise of prudence and economy.

Under the present rule it is claimed that the disposal of the patronage of the board will be entirely in the hands of the Tammany Ring, as the Presidents of the Irish and German societies can vote only on finance matters, and not on appointments. In this way the whole institution will soon be in the power of Mr. John Kelly and his adherents, and manipulated wholly in their interests, and it is urged that should the increase be allowed, it will be only so much more to be devoted to the reward of political adventurers, and the increase of the power of the Ring.

On the part of the steam-ship companies the increase is bitterly opposed. They claim that the present sum of $1 50 is more than sufficient to meet all the demands imposed by the necessities of the immigrants, and that experience has shown such to be the case. In proof of this they point to the fact that from May 1, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1872, there were landed at the port of New-York 5,034,385 immigrants, for whom the ship-owners paid a little less than $10,000,000. Of this number 256,107 were cared for at Ward's Island, and 1,420,390 altogether assisted by the commission. That is, that but one in twenty needed assistance at Ward's Island, and four out of five required no aid at all. The relief thus afforded was given at an expense of nearly $11,000,000, of which about two-fifths were spent in the last seven years. During that period the expenditures of the commission steadily increased, the amount of relief or assistance given remaining about the same, until it amounted to nearly twice as much to carry on the commission as in former years. Up to 1866 1,020,291 immigrant had been relieved at an apparent total cost of $6,500,000 or about $6 50 per capita. From 1866 to 1872 about 400 000 were relieved at a total cost of about $4,400,000, or about $11 per capita. During the former period nearly $700,000 were invested in buildings and real estate, and about an equal sum paid for the support of the Marine Hospital, reducing the per capita expenses for actual relief administered to about $5. During the latter period nothing was paid to the Marine Hospital, and about $1,000,000 was invested in buildings and real estate, making the per capita expense $8 50. Deducting further the amounts paid to counties and other institutions, an expense which is found to decrease every year, another million should be deducted from the total expenses of the first period, leaving the per capita expenses of Castle Garden and Ward's Island about $4, while for the latter period a reduction is to be made of $188,000, leaving per capita expense about $8, or just double what it was for the first nineteen years. In 1874 the Commissioners had to receive and care for 140,041 immigrants, the smallest number arrived in any year since 1862, yet the expenditures amounted to $528,000.

It is also urged that this is the very worst time that could be selected to raise the head tax, in view of the extreme dullness of trade and the difficulties in procuring freight for Europe. Many steamers have been withdrawn by the companies for the simple reason that it does not pay to keep their vessels running at the present rates, and they hold that a further tax of fifty cents per head would involve a direct loss which they are not able to sustain. It does not, they say, come out of the pocket of the immigrant, for they cannot, for obvious reasons, raise or lower their fares by sums of less than ten shillings for the English and five Prussian thalers for the German lines. In this connection, it is said, too, that the continual changes in the rates, and the large amounts charged the steam-ship companies, will eventually have the effect of driving a large portion of their vessels away from New-York to other ports, where there are abundant facilities for transportation at the command of the immigrant, and where there is no head tax exacted. In such cases the loss to this City will not be that of the head tax alone, as the money expended for the regular legitimate expenses for loading and unloading the ships, as well as for victualing and coaling them, &c., would be diverted. Taking into account that this outlay is reckoned at $10,000 per trip, some idea of the importance of striving to keep this trade may be obtained. Besides this, it is estimated that each immigrant, on an average, brings $100 in cash into the country. Of this sum a large amount is necessarily expended in New-York for food, lodging, articles of clothing, railway tickets, and for other necessary expenses. From both these sources $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 are put into circulation annually at this port.

By those who are well acquainted with the facts of the case, and with the influences that surround the steam-ship interests, it is said that the annoyances to which the companies have been subjected by the continual apprehension of changes being made in the rates of head money, will slowly but surely tend to divert their trade from this port, as advantage will be taken to avail themselves of every opening that will give them an opportunity to relieve themselves of a burdensome tax by sending their vessels to ports where it will not be charged, and where rings are not known.

SCOTLAND IN 1874.

The births registered in Scotland in the year 1874 were 123,795, being at the rate of 3.57 per cent. on the (estimated) population of 3,462,916 in the middle of the year. The deaths registered were 80,676, or 2.33 per cent. on the population. The marriages registered were 26,247, or 0.76 per cent. on the population. Births and deaths were above the preceding ten years' average, which was 3.501 for births, 2.225 for deaths, and 0.76 for marriages.

FAMINE SCENES IN ASIA MINOR.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Talas on Feb. 26, says: "I promised to give you some news concerning Guémérék and its surrounding villages. Guémérék is situated on the road from Cæsarea to Sivas, about forty miles from the former, and under the Government of Sivas. In the region of Sivas the crops have been abundant for the last two years, but Guémérék and its surrounding villages, numbering some twenty or more, are situated along the edge of the famine district, and are among the most destitute. The majority of the population of these villages, being poor farmers, have been for the last two years in a pitiful state. Two years ago they bought on credit from the *multezims* at a very high price, expecting to pay last year at the time of harvest; but on account of their cattle dying, and their having no seed to sow, they had not enough even to support their families. Some hundred persons, from Guémérék alone, removed to the neighborhood of Adana, and almost half of them perished. Of three families, for instance, composed of fifteen members, only three are alive. Now there are in Guémérék more than three hundred refugees, almost naked and on the verge of actual starvation. Many of these having no other shelter for the night, are obliged to sleep in stables and exposed places, almost without covering. The abundance of grain in the Sivas region, instead of being a blessing to these poor villages, has proved a curse; because, on account of their being under the Sivas vilaet, they have received no help from any source, and have not even shared the leniency of the tax-gatherers shown to other famine-stricken villages. The poor are so despondent that they do not know to whom to apply for aid. I am sure that hundreds would have died if some help had not been furnished through the efforts of the English Central Relief Committee. It is heartrending for any one who visits these villages to see the suffering, the nakedness, the pallid hue of starvation on the countenances. Who knows how many are dying from sickness and misery caused by destitution? I know three brothers who are young and strong, but for want of work can only beg from door to door. Those who have long suffered from famine become reduced almost to the level of the brutes. Family ties are disregarded, and men will sell their children for bread, and commit the most atrocious crimes, almost without a reproof of conscience. Such moral degradation is fearful. Yet, while they are in this condition, tax-gatherers and the agents of *multezims* are collecting money; beating and throwing into prison those who are not able to pay their debts. They have imprisoned for weeks persons aided by the English Committee. Those who have beds, copper vessels, or anything else, are obliged to sell them in order to pay their debts to *multezims*. The agents of these are doing the greatest evil. By their exactions they have greatly increased the amount of suffering. When I was in Guémérék, the agents of the *multezims* beat people merely for their own pleasure. These men are the scourge of these villages; the whole population trembles on hearing their name. The surrounding villages, Dendil, Bourhau, Boudjak-Ausharé, and others, are even in a worse condition. The inhabitants of these villages are well nigh ruined. How shall they ever regain their former prosperity?"

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JOURNEY OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The telegraph will no doubt have informed you not only of the intention of the King of Sweden to visit the Emperors of Russia and Germany during the coming Spring, but it will also have informed you that these visits have been postponed. The journey, though delayed, is looked upon here as most likely to take place, and it is not looked upon in Denmark with much satisfaction. If I am rightly informed, as I have every reason to believe, the King of Sweden will arrive here one of the first days in June, and after spending a couple of days in Copenhagen will proceed to Berlin. The visit to St. Petersburg will take place a few weeks later. I should in no way be justified in saying that any very serious consequences are feared, yet, considering the ideas which it is here believed that King Oscar II. cherishes of having a slice of Denmark for himself next time it is carved on the Prussian sideboard, the journey, nevertheless, is looked upon as an indication that there may be something in the wind. It is a public secret that the relations between the Swedish and Danish royal families are anything but warm, although an attempt was made last year to arrive at a *rapprochement*. Ever since the death of the late King of Sweden, (father of the Crown Princess of Denmark,) who, as well as the late King of Denmark, was a great advocate of the 'Scandinavian idea,' which consisted in trying to unite the three kingdoms under one rule, the mutual sympathy between the people, which seemed to have grown rapidly, has disappeared as quickly, simply because it was nourished by artificial means. The quarrels and disputes between the Danish and Swedish pilots in the Sound, which during the Autumn of 1873 even looked very serious, created much bad blood, while several Swedish papers seem to make a point of picking a quarrel with Denmark. I repeat that I have no reason to believe that anything serious will arise from these visits, but those who watch the European game of chess must not let the move of even a single pawn pass unnoticed."

AN INGENIOUS ROBBERY.

A few mornings since, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* on March 26, a sensational robbery was committed, of that bold but patient and thoughtful type which we are beginning to recognize as the American style. A M. Delapierre, money-changer on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, joins to this business a trade in expensive nick-nacks. Nearly each day for the last six months an American has made small purchases in the shop. With the ease and volubility of his pleasant race, this gentleman had fallen into a habit of exchanging long gossips with M. Delapierre, who looked on him as one of his best customers. The other morning the American arrived as usual with a friend. M. Delapierre had just taken out a bag of money and valuables, which he placed in the window while talking. There is, of course, a money-changer's grating between it and the shop. Presently entered a third person, who bought a silver teapot, which the assistant packed up and carried to the address given. When he had gone the American produced a claw, such as gas-globes are set upon, and said carelessly to the money-changer: "I wish you would see if you have a glass to fit this claw." M. Delapierre went with him into the back shop and sought a globe to match, leaving the friend alone. It appears that he immediately opened the grating, seized the little bag of valuables, and called out, "Haven't you found a glass yet?" The American came back, chose some small articles to be sent home, and then went off quietly with his companion. Not for half an hour afterward did M. Delapierre discover his loss, which amounted to £12,000, half of it in bank notes and gold, and the rest in checks and negotiable paper. A theft so patiently concocted, so audaciously carried out, is worthy of notice. Like our own bank forgers, these men had plainly some capital, besides shrewd brain and cold resolution. They could afford to wait six months, and to buy silver tea-pots and trifles of that sort.

BISHOP MANNING'S ACCESSION TO THE CARDINALSHIP.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the recent discussion in the English press respecting Cardinal Manning's position in English society, devotes some remarks to the social consequences which his appointment will have, and to the question raised by the introduction of a prince of the Church into the upper classes of society in England. The article says the Cardinal, as a prince of the Church, would enjoy in Catholic countries precedence over members of the families of the highest nobility. This, however, is out of the question in Protestant England, where people, of course, do not recognize the status of a prince of the Church. The *Gazette* adds: Mgr. Manning has availed himself of every opportunity to obtain a place in the upper grades of society in England, and wishes to compel it to recognize his rank in a Church which is in England, properly speaking, only a dissenting sect. The great noblemen of the House of Lords, however, would hardly be disposed to take their places behind a Roman Catholic prelate. The good relations which have hitherto existed between the archbishop and the aristocracy might therefore, should he adhere to his claims, become rather less friendly. It is even possible that the question may be raised in the House of Commons as to whether a British subject can accept the title of Cardinal without the consent of the Government.

CONFERRING WITH A JUROR.

An extraordinary incident is reported by the St. Paul *Press* as having occurred at a murder trial in that city. The *Press* says that "the counsel for the defense asked and received permission from the court to hold a private interview with two or three persons summoned as jurors. The County Attorney protested against this, but still admitted one without challenge. The defense passed them both without challenge, after this curious and unheard of privilege which the court had extended to them of a private conversation to sound their views. Judge Brill did not seem to awaken to the gross impropriety of this proceeding till his attention had been for the third time called to it by the County Attorney. It is, of course, on his part a blunder of inexperience."

LAWYERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The following was a law in Rhode Island many years ago, and the Providence *Journal* thinks the State might be benefited by its re-enactment:

An Act restricting all lawyers from being chosen Deputies of any town in this Colony during their practicing the law:

Wherefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this Colony, and by the authority of the same it is enacted, That no practitioner of the law whatsoever shall be chosen a Deputy for any town in this Colony during his practicing as such.

SPENCE PETTIS' STORY.

THE BUFFALO AND ERIE BOND FORGERIES.

THE CIVIL SUIT TO RECOVER $30,000 OF THE PROCEEDS—PETTIS GIVES THE HISTORY OF THE FORGERIES—HOW FALSE BONDS ARE MADE—THEIR DISPOSAL CLAIMED TO BE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE POLICE—THREE HUNDRED $1,000 BONDS SENT TO ENGLAND.

The civil suit brought by the National Trust Company, of the City of New-York, to recover $30,000, advanced on some forged bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, already noticed in THE TIMES, was continued yesterday, before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, in Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I. On behalf of plaintiff there appeared Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan as senior counsel, assisted by Mr. William Ware Hewitt, and Messrs. Arnold and Elliott; for Gleason and Roberts, two of the defendants, ex-Recorder James M. Smith; for the defendant Corp, Thomas S. Somerville; for the wife of Gleason, Beach and Brown, and for the wife of Roberts, A. Oakey Hall. All the defendants are sought to be charged either as parties to the forging and issuing of the bonds, or as having received a portion of their proceeds. Most of the testimony taken hitherto in the case, except that of "Spence" Pettis one of the alleged forgers, has already been given on the criminal trial of Roberts, one of the defendants, and published in THE TIMES. The testimony of Pettis, however, which is now offered for the first time, purports to give an inside view of the acts of all the parties connected with the affair. Pettis is now an inmate of the Charlestown State Prison, in Massachusetts, and his testimony was taken on commission. When it was offered on the trial, it was objected to on the part of the defense, on the ground that the witness being under sentence for a felony, was incompetent to testify, and that his testimony taken on commission was equally inadmissible. In support of its admission it was argued that having been taken in the State of Massachusetts, where such testimony is admitted, it was proper to be accepted here. Judge Sedgwick concluded to permit such portions of the testimony as was pertinent to the issue in the case, to be put in, instructing the jury that they were to take it for what it might be worth, considering the character and condition of the witness. His testimony, so far as not ruled out by the court, is as follows:

He begins by giving his full name as Fontaine Spencer Pettis, and says he is in the forty-fourth year of his age; he knew and was acquainted with all the parties who are made defendants in the case; Valentine Gleason, alias Frank Gleason, he has known since 1856, and Gottlieb Engels, alias Dutch George, he has known since 1868 or 1869; somewhere about the close of 1869 and beginning of 1870 he was introduced to Walter by Andrew L. Roberts; was introduced to him as Walter A. Sheridan, and he told him he [Sheridan] was living at No. 258 or 257 West Fourteenth street, under the name of Walter A. Stuart, which name the witness was to give when he called on him; he did call on him and ask for Walter A. Stuart and found him by that name; in 1863 he [Pettis] went to Europe to patent a gun in his own name, and since his return had speculated in patent rights and bonds and stocks; was in the bounty business from 1863 to 1865; has generally been a "speculator in securities;" has had offices at various times, one at No. 46 Broad street, then in Pearl street, and had desk-room in various offices down town; he knew of the execution of the bonds in 1872—they were all printed in 1872, but some of the signing was done in 1873; he was one of the parties to their issue from the inception of the idea, and was interested in the proceeds; in the Summer of 1871 Roberts and Gleason met him by appointment at Solaris', corner of University place and Eleventh street—Andrew L. Roberts, and Valentine Gleason—and during their conversation they wanted to know and asked him what could be done with a large quantity of railroad bonds, say $100,000 or $200,000 worth, that were quoted on the market as good as Erie first mortgage. At their request he explained to them how loans were effected by savings banks, trust companies, and brokers; that was the substance of the conversation at this interview. They further said for him to keep his own counsel, and that there was something good coming in the future; the term "something good coming" is a cant term among counterfeiters for a new batch. On Feb. 3, 1872, he called on Andrew L. Roberts at the latter's house, No. 229 Tenth avenue, by appointment; there were present Andrew L. Roberts, George Wilkes, and himself; Roberts stated that there was a good thing to come off, that he would like to have him in it, and would show him all the details; Roberts then showed him letter-heads, deposit tickets, and blank certificates of deposit purporting to be drawn by George Opdyke & Co.; they were fac-similes of the genuine; Andrew said that Opdyke had correspondents in various Western cities, and that by filling up an introductory letter and signing it Opdyke, and filling up the certificates of deposit with sums ranging from $6,000 to $10,000, they could readily negotiate at various bankers' in the West, correspondents of Opdyke, as per list in the *Bankers' Almanac*, which Andrew had on the table; he [witness] told him he would not present any of that paper, but would furnish a man to represent him; Wilkes had a genuine certificate of some thousands of dollars, and a letter of introduction from Opdyke; then they compared the printing of the forged and genuine, and found them to be perfect fac-similes. He then detailed how his man was prevented from going West with the certificates by his [witness'] arrest for the crime of aiding in a forgery, sentence for which he is now undergoing, and added, "but Walter Sheridan was called in and they used some $24,000 or $26,000 of these certificates in the West." Sheridan and Roberts both acknowledged this to him, and in consideration of his not having got anything out of the operation they loaned him $4,000 to "put up" for his bail in Boston. "In April, 1872," the witness continues, "Roberts and Gleason told me that the big thing was ready, and wanted my assistance at once. They gave me some bond paper and told me to go to Minor street, Philadelphia, and endeavor to match it—that Gleason had tried and failed; I went to Philadelphia, but failed to match the paper; they said they had some, but it was a little too blue—that was the only fault; I told them how to remove it by bleaching with chlorine gas; they tried it, and it answered; during May and part of June, 1872, Gleason and Roberts told me that if I wanted to see them I must come early in the morning or late in the evening, as they were hard at work all day printing; I have upon several occasions been at their houses early in the morning, and rode down town, sometimes with Gleason, sometimes with Roberts, and sometimes with both; during this time I was making arrangements and finding out the best place to get loans on a large amount of railroad bonds on the basis that they should be salable as Erie first mortgage bonds; I met Andrew one day in June, at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets by accident; we went to a saloon on William street about noon; he showed me his hands all discolored with printing ink; said he had been hard at work all day, and that I had the easiest part of the business; he took from his pocket a die or type, with $500 cut on it. He said that was the third one he had to get cut to get it perfect, and there was a heap of money spent in getting these things up. We had some dinner together, and he told me that Gleason wanted to see me very particularly that night. I left him and saw Gleason at his house that night. Gleason said that he wanted some bond paper, a sample of which he showed me. I told him I thought he could get it in Philadelphia—that I had seen some of the same kind there, and that I didn't want to go there to this particular store. The next day or the day after he went with me to Philadelphia and purchased on Chestnut street, near Fourth, 500 sheets of heavy bond paper, thirty-one standard. We returned together to New-York, and in crossing the ferry I carried the paper. I went over at Cortlandt street, because I wanted to call for letters at a place on Cortlandt street. He went over at Desbrosses street, and met me at a watchmaker's shop on Canal street, near West Broadway, when I gave him the paper. The name of the watchmaker was Louis. We walked up Canal street, and he told me the plate was all ready for that paper. I left him on the corner of Elm and Canal streets, he taking a car to go down town. About the middle of June Roberts and Gleason told me they had got through with the printing, and that it was necessary for some one to go to England to see some parties there (meaning Livingstone and Baker, alias Bidwell and Macdonnell,) and I know they went there (because they told me they did, and I saw letters from Bidwell and Macdonnell to Roberts about the business) to negotiate some of these bonds, or to put them on the market there in loans. In pursuance of this, Roberts sailed for England about the 1st of July or the latter part of June, 1872. He returned in September, 1872, and met Officer Farley at the steamer's side, by telegraphic appointment, to take care of anything if he brought anything with him. Roberts told me that he had telegraphed to Farley and that he met him. Roberts made an appointment with me to meet him and Gleason about the 20th of September at No. 77 Cortlandt street, in the morning. I met him and he took from his pocket a $1,000 bond of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, due in 1877. I forgot to mention before that I had agreed with Roberts and Gleason to have the seals cut for these bonds. He said that he wanted the seal for that cut right away. Roberts said he had made arrangements in England for using $300,000 of these bonds, and he wanted the seal as soon as it was ready, as he wanted to send them away by George Wilkes. I asked him how many were printed. He said out of the lot printed there were only 385 $1,000 bonds that could be used, but the plate or stone was all right and would print more.

After describing numerous visits to Staten Island to Olmstead's house, to procure the engraving of the seal, the witness continues: "I called at Roberts' house on the morning after our return from Port Richmond and saw him. I asked to see the counterfeit bond and compare it with the genuine. He went out of the room; was gone but a few minutes when he returned, and then Mrs. Lydia Roberts came in with an envelope which she handed him, and he took out four $1,000 counterfeit New-York, Buffalo and Erie bonds, unsigned. These I compared with the genuine bonds, and after a careful examination, pronounced them fac-similes. He [Roberts] said this transaction of the loans would be perfectly safe, as it would be under the protection of the Police." A few days after he [witness] met Valentine Gleason and Andrew L. Roberts by appointment at the Park Hotel, corner Nassau and Beekman streets, and Gleason said it was necessary to buy more blue paper to match the seal on the genuine bonds. Roberts, Gleason, and I, he continues, went over to a stationer, corner of Beekman street, or next door to the corner, and asked if he had any blue paper seals such as notaries use. We looked over a great many. We could not get the exact tint. We bought a box of blue seals, but they were not the exact shade of blue required, and Gleason said he thought his man could get them for him.

The witness here describes Roberts showing a brass disk, and saying it was a nice soft piece, and the engraver could cut the seal on it; that witness discovered an error on the seal—on the smoke-stack—and corrected it; that the seal was finally completed, and in the bedroom of Gleason there met Horace R. Corp, alias Hod Wilson, Andrew L. Roberts, Gleason, and the witness; that witness gave Gleason the seal; Gleason then got a small press from the closet, and some cement such as die-sinkers use for fastening the seal to the press; Corp lit the gas; witness heated the press by the gas-light, and fastened the seal to the press, Roberts and Gleason assisting; after it was fastened they produced a pile of Buffalo, New-York and Erie bonds; I didn't count them; they were signed; Gleason put one under the press while Roberts pressed down upon it to make the impression; we took it out, compared it with the genuine seal, and concluded that it would pass examination. The witness then testified that the bonds were finally completed, duly examined, and pronounced perfect; $300,000 of them were placed in a black bag and given to Wilkes at the steamer, and Roberts told witness that Wilkes had got off all right—this was in the latter part of September or October; a few days after Wilkes got off, Gleason suggested that Sheridan should have a share in putting out the bonds; the agreement being that Sheridan should have one-third of the proceeds, Gleason one-third, and Roberts one-third; he [Sheridan] was not authorized to substitute any one in his place, but he [witness] was; witness nominated as his substitute, Gottlieb, alias George Engels, the division of the proceeds being one-fourth to Engels, one fourth to witness, and one-fourth each to Gleason and Roberts; Roberts and Gleason were not to use any of the bonds personally, and the above division was to be made subject to a deduction of ten per cent. on the whole proceeds, to be paid to certain detectives who had guaranteed protection; on a subsequent occasion, when the witness called on defendants, he found them consulting Poor's Railroad Manual, relative to the New-York Central Railroad bonds. After reading the Manual witness told them that, as this was a convertible bond, the stock may have been higher than par, and most of the bonds already converted; then Gleason said that might account for the difficulty of buying them, as he had tried O'Brien's, in Wall street, Clark, Dodge & Co., and others, and had thus far failed to get any, but that he expected some; Gleason then said it was a salable bond, and they would get them up any how; Roberts and Gleason then stated they had Western Union Telegraph bonds of three denominations ready, $1,000, $600, and $500, but the $600 could not be used on account of some defect; all parties had a standing engagement at 11 and 1 o'clock each day at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, to report progress; the English enterprise was a failure, and the bonds were returned in the following December; before completing the bonds they purchased others of the Buffalo and Erie, to see if there was any difference in the color of the seals; they found some were green and some blue, and to be still more sure they exhibited the bonds at the office of the company to see if they were genuine, in the hope that the office would exhibit a genuine one for comparison, and they might then see if there was any other color of seals; it turned out as they expected, and it was seen that a yellow seal was also used; this settled the question on seals; in January, 1873, Ralston reported that he was all ready to place his part of the bonds—had made all his arrangements; Gleason told him they were not quite ready, and to keep his market open.

About this time the witness was unwillingly compelled to go to Boston to meet his trial and was convicted as an accessory to forgery. This, of course, removed him from the scene of action in connection with the forged bonds, and what he knows of subsequent occurrences in relation thereto, is on the information of other parties. Roberts came to see him in jail, he claims, and told him that he and Gleason had "done some business." The trial will be continued to-day, and will probably last a week or more.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS TORLONIA.

The London *Echo's* correspondent in Rome writes under date of March 20: "The city has been much moved in every sense the last few days by the death of Princess Torlonia, once the most beautiful woman in Rome, and the sad sufferer, for nearly twenty years, from incurable mental malady. She was Donna Teresa Colonna, daughter of Duke Asprenо-Colonna, born Feb. 22, 1823, and married to Prince Torlonia in 1840. The memoirs and journals of travel relating to Rome of those days are full of the marvelous beauty of Torlonia's bride, who, crowned and girdled with diamonds by her adoring husband, did the honors of those magnificent fêtes which are still remembered as unequaled since by king or noble here. In those days she bore her honors calmly and meekly, although the descendant of a thousand Colonnas. There is an anecdote of some jealous lady telling her that the first Colonnas were only poor plebeians in Rome 800 years ago. 'I suppose we all began that way,' was the simple rejoinder. She died last Tuesday of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. Prince Torlonia shows his grief royally, as he does everything. The remains of the Princess lay in state on Thursday and Friday in one of the state-rooms of Palazzo Torlonia. She was dressed in white, and lay with her hands crossed on her breast, holding a small golden crucifix, and she seemed to sleep calmly after all her years of tribulation. Three *salons* were arranged as chapels, with altars, where masses for the repose of her soul were offered continually from dawn to noon. The public were admitted in detachments, and the palace doors were besieged with the crowds who pressed to have a last look at the poor lady who had been the benefactress of many who pitied as well as thanked her." A later letter, dated March 22, says: "For two days the public have been admitted to the Palazzo Torlonia, to see the body of the Princess Alexandra, laid out in state, not upon a raised platform, but in a coffin on the ground. This day the funeral took place with great pomp. First in the cortége came, with their banners, various bodies of penitents, black, white, blue, gray, and others, all wearing the large hood, with two holes for the eyes, and chanting the *In te, Domine, speravi*, the *De profundis*, &c. Following them came one hundred Capuchins, the same number of Black Franciscans, and a great number of ecclesiastics in surplices; then a great cross, the crucifix being vailed on account of the time of the Passion; and after that, under a canopy of gold brocade, carried by artists and artisans, the corpse of the Princess *née* Colonna, deceased at the age of fifty-two years. The body was followed by 200 little girls belonging to an orphanage founded by that lady, and to them succeeded the innumerable personal dependents of the princely establishment, the procession being closed by about 150 carriages with servants in livery. Such are grand funeral obsequies according to the old customs of Rome."

THE VIOLET AS A BONAPARTIST EMBLEM.

The *Sport*, speaking of this flower as the symbol of one of the political parties in France, narrates the following: The adoption of the emblem dates from the first years of the Restoration, and was due to an inspiration of Mlle. Mars, the celebrated actress of the Théâtre-Français. She was a Bonapartist, and did not disguise her opinions, so that shortly before the Hundred Days, while playing in a new piece, she appeared with a bouquet of those flowers in her bosom. The incident caused great excitement in consequence of the recollection attached to the violet, which was in season when Napoleon returned from Elba, at the end of March, and the population of Paris at once associated the flower in the homage with which they welcomed the return of the exile. The day after the arrival of the Emperor in Paris every buttonhole was decked with it, and ladies wore it in their waist-bands and in their bonnets. That circumstance was the starting-point of the political meaning of the violet, but the bold manifestation of Mlle. Mars fixed the meaning of the symbol.

A NEW "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that a new "Rape of the Lock" is reported from Görlitz, in Silesia. A young Baroness residing in that town had struck up a close friendship with the daughter of a tradesman there, who boasted of a magnificent head of hair, terminating in two black locks behind; while the Baroness had but little hair that was not supplied by the hairdresser. Her friend the other day made an offensive allusion to this circumstance, and the Baroness determined to be avenged. Taking advantage of an unguarded moment, she cut off the two objectionable locks; but her punishment has been much more severe than that inflicted by Pope's Belinda. The tradesman's daughter applied to the Crown Prosecutor for redress, upon which a prosecution was instituted against the Baroness in due form before a jury, though the law officers were in great doubt as to whether the offense should be regarded as an "infliction of bodily harm," an insult, or a theft. Ultimately the jury decided that it was a case of bodily harm, and the Baroness was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

A PAPAL CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

The *Osservatore Romano* announces that the President of the United States is preparing to celebrate the elevation of the Archbishop of New-York to the cardinalate. It sorrowfully contrasts this fact with the painful spectacle afforded by the Old World, where another Prince of the Church is a prisoner because he refuses to betray his sacred mission. Alluding then to the preparations made by the English Catholics for the reception of Cardinal Manning, the *Osservatore* remarks that the Protestant Government of England does not dream of impeding the expression of legitimate joy of its Catholic subjects at this happy event.

LAW REPORTS.

AN INTERMINABLE CASE.

CARL VOGT AGAIN—COMMISSIONER WHITE'S DECISION ON REVIEW—POINTS OF OPPOSING COUNSEL.

The decision of Commissioner White holding Carl Vogt for extradition to Belgium on the charges of murdering the Chevalier Bianca and burning his château, came up yesterday morning before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court for review, Messrs. Townsend and Aub, counsel for Vogt, contending that there was not sufficient in the facts of the case to warrant the holding of Vogt. Mr. F. R. Coudert, counsel for the Belgian Government, opposed the right of the Circuit Court to pass in review upon the Commissioner's action, mainly on the following grounds:

"That the Commissioner in cases of extradition does not act as an inferior tribunal, nor can the Circuit Court of the United States in any proper legal sense be said to be a superior tribunal. His power is derived from the law of 1848, (9th Stat., 302, Brightley's Dig., 1st, 269,) which provides that the 'Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the several District Courts, the Judges of the several State Courts, and the Commissioners authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, are severally vested with power, jurisdiction, and authority' to take cognizance of such cases. These various magistrates, therefore, are placed on precisely the same footing; and so far as the question of jurisdiction is concerned, the Commissioners and the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are co-equal in power and authority. These proceedings might have been commenced before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his decision would have had precisely the same weight as that of the Commissioner, neither more nor less."

Vogt's counsel opposed this view, citing the case of Robert M. Martin, in which it was held that the United States Circuit Court, on a habeas corpus, is not concluded by the finding of a committing magistrate, but may go behind his order of commitment, and by a certiorari, look into the evidence taken before him.

After these points had been argued briefly, Judge Blatchford said that he would reserve his decision on them until the evidence before the Commissioner, upon the adequacy of which issue was taken by Vogt's counsel, had been fully presented to the court. This evidence, the main points of which have been frequently published, was then presented. Vogt's counsel contending that it was wholly of a circumstantial and unsatisfactory character, and would be held entirely insufficient to warrant commitment under our laws, and was, therefore, inadequate to hold for extradition, as the treaty provided for extradition in cases only in which the evidence would warrant a commitment under our laws. Mr. Coudert replied, saying that Vogt's flight immediately after the commission of the alleged crimes, and the finding of the Chevalier's bonds in his possession, was, alone, ample evidence to warrant his commitment for extradition. Judge Blatchford took the papers, reserving his decision.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT IN A THEATRE BY AN AMAZON.

Mary Murphy, a young woman of powerful physique and prepossessing appearance, employed as sales-lady in the chocolate store of Albert Van Saun, corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with assaulting Mrs. Celia B. Reynolds, of No. 56 West Thirty-third street, on the night of the 5th of December. Mrs. Reynolds testified that as the curtain fell at Wood's Museum, on the night in question, she was leaving her seat, in company with a friend named Mrs. Conrad, when she was struck on the face from behind by Mary Murphy, whom she had known for some years. The blow drove her false teeth from their position, lacerating the roof of her mouth, and a repetition of the offense cut her nose and swelled her face. Mrs. Reynolds appealed to two gentlemen named Louis K. Peck and Thomas Carroll for protection, and, while being escorted from the theatre, was followed by Miss Murphy, who swore she would have her life if it took her 100 years to accomplish that object. Mrs. Reynolds' version of the assault was corroborated by Mrs. Conrad, Mr. Peck, and Mr. Carroll. Miss Murphy positively denied that she had assaulted Mrs. Reynolds, and was corroborated by her employer, Albert Van Saun, who accompanied her to the theatre. The object of the assault did not transpire during the trial. Van Saun, in cross-examination by District Attorney Russell, said that he had a wife and three children living at No. 212 West Forty-sixth street, and was indicted for the Van Saun forgeries, but discharged. The jury found Miss Murphy guilty of assault, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Recorder Hackett said that the prisoner had been guilty of a gross outrage in a place of public amusement, and had afterward deliberately committed perjury. He could not, therefore, be influenced by the recommendation of the jury, and would sentence the prisoner to the extreme penalty—one year in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONEY ON A FORGED CHECK.

John Edwards, an old man, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with forging and uttering a check. The appearance of the aged prisoner, which was exceedingly shabby and untidy, was in itself sufficient to cause suspicion to be attached to any monetary transactions in which he might be implicated. On the 18th of March, Edwards presented a check for $4,103, made payable to himself, and purporting to be signed by George D. Arthur & Co., bankers, to the teller of the Union National Bank. The teller, as might be supposed, suspected that the check was a forgery, and detained Edwards while he communicated with Arthur & Co., whose office was situated in the bank building. The check was immediately pronounced a forgery, and Edwards, on being arrested, said he received the document in exchange for $3,500 in gold which he had accumulated. District Attorney Horace Russell called Mrs. Moodie, of No. 82 Vandam street, who testified that the prisoner's correct name was Peter Roe. The prisoner, in his own behalf, told a very weak story, and was convicted of uttering a forged check. He was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in State Prison, at hard labor.

THE BANCO GAME.

Frank Backus and John Wilson, both of No. 79 Fourth avenue, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of having cheated Charles R. Marvin, a resident of the interior of the State, out of $125 at a game of banco, at the place named, on Tuesday evening. It seems that Marvin, who is stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, was induced to go into the banco establishment, where Backus won the money, which was paid to him by Marvin in the form of a check drawn on the Union Trust Company, which was presented for payment at the company's office by Wilson, who found that payment had been stopped by Marvin. Wilson was discharged, and Backus was held for trial at General Sessions.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

Edward Murray, a blacksmith, living at No. 184 Thompson street, was called up by District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday, charged with the brutal crime of mayhem. It appeared that on the night of the 23d of March, while John Fay, of No. 156 Bleecker street, was drinking in the saloon No. 122 Bleecker street, he was attacked by Murray, who seized him with both arms, and getting his left ear in his (Murray's) mouth, bit off the upper portion of that member. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the offense, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to the lowest penalty—seven years in State Prison at hard labor.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 184.—*French vs. Stewart and Hay.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Virginia.—This is a contest between French, the former President of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, and the appellees, concerning the transfer of that road to Hay, as agent for French, upon the outbreak of the war. The case was stated some time ago when first taken up. The argument is now again proceeded with, after a delay of some weeks.

W. Willoughby for appellant, H. W. Wells and A. M. Stout for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, April 7, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 112.—*Edmund W. Holmes, respondent, vs. Samuel M. Pettingill et al., appellants.*—Argued by William H. Leonard and Amos G. Hull, of counsel for appellants, and by Walter S. Cowles for respondent.

No. 173.—*John N. Davis, Receiver, &c., appellant, vs. James Sweeny, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 179.—*Marcus L. Comstock et al., respondents, vs. Joseph Warner et al., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 107.—*Patrick Whelan, appellant, vs. James Lynch, as survivor, &c., respondent.*—Argued by A. R. Dyett, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 169.—*George A. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c., respondents, vs. William S. Toole et al., appellants.*—Argued by A. R. Dyett, of counsel for appellants, and by Dudley Field for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, April 8, 1875.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The following cases will be called for trial in the Court of Arbitration on Friday next at 2 P. M.: Imborst vs. Bensusan; Lichtenberg vs. Kunhardt & Co.; Holtz vs. Renauld, Francois & Co.; Sinclair & Milne vs. Eli Charlier.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Wasson vs. Mead.—Pleadings wanted.

Skein vs. Toplitz; Grosvenor vs. Naylor.—Motions granted.

Tyson vs. Brown.—There were no infants nor absentees, and but seven defendants. No answer was interposed and but two defendants appeared, and these defendants offered no opposition. Under these circumstances, and the hardship disclosed by Mr. Brown upon the argument I think an allowance of $150 would be just.

In the matter of charges against Williams, a Police Captain, &c.—The application for an attachment against Louisa Smith, Pauline Drumgold, and Libby Armstrong, directing the Sheriff to arrest and bring them before the Board of Police is denied, no authority for such process having been shown.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Wheeler.—Take a short order to show cause why the suit should not be removed. The plaintiff should have an opportunity of showing, if he can, that the removal is not a matter of strict right, or if it is, that the previous formalities had not been fully complied with. The order to show cause may be made returnable on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Valentine vs. Fitzgerald.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Force vs. Gibbs.—Let a new bond be filed, surety justify on one day's notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Defendant's motion for an allowance for the expenses of defending suit granted. Allowance, $300.

De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.—Order resettled by inserting a provision that the costs payable to defendant shall not include the costs of attending and taking depositions, or the costs of drawing interrogatories to annex to commission nor to disbursements for commissioner's fees.

By Judge Speir.

Furman vs. Titus.—Proposed amendments settled.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday Charles Miller, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $80, the property of his employer, Charles Schmitt, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 153 Chrystie street, was tried and acquitted.

Two youths named John Quad and Cornelius Murphy, charged with burglariously entering the soap factory of Wager & Hull at No. 108 Cliff street, on the night of the 23d of March, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and were each sent to State Prison for one year.

Isaac Baxter, the accomplice of George Van Velsor, indicted for stealing $32,000 in greenbacks from the Hudson River Railroad Company in May, 1874, who was arrested in Sherman, Texas, and brought on to this City by Detective Shelley, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

The case in which the discharge of Mr. Dana on habeas corpus is sought came up before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dana was present, accompanied by his counsel, the Messrs. Bartlett. Judge Blatchford informed Mr. Bartlett that he could not proceed until he had concluded the hearing of the Carl Vogt case, then on argument, and which would last the day. The case was put down for hearing at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Dana continuing on his parole.

Argument on the demurrer to Mr. Boucicault's bill of equity to have "Josh" Hart permanently enjoined from presenting the play of "Shibbeeah," was to have been heard yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, but Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Boucicault's counsel, having asserted that Judge Woodruff had already substantially passed upon the questions at issue, Judge Shipman put the hearing over to Tuesday next, in order to give him an opportunity in the meantime to consult Judge Woodruff.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Philip Kuntz, a milkman, of No. 1,065 Second avenue, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of exposing for sale a quantity of diluted and adulterated milk. Officer Jepson, of the Sanitary Police, the complainant, alleges that he tested the milk in question and found one sample sixteen and another thirty-four degrees below the standard established by the Health Board.

Frank Duffy and ex-Alderman Peter Masterson were yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, the former as a prisoner and the other as complainant. On Tuesday night Duffy and Masterson, during a debate as to the ownership of some theatre bill-boards, came to blows, and Duffy seized an iron bar and aimed a blow at Masterson's head, which took effect on his arm, inflicting severe injuries. Duffy was held for trial at General Sessions in $500 bail.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, while Mr. John F. Broderick, of No. 225 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, was passing through East Forty-third street, he was attacked by three young highwaymen. While one of the gang held Mr. Broderick by the throat the other two emptied his pockets. Mr. Broderick, who is old and infirm, made an outcry, at which the ruffians fled. An officer gave chase and captured one, who, yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, described himself as Thomas Dulley, aged twenty, a cartman, residing on Forty-third street, between Second and Third avenues. He was fully committed for trial by Justice Murray in default of $1,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, April 8, 1875: Nos. 51, 168, 180, 166, 145, 186, 187, 189.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
75—Deering vs. Lynch, &c.
84—Devoursney vs. The Mayor, &c.
95—Embury vs. Parks.
112—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
113—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
119—Miles, Jr., vs. Titus.

Nos.
122—Ostrander vs. Green, Controller.
143—Telescopic H. Elevator Co. vs. Thursby.
144—Culkin, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
149—Matter of Gardiner.
150—Matter of Laforge.

Call 151 up to and including 200.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, April 9.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
613—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.
2571—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2573—Patterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.
917—Faris, Survivor, vs. Fargo, Pres.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrihon.
1129—Stewart et al. vs. Cunningham et al.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
805½—Philipps, Ex'r, &c., vs. Melville.
1157½—Henderson et al. vs. Grau.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
1125—Munson vs. Ward et al.

Nos.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Dimmock vs. Hutchinson.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1233—Weld vs. Branda.
1235—Clute vs. Emerich.
1239—Steppany et al. vs. Hagedon et al.
1239½—Whitney vs. Hoyt.
1241—Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1243—Koehler vs. Jeffrey, impleaded, &c.
1245—Garland et al. vs. Berdell.
1247—Sun Print'g & Pub'g Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
1249—Donohue vs. Stanton et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
452½—Clark vs Cockerill et al.
1382—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
2408—The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Steinert vs. Anthony.
1705—Dodge vs The Mayor, &c.
1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
944—Gounoud vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.
1124—Mackwald vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.

Nos.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2180—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
1330—Bridgam vs. Angus.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & Transportation Co. et al.
626—Siegel vs. Empire Trans. Co.
852—Dun vs. Murphy.
1275—Same vs. Same.
1252—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2561—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
557½—Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.
1751½—Doyle, Administrator, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
135—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
1193—Lester et al. vs. Cohen, impleaded, &c.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.
1205—Sukman vs. Connolly, impleaded, &c.

Nos.
1207—Short vs. Vose et al.
1209—McCarthy vs. Murray.
1211—Larchmont Manor Co. vs. Meller et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
1215—La Motte Lead Co. vs. Wiggin et al.
1217—Levy vs. Marks.
1219—Shiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1221—Metzger vs. Jansen.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1223—Thompson vs. Cassidy.
1225—Lupton vs. Fletcher et al.
1227—Ward et al. vs. McNamara.
1229—Orcutt vs. Lamb.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Curtis and Spier, JJ.

Nos.
21—Moody vs. Andrews et al.
29—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
30—Knoeppel vs. Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.
31—Hogan vs. Lambeer.
32—Atwell vs. Joslyn et al.

Nos.
33—Ins. Co. of N. America vs. Gardner.
34—De Peyster vs. Murphy
35—Kemple vs. Darrow et al.
36—Gudet vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. 20—Putnam vs. Schlotz et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Case on. No. 1245—Nat. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Ralston. No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, April 9.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
998—Jarvis, Jr., Receiver vs. Pike.
1093—(Peremptory) Davis, Rec'r, vs. Brown.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.
1248—Nat. B. & D. Bank vs. Clinchy.
1249—Nat. B. & D. Bank vs. Stafford.

Nos.
1312—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
354½—Merwin vs. Wexel.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1154—Ficke vs. Brennan.
909—Walter, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Domberg vs. O'Brien.
251½—Tolman vs. Connor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1292—Kehr et al. vs. National Citizens' Bank. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.
1935—Jacobs vs. Dugan.
1577—Nicolaus vs. Sullivan.
1958—Buckley et al. vs. Schenck et al.
445—Noble et al. vs. Taggart.
559—Hecht vs. Brennan.
1421—Phillips vs. Ostrum et al.

Nos.
1770—Fisher vs. Green.
1904—Allen et al. vs. Dolan.
1895—Fenton vs. Byrnes.
3647—Brown et al. vs. Whitbeck et al.
1986—McQuade vs. Smyth.
1387—Fettritch vs. Taylor.
1955—Huebner et al. vs. Niles et al.
1993—Friedman vs. Hermher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1422—Goldsmith vs. Greenwald.
2754—Lynch vs. Levy.
1980—Carroll vs. Lafor.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1731—Wies vs. Fitch.
1772—Wolfe vs. Schwartz.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
1994—Klassman vs. Suydam.
1996—Casey vs. Miller.

Nos.
1997—Bungert, Jr., vs. Wells.
1999—Graham vs. Renner et al.
2092—Martin vs. American Literary Bureau.
2004—O'Hara vs. Canning.
2005—Williams vs. Kapp.
2010—Delamater et al. vs. Burrows.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
——Baker vs. Stone. (Marine case.)
2356—McEntyre vs. Lynch.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3282—Schroeder vs. Festner, impleaded.
3284—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.
5115—Same vs. Same.
2185—Levenson vs. Keogh.
3554—Pulvermacher vs. Salus.

Nos.
3271—Ulman vs. Raphael.
3346—Striffler vs. Schaefer.
3631—Spratt vs. Nichols.
3201—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
3375—Cahn et al. vs. Strippel et al.
3219—Rose vs. Dewey.
3254—Hoagland vs. Frobwitter et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Andrew Hess and William Brown, burglary.
Francis Jackson, burglary.
William Halloran, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Van Renthuysen, felonious assault and battery.
John Boyde, felonious assault and battery.
Morris Celler, forgery.
Charles R. Thompson, forgery.
John Butterbury, felonious assault and battery.
Annie Valentine, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
Charles L. Halsted, grand larceny.
Pauline Kohler, grand larceny.
Isaac Jacobs, grand larceny.
John Smith, grand larceny.

Michael Mackin, grand larceny.
John Donohue, grand larceny.
Charles Bernstein and Marks Bernstein, grand larceny.
Thomas Schmidt, grand larceny.
John Williams, grand larceny.
James Murphy, grand larceny.
William Keating and Patrick McCabe, receiving stolen goods.
Jacob Robel, receiving stolen goods.
Joseph Fink, receiving stolen goods.
Thomas Farrell, petit larceny.
Peter Fallon, petit larceny.
Charles Nelson, petit larceny.

A GLIMPSE OF PARISIAN LIFE.

In a club on the Boulevard, which it would hardly be fair to name, a very good anecdote, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, is being told of the Mi-Carême. On that day the Baron de B., who has but lately become a benedict, accepted an invitation to a bachelor's supper at a fashionable restaurant, and after bidding his lady good-by at the door of her room, as she did not care to sit up for him, he started off to keep his engagement. When the supper was over, one of the gentlemen remembered that the last ball was being given at the Opéra Comique, and proposed that they should all go. The proposition was accepted, but not without hesitation on the part of the Baron. When once at the ball, the excitement of the festivities and revels dissipated all the scruples of M. De B——, who with his friends had soon collected round them a gay party of dominoes. The *domino rose*, who for the moment had engrossed the attentions of the Baron, dropped her fan. He gallantly stooped to pick it up, and was offering it to the lady when the *frou frou* of a *domino blanc* passing him attracted his attention. He turned, and to his horror beheld the domino he had authorized his wife to order for the grand *bal masque* at M. Arsène Houssaye's. The Baron de B—— could swear to the costume and to the antique lace he himself had bought for the dress of his wife, whom he had seen retiring for the night before leaving home. Horror of horrors, the *domino blanc* was leaning nonchalantly on the arm of a gentleman. To make certain, the baron passed the domino and placed himself so that the couple must pass close to him. On they came, arm in arm, chatting; but the lady raised her eyes, caught sight of the baron, started like a guilty thing, and turned and fled. M. de B——, who tells the story himself, says that he cannot describe what passed in his mind as he hurried like a maniac after the domino. The words of Dumas, Jr., "*Tue la*," sounded in his ears; but at last he came up to the lady, who cowered down on a seat in the *couloir* unable to utter a word, extending her hand as if begging for mercy. Gripping her wrist with one hand, with the other he tore off the *loup* which concealed her face, and beheld to his astonishment the features of his wife's lady's maid, who had put on the costume of her mistress and come out for a night's enjoyment while the latter was supposed to be tranquilly sleeping in her bed. The Baron was puzzled what to do. He could not dismiss the *femme de chambre* without telling his wife the whole affair, and saying where and how he met her; so after warning her not to repeat such an offense, he ordered her home instantly, and he has since amused his friends with the narrative of his piquant adventure, and its tragic, or rather dramatic, *dénoûment*.

PUMPKINS AS MEDIA OF LIBEL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Before the Eighth Chamber of Correctional Police a knotty question was tried a few days ago. Is a man's garden a public place in view of the libel laws, and can the vegetables growing there be properly described as organs of publicity? A market gardener of Clamart raised these inquiries. He owns a plot of ground wherein, among other delicacies, he has planted pumpkins. That nutritive, but rather tasteless, vegetable requires no attention. The market gardener gave himself little heed about his pumpkins seeing them thrive and swell day by day. Last September it occurred to him that the fruit must be nearly ripe, and at early morning he went to examine. The first pumpkin startled him; some hand as patient as malignant had inscribed upon it his opinion that M. Bernard was, in fact, something which no gentleman would desire to be. During the pumpkin's tenderest age of innocence had these words been traced, and they had grown with its growth, retailing their calumny larger and larger every day. M. Bernard turned up another, and found a like inscription. Every pumpkin in the plot bore its libel. Furious, the market gardener sought his enemy and served him with a summons. The case came on for trial, but there was a want of proof. One of the witnesses cited, after listening attentively to the course of evidence, perceived on a sudden what it was all about, and exclaimed innocently: 'Why, it was I who scratched the pumpkins.' Promptly he found himself in the dock, and now we have had the second trial. Counsel for the defense argued that there had been no publication of the libel, such as is contemplated by the law. The court, however, decided otherwise, since the garden was proved to have no hedge about it, and the pumpkins had for months exposed their calumnies to any one who chanced to look at them. And so the engraver of vegetables was condemned to £8 fine."

AERIAL SPECTROSCOPIC AND ELECTRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions that the French aerial Navigation Society have resolved to organize a series of night ascents for the purpose of spectroscopic and electrical observations, and a balloon called the Zenith, containing five passengers, accordingly started from Paris about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, March 23. Wednesday passed without any tidings of them, and some uneasiness began to be entertained, but Thursday a telegram arrived from Bordeaux announcing that, after a twenty-three hours' journey, the balloon alighted on the desert tracts near Arcachon. The minimum temperature they encountered was 4° centigrade below zero. A splendid lunar halo was seen in the form of a cross, the possibility of which has been questioned by some physicists, and there was a splendid daybreak with the sea on the horizon. The balloon skirted the coast for eleven hours, and passed along the Gironde. There was afterward a calm and a brilliant sun, two cross currents, one above the other, driving the balloon by turns over land and sea. Between 9 and 11 some interesting sketches were taken. Four pigeons were sent off, but do not appear to have found their way to Paris. This trip is said to be the longest ever made by a balloon.

AN ENGLISH MILLIONAIRE.

The will of the late Joseph Love, Justice of the Peace, of Mount Beulah, near Durham, has been proved in the Durham Court of Probate by Sarah Love, his widow, sole Executrix. The testator devises all his real and personal property absolutely to his wife. The will is dated November, 1854. The personal effects have been sworn under one million of money. By this will the national Exchequer receives $43,500 for probate stamp.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2500 Western Union.. 77¾	100 N.Y. C. & H.......101
1100 do.......... 77⅞	1800 Lake Shore...... 73⅞
2200 do.......... 78	100 Rock Island....c.102⅝
100 do.......... 78⅛	500 C., C. & I. C....... 6¾
100 do........c. 78	100 Union Pacific..... 70⅛
2100 do........c. 77⅞	500 do.......... 70¼
800 do.......... 77⅞	1000 do........c. 70¼
1400 do.......... 77¾	500 do.......... 70⅜
500 do........c. 77¾	200 do........c. 70⅜
2800 Erie Railway.... 29	1100 do.......... 70½
200 do.......... 28⅞	100 do.......... 70⅝
200 do........c. 29	100 do........c. 70⅝
300 do.......... 29⅛	1000 do.......... 70¾
100 do.......b3. 29¼	800 do.......... 70⅞
450 do.......... 29⅛	500 do........c. 70⅞
1000 do.......... 29	100 do.......... 71
1500 Pacific Mail..... 42	200 do.......... 70⅞
1800 do.......... 41¾	100 do.......s3. 70¾
400 do.......s3. 41½	100 do.......... 70¾
1500 do.......... 41⅞	35 do.......... 71
2800 do.......... 42	500 do........c. 70¾
1500 do........c. 42	100 do........c. 70⅝
2000 do.......... 42⅛	600 do.......s3. 70½
2200 do.......... 42¼	500 do........c. 70⅝
800 do........c. 42¼	100 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅜
700 do.......... 42⅜	100 do.......... 28½
400 do........c. 42⅜	600 do.......... 28⅝
500 do.......... 42½	100 St. Paul.......... 39
300 do........c. 42½	200 do.......... 38⅞
200 do.......... 42⅝	300 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 42¾	100 do.......... 39⅛
300 do.......... 42⅝	100 do.......... 39¼
1000 do.......... 42½	200 do.......... 39⅜
1800 do.......... 42⅝	100 do.......s3. 39¼
1900 do.......... 42¾	100 do.......b3. 39⅜
200 do.......... 42⅞	70 do.......... 39⅜
400 do........c. 42⅞	600 do.......... 39¼
400 do........c. 42¾	100 St. Paul Pref...... 58¼
500 do.......... 42¾	300 North-western... 44⅞
600 do.......... 42⅞	100 do.......... 45
500 do.......... 43	200 A. & P. Telegraph. 24½
2200 do.......... 42⅞	1000 Tol. & Wabash.. 15½
2300 do.......... 42¾	200 do.......... 15⅜
300 do........c. 42⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$100,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..........119	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........120⅞
1,000 do.......12.119	2,000 do.......12.121⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.120⅝	125,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C........12.115⅝
2,000 do..........120½	8000 do.......bc.115¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..119⅞	5,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.115¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo.6s, Long B. 99⅞	200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42¾
88,000 do.......... 99¾	1300 do.......... 42⅝
10,000 N.Y.St. 7s, B'y Reg..........107	400 do.......... 42¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup..b. c. 53	200 do.......... 42⅞
20,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.104¾	700 do.......... 43
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 90⅜	2800 do.......s3. 42⅞
9,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. Gold B. 85⅝	1300 do.......... 42¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.114	400 do.......... 42⅞
1,000 M. & Es.2d.b.c.105¼	2300 do.......... 43
1,000 Erie 3d.......100	1500 do.......... 43⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.113¾	100 do.......b3. 43¼
60,000 do..........113⅝	400 do.......... 43⅛
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104	200 do.......... 43
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 86	500 do.......s3. 43
3,000 Union Pac.1st. 98½	100 do.......... 43⅛
1,000 do.......... 98⅜	1600 do.......... 43¼
7,000 do.......... 98⅝	1600 do.......... 43⅜
24,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 99¾	800 do.......... 43¼
2,000 do.......... 99⅝	600 do.......s3. 43⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch. 85¾	2100 do.......... 43¼
9,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal.& O.Br'ch. 87½	300 do.......s3. 43¼
5,000 do.......... 87¾	2900 W. U. Tel..b. c. 77¾
14,000 do.......... 87⅞	100 do.......b2. 77¾
1,000 West. Pac. Bs. 93	300 do.......... 77⅞
4,000 Un. P. 7s, L.Gt. 96½	100 do.......s3. 77⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.c. 92	1000 do........c. 77⅞
1,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 90½	1400 do.......b3. 78
10,000 do.....b. c. 91	2600 do.......... 78
6,000 Ohio & M.Con. S. F.......b. c. 98½	100 do.......b4. 77⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79	1600 do.......... 77⅞
5,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st......b. c. 52	300 do.......b3. 77⅞
10,000 A. & T. H. 1st, b. c..........106	200 do.......s3. 77¾
5,000 Del., L. & W. Conv....b. c.114½	1600 do.......... 77⅞
15 Ger. Am. Bank.... 87½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛
50 Phenix Bank..... 97½	100 do...b. c. c.101⅛
100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 4	200 do.......... 101¼
25 Adams Ex.........103½	100 do.......b3.101½
35 Amer. Ex......b. c. 64	500 do.......... 101½
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 75	50 do.......... 101¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24¾	100 do.......... 101⅝
200 do.......... 25	300 Erie Railway.b. c. 29⅛
400 do......b. c. 25	100 do.......b4. 29⅛
600 do.......... 25¼	100 do.......... 29¼
800 do.......... 25½	300 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 73⅞
600 do.......... 25¾	500 do.......s3. 73¾
200 do.......... 26	100 do.......... 73¾
200 do.......... 26½	800 Union Pac...b. c. 70¾
200 do.......... 26¼	200 do........c. 70⅞
100 do.......... 26½	700 do.......... 70⅞
200 do.......... 25⅞	200 do........c. 70¾
400 do.......... 26⅜	100 do........c. 70⅝
100 do.......... 26⅞	1800 do.......... 70⅞
20 do.......... 25	100 do.......... 70¾
100 do.......... 26⅛	800 do........c. 70⅝
100 do.......... 26⅜	600 do.......... 70⅝
800 do.......... 26¼	700 do.......... 70½
200 do.......... 26⅜	200 Clev. & P. G'd.... 92½
200 do.......... 26⅛	20 do....b. c. 92
100 do.......... 25⅞	500 Chic. & N.W.b.c.c. 44⅞
100 do.......... 26	500 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......... 26⅛	500 do.......... 45
400 do........c. 26	1000 do.......... 45⅛
[illegible] do.......... 25⅞	10 N. J. Cen....b. c.110½
100 do.......... 25⅝	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.102⅝
300 do.......... 25¾	50 do.......... 102½
1200 do.......... 25½	300 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 39¼
100 do.......... 25⅝	500 do.......b3. 39¼
100 do.......... 25⅞	100 do.......b3. 39⅜
100 do.......... 26	200 do.......s3. 39¼
1000 do.......... 26¼	200 do........c. 39¼
100 do......b10. 26⅜	1000 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......... 26½	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58¼
[illegible] do.......... 26⅝	400 do.......... 58½
100 do.......... 26¾	100 do.......s3. 58½
100 do......b30. 27	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 27½
100 do.......... 26⅞	100 Tol.,W. & W..b. c. 15¼
100 do........c. 26¾	25 Alt. & T. H. Pf..... 26
100 do.......... 26⅝	100 Chic. & Alt..b. c.103
300 do.......... 26⅞	300 do.......... 103⅛
	100 do.......... 103¼
	10 D., L. & W...b. c.112½
	200 do.......... 112½
	100 O. & M...b. c. b3. 28½
	200 do.......... 28½
	600 do.......b3. 28⅝
	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 6⅜
	100 do.......... 6⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$29,550 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........120¾	100 Erie Railway..... 29⅛
20,000 [illegible] 6s '81..115⅛	200 do.......... 29¼
14,000 N.J.Cn.1st.Con.104⅞	100 do.......... 29⅜
3,000 C.,Bur.& Q...114	500 do.......s3. 29¼
1,000 Cen. Pac., Cal. & Oregon br. 88	700 do.......b3. 29⅜
300 West. Union..... 77¾	1200 do.......... 29⅜
2000 do.......... 77⅞	100 do.......s3. 29⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 26¾	200 do.......b3. 29½
100 do.......... 26⅝	500 do.......... 29½
300 do.......... 26½	800 do.......... 29⅝
100 do.......... 26¼	1800 do.......... 29⅞
300 do.......... 26⅜	2800 do.......... 30
400 do.......... 26½	1100 do.......... 30⅛
100 do.......... 26¾	20 Pittsburg.......... 92
100 do.......... 26⅝	500 Union Pacific..... 70⅛
400 Pac. Mail.......... 43¼	100 do........c. 70¼
800 do.......s3. 43⅛	1600 do.......... 70¼
600 do.......... 43⅜	100 do.......... 70⅜
100 do.......b3. 43¼	200 do........c. 70½
300 do.......... 43¼	100 do.......... 70⅝
200 do.......... 43⅜	300 do.......... 70¾
400 N. Y. C. & Hud...101½	100 do........c. 70⅝
100 Tol. & Wab.S.... 15½	100 North-western... 45
200 do.......... 15⅝	100 St. Paul.......... 39⅜
	1200 Ohio & Miss.s3. 28½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N........120½	$10,000 U.S. 10-40 R.114⅜
10,000 do..........120⅜	30,000 do..........114¼
95,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.121	1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..119⅞
	25,000 do....b. c.120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Bh. 86	500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43⅜
1,000 Cen Pac. 1st, Cal. & O. Bh.. 87¾	100 do.......... 43¼
21,000 U. P. 1st...b3. 98¾	2200 do.......... 43⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 96½	1700 do.......b3. 43½
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. Con.Gold bds. 85½	1100 do.......... 43½
10,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 52	2500 do.......... 43⅝
5,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st......b. c. 91¼	25 do.......... 44
2,000 M. & Es. 2d...105¾	100 do.......s3. 43⅝
500 Ced.F.& M.1st. 85	400 do.....b60. 43¾
200 At. & Pac. T.b. c. 26⅝	300 do.......b3. 43¾
200 do.......... 26¾	500 do.......s3. 43⅜
1300 do.......... 26⅞	200 do.......... 43½
1400 do.......... 27	200 do.......... 43⅜
200 do.......b3. 27¼	2700 Erie Railway.b.c. 30⅛
200 do.......... 28⅛	5800 do.......... 30¼
100 do.....b10. 27⅜	500 do.......... 30⅛
100 do.....b30. 27½	500 do.......s3. 30
100 do.....b60. 27½	2700 do.......... 30⅛
100 do.......... 27¼	100 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 27⅛	10 do.......... 29⅞
200 do.......... 27	1500 do.......... 30⅛
100 C. C. of Md.b.c.b3. 47½	1000 do.......... 30
2500 W. U. Tel...b. c. 77⅞	100 Panama.....b. c.121
1000 do.......... 78	500 Chic. & R. I..b. c.102¾
1400 do.......... 78⅛	100 do........c.102¾
100 do.....s10. 78	200 Union Pac...b. c. 70¾
100 do.......s3. 78	500 do........c. 70⅝
1200 do.......... 78⅛	100 do.......... 70¾
100 do.......... 78¼	800 do.......s3. 70⅝
100 do........c. 78⅛	1300 do.......... 70¾
400 do.......... 78⅜	200 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 45⅛
41 do.......... 78	100 do.......b3. 45¼
600 do.......... 78¼	100 do.......... 45⅜
700 do.......... 78⅛	300 do.......b3. 45¼
20 American Ex..b. c. 64½	100 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c. 58⅜
200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 73⅞	400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 15¾
15 do.......... 74⅛	1500 do.......... 15⅞
200 N.Y.C.& H. R.b. c.101⅝	2900 do.......... 16
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 39⅜	300 do.......... 16⅛
500 do.......... 39⅜	800 do.......... 16
800 do.......b3. 39½	100 O. & M...b. c.b10. 28⅝
100 Del., L. & W.b. c.113	100 do.....b30. 28⅝
	300 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 6½
	200 do.......... 6⅝
	100 do.......... 6½
	100 Warren R. R..... 97

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,400 M. & E. 7s,'71.103⅜	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅝
5,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 91½	100 Lake Shore...... 73¾
10,000 U. P. 1st...b3. 98¾	600 Union Pacific.s3. 70⅝
200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 27⅛	100 do.......s3. 70½
600 do.......... 27¼	400 do.......... 70½
300 do.......... 27½	100 do.......s3. 70⅝
100 do.......b3. 27¾	500 do.......... 70¾
800 do.......... 27⅝	200 do.......... 70⅝
800 Western Union... 78⅛	200 North-west....b3. 45¼
1300 do.......... 78¼	100 N. J. Central......111
100 do.......b3. 78¼	300 St. Paul.......b3. 39½
600 do.......b3. 78⅜	100 do.......... 39¼
1400 Erie Railway... 30	700 do.......b3. 39½
600 do.......b3. 30	260 Toledo & Wab. .. 15¾
200 Pacific Mail...... 43⅜	40 Del., Lack. & W...113
1000 do.......... 43½	900 Ohio & Miss..... 28½
200 do.......... 43⅝	50 Chic. & Alton......103¼
100 do.......b3. 43½	200 Kansas Pacific... 18
600 do.......... 43½	100 C., C. & I. C...... 6¾

WEDNESDAY, April 7—P. M.

The general situation is improving, and from all parts of the country come reports of increasing trade and a feeling of hopefulness in the future. The distribution of merchandise from this City to the interior is increasing, and very soon we shall have a large influx of the smaller buyers for what are generally known as the "cross-road" merchants. These always come in the Spring as soon as the roads are in order. The City retail trade is improving, and this is giving the City a more lively appearance. The steadiness of the gold market, and the strength of bankers' bills on London, are having a favorable effect upon the export trade of the port. The price of breadstuffs and provisions are advancing, which is important alike to the farmers and merchants. Everywhere business is now being conducted on a safe and sound basis, and hence the great confidence manifested in mercantile paper, which has recently been bought so freely by the banks. The earnings of twenty-two railroads, including some of the trunk lines, for 1874 were $190,288,469, against $191,851,095 in 1873—a decrease of only $1,565,536. The operating expenses of these same roads were $114,283,722 in 1874, against $122,019,754 in 1873—a decrease of $7,736,032. It will be seen that these roads show a gain in net earnings for 1874 of $6,170,496. This is a most satisfactory exhibit, and puts railway property in a much better light. All the above-mentioned facts are being felt in financial circles, and the Stock Exchange responds in a steady and gradual improvement in values, especially in the bonds and shares of corporations that are well managed. The immense interest and dividend payments to be made at this point within the next three months will insure a continued easy working of our finances, and stimulate values from the investment process which always follows the semi-annual disbursements in this City. To-day there was a strong undertone to the dealings on the Stock Exchange, which was a disappointment to the bears, who expected to witness a decline in prices. The improving tendency of securities generally is simply a reflex of the improvement going on in the situation outside of Wall street. The Stock Exchange is, therefore, being governed by natural laws. The stock market to-day, with a few exceptions, opened steady, and afterward gradually improved. Before the call, Pacific Mail advanced from 41¾ to 43, Union Pacific from 70⅛ to 71, Erie from 28⅞ to 29⅜, Western Union from 77¾ to 78, and St. Paul from 38⅞ to 39⅜. This was followed by a slight reaction, but from midday until the close the course of the market was toward higher figures. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was a marked feature, advancing from 24½ to 27¾ on transactions amounting to 19,400 shares. One reason for the advance is the recent departure of the steamer Faraday to complete the laying of the new direct cable, but the fact that the company has arranged for an extension of its lines from Chicago to Milwaukee and to St. Louis also contributed to the improvement in the stock, as those cities are important telegraphic centres, and are expected to increase largely the business of the company. In the afternoon Pacific Mail sold at 43⅝, which is an advance of nearly 2 ₱ cent. from the lowest point of the day. Union Pacific, after reacting to 70¼, rose to 70¾. New-York Central advanced from 101 to 101⅝, Western Union from 77¾ to 78⅜, North-western from 44⅞ to 45¼, St. Paul from 38⅞ to 39½, Erie from 28⅞ to 30¼, and Wabash from 15⅜ to 16⅛. The market closed strong. Investment shares were higher, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advancing to 113, and New-Jersey Central to 111. Panama sold at 121 and Pittsburg at 92½.

The money market was without perceptible change, ruling easy throughout the day. Borrowers on call supplied their wants at 4@5 ₱ cent. early in the day, and at still lower rates toward the close. Commercial paper continues in good request, some of the banks being liberal buyers. Prime grades are quoted at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the rate of discount in the open market at London at 3 5-16 ₱ cent., or 3-16 below the bank rate. The market for securities was quiet and firm, closing as follows: Consols for money, 93⅜; do. account, 93½; 1865s, old, 108@108⅛; 1867s, 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s, 103¾, and new 5s, 103½. The sterling exchange market was quiet, nominal rates remaining at $4 86 for prime bankers' 60-day bills and $4 90 for demand. Actual business was at $4 85¼@$4 85½, and $4 89¼@$4 89½. The gold market was dull and featureless. The price opened at 114⅝ and closed at 114¾, this having been the range for the day. Cash gold was easy, and holders paid from 1 to 3½ ₱ cent. to have balances carried.

There was an active demand for Government bonds to-day, and the offerings were quickly absorbed. The transactions were larger than yesterday. One lot of $125,000, new 5s, brought 115⅝. In 1865s, new, coupon, the transactions at the boards amounted to $152,000 at 120⅜@120⅝. 1867s, coupon, sold as high as 121@121⅛. Railroad bonds were firm. The business amounted to $311,500, the Pacific issues leading in point of activity. Union Pacific firsts sold down to 98⅜, but afterward advanced to 98¾, closing strong at that price. Land Grants sold at 96½, and Sinking Funds at 92. Central Pacifics sold at 99⅝@99¾, and do., California and Oregon Branch, advanced from 87½ to 88; $51,000 New-York Central coupon firsts changed hands at 113⅝@113¾. Morris and Essex, Delaware, Lackawana and Western. and New-Jersey Central bonds were in good request. C., C. and I. C. firsts were exceptionally weak at 52. In State bonds Missouri long 6s declined a fraction, selling at 99⅞@99¾. The transactions generally were small.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1875.

Gold receipts	$916,984 14
Gold payments	2,184,206 34
Gold balance	56,155,706 77
Currency receipts	963,412 68
Currency payments	1,105,404 34
Currency balance	42,225,171 70
Customs	494,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	2,117,500 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115¾	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	117⅞	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120¾	121
American gold	114¾	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central	101⅛	101⅝
Rock Island	102⅜	102¾
Pacific Mail	42⅝	43⅝
St. Paul	39⅛	39½
St. Paul Preferred	58¼	58½
Western Union	77⅞	78⅜
Union Pacific	70½	70¾
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅞
Wabash	15⅛	15¾
North-western	45	45¼
Northwestern Preferred	58½	58⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	113
New-Jersey Central	110	111
Panama	120½	121
Erie	29⅛	30
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28½
C., C. and Indiana Central	6½	6¾
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅝	101	2,030
Erie	30¼	28⅞	34,100
Lake Shore	73⅞	73¾	2,450
Wabash	16⅛	15⅜	5,700
North-western	45¼	44⅞	3,500
North-western Preferred	58½	58¼	100
Rock Island	102¾	102⅝	900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39½	38⅞	7,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	58½	58¼	700
Pittsburg	92⅛	92⅛	240
Del., Lack. & Western	113	112½	350
New-Jersey Central	111	111	110
Michigan Central	75	75	100
Union Pacific	71	70⅛	22,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	6¾	6⅜	1,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27½	27½	300
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅝	28⅜	3,800
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	47¾	200
Panama	121	121	100
Western Union	78⅜	77¾	33,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	27¾	24½	19,400
Pacific Mail	43⅝	41¾	63,600
Consolidation Coal	47½	47½	100
Mariposa	4	4	100
Chicago & Alton	103¼	103	550
Total sales			292,000

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅞	120	5-20s, '65, n., C.	120⅜	120½
6s, 1881, R.	120⅝	121	5-20s, 1867, R.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, C.	121⅞	122	5-20s, 1867, C.	121	121⅛
5-20s, 1862, R.	115½	....	5-20s, 1868, R.	120¾	121¼
5-20s, 1862, C.	117⅞	118	5-20s, 1868, C.	121	121¼
5-20s, 1864, R.	115½	116	10-40s, Reg.	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1864, C.	119	119¼	10-40s, Coup.	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, R.	116⅛	117	5s, 1881, R.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, C.	121	121⅛	5s, 1881, C.	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s, '65, n., R.	120⅜	120¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $12,000 for interest and $11,900 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$33,455,000
Gold balances	1,633,546
Currency balances	1,946,510

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,989,661
Currency balances	3,675,325
Gold exchanges	4,894,912
Gold balances	1,126,741

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 37	N. Y. R. B'ty Loan.106½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..110
Alabama 8s, '86...... 41	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77..110
Alabama 8s, '88...... 40	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78..110
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 28	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..113
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 9½	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..113
Ark.7s, Mem. & L. R. 9½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..113
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O. 9½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..113
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv. 9½	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 9½	N. C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20½
California 7s........112	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 20½
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.N. C. R.,J. & J. 50
Georgia 6s.......... 86	N.C. N. C. R., A.&O. 50
Georgia 7s, new bds. 96	N.C. NCR,c.offJ.&J. 37
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 90	N.C.NCR,c offA.&O. 37
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 88	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 12½
Indiana 5s..........101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 12
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101¼	N. C. Sp'l T., class 1. 3¾
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101¼	N. C. Sp'l T., class 2. 3½
Illinois War Loan...102	N. C. Sp'l T., class 3. 3¼
Kentucky 6s.........101½	Ohio 6s, 1875........101¼
Louisiana 6s........ 33	Ohio 6s, 1881........104
Louisiana 6s, new bs. 33	Ohio 6s, 1886........108
La. 6s, new, Fl'g Dbt. 33	Rhode Island 6s.....105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 34	South Car. 6s........ 31¼
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 34	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 31⅛
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.103	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 31
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 31
Michigan 7s, '90.....106	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 30½
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100¼	S. C. L. C., '89,A.&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100½	S. C. 7s, of 1888...... 31½
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99	N. C. Non-Fun. Bds. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 99	Tenn. 6, old......... 68
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 99	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C. 52
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 99	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 67½
Fund'g bs., due '94-5. 97½	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C. 51
Long bs.,'81 to '91 inc. 99⅝	Va. 6s, old.......... 33
Asy.or Univ.,due '92. 97½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 33
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75.100½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 33
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76.100½	Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 60
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86. 99¼	Va. 6s, Cen. 2d Ser's. 38
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87. 99¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds 8½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.109	C.,P. & Ash. old bs..102⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...103	C., P. & Ash. new bs.100½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st. 23	Det.. M. & Tol. bs..100½
B.,C. R.& M.1st7s g. 42	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 45	Buffalo & State L. 7s.102
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c. 36	Lake Shore div. bs..100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st...112	L. Shore con. cp. 1st.103¼
Chic. & Alton In...101	L. Shore con. rg.1st.101½
Joliet & Chic. 1st...109	L. Shore con. cp. 2d. 93½
La. & Mo. 1st guar. 90	Marietta & Cin. 1st..104⅝
St. L., J. & C. 1st...100	M. Cen. Con.7s,1902.103½
C., B. & Q.8 ₱ c.1st.113	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82, S.F.110
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..104½	Mich. Cen.Equip.bs. 99½
Chic., R. I. & P.....107½	N. J. South. 1st 7s.. 31
C. R. of N. J. 1st n..112½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.104¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....100¼
C. R. of N. J. 2d....102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 99¾
C. R. of N. J. C. C..110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est. 96
Am. D. & I. bds.....102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n. 96
M. & St.P.1st8sP.D.108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...101¾
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10R.D. 90⅛	N.Y.C. & Hud.1st,c.113⅝
M.& St.P.1stLaC.D. 85	N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st,r.110½
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 74	Harlem 1st 7s, cp..110¾
M. & St. P.1st I.&D. 75	Harlem 1st 7s 1st r..110¾
M.& St.P.1st H.&D. 74	North Missouri 1st. 86
Mil. & St. P. 1st C.. 72¾	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 75	Ohio & Miss. Con... 96¾
C. & N. W. S. F......103	Ohio & Miss.2d Con. 78½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100½	Cen. Pac. Gold bs... 99⅝
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 90½	Cen. P., St. Jo. B'h. 85¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 85	Cen. P., Cal.& O.1st. 87½
C. & N. W. 1st...... 98	Cen. P. State Aid bs.105
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 85	Western Pacific bs.. 92½
C.& N. W. R. G. bds. 85	Union Pacific 1st bds. 98⅝
Galena & Chic. Ex..106	U. P. Land Grant 7s. 96½
Galena & Chic. 2d...103	U. P. Sinking Fund. 92
Peninsula 1st, conv.. 95½	Pacific R. of Mo.1st.. 91
C.,C.& I. 1st 7s, S. F.107⅝	P.R. of Mo. 1st, C. B. 72½
Del., L. & W. 2d....109	Pacific R. of Mo., 2d. 78
D., L. & W.7s, conv.113¾	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.102
Morris & Essex 1st..113	P. Ft.W. & Chi. 1st.110
Morris & Essex 2d..104½	P. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.105
Mor. & Es. bds.,1900. 99	Cleve.&P. C. S'k F..105¾
Mor. & Es. Cons.... 99½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 97
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.103⅜	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 52
Erie 1st, Extended..106	St.L. & I. Mount.1st. 87
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......100	A. & Terre H.2d,Inc. 77
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....... 99¾	To.,Peoria&W.,E.D. 63
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 96½	T., P. & W., W. D... 53
Long Dock Bonds....103½	T & Wabash 1st, ex. 82½
B.,N.Y. & E.L. bds. 87	T. & W. 1st,St.L.div. 63
H. & St. J. L. G......102½	Tol. & Wabash 2d.... 56
H. & St. J. 8s, conv. 85½	T. & W. Cons. Con... 40½
Dub. & S. C., 2d div.101	Han. & Naples 1st.. 45
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 31	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 79
Ind., B. & W. 2d..... 15	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 57
M. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.......103⅜	Quincy&Tol. 1st, '90. 50
M. S.,N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.107½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 54
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....106	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 60
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.100¼	

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........152	Greenwich..........215
American Exchange.119	Hanover.......... 98
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'.130	Import. & Traders'.195
Chemical..........1600	Irving..........130
City..........300	Manhattan..........150
Commerce..........118½	Market..........121
Continental.......... 93	Mechanics'..........142
Corn Exchange.......130	Merchants'..........120
First National.......200	New-York..........131
Fourth National..... 98¾	N. Y. National Ex.. 97
Fulton..........163	People's..........140
Gallatin National....130	Phenix.......... 97½
German-American.... 88	State of New-York..114
Gold Exchange.......115	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 7.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105⅜	105½
Camden & Amboy Railroad	131	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	55⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅛	63¼
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43¾	44
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22⅜	22½
Northern Central Railroad	32½	32¾
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	102

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., receive sealed proposals up to noon to-morrow, (April 8,) for the Lincoln Park seven ₱ cent. bonds of North Chicago, described in an advertisement elsewhere.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	1	Rice, pks	149
Beans, bbls	116	Resin, bbls	3,057
Cotton, bales	1,949	Spirits Turp., bbls	388
Flour, bbls	5,000	Oil-cake, pks	975
Wheat, bushels	28,500	Beef, pks	98
Corn, bushels	7,600	Pork, pks	787
Oats, bushels	18,330	Cut-meats, pks	1,785
Malt, bushels	6,600	Lard, tcs	200
Barley, bushel	4,000	Butter, pks	1,529
Peas, bushels	5,200	Cheese, pks	2,113
Grass-seed, bags	235	Tallow, pks	8
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50	Stearine, pks	50
Candles, pks	200	Sugar, bbls	329
Cotton-seed, bags	189	Syrup, bbls	47
Eggs, bbls	887	Skins, bales	48
Flax-seed, bags	7	Starch, pks	1,300
Hides, No	102	Tobacco, hhds	62
Hides, bdls	335	Tobacco, pks	307
Leather, sides	4,122	Wool, bales	32
Pea-nuts, bags	402	Whisky, bbls	521

BRICKS—Have been in generally good request, and, in view of the restricted offerings, have been held with more firmness. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, (nominal,) $3@$3 50; Jersey, $7@$7 50; Haverstraw, (nominal,) $7 25@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Job lots of stock are selling to a very moderate extent at unaltered prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, prices of which have been without material alteration. Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Quoted steady, but inactive. Prices as last given.

CORDAGE—Business has been on a limited scale, to meet urgent wants of buyers, with quotations essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady for early delivery on, however, a very slow movement, buyers having been unwilling to make free purchases at current asking rates, which have been generally ⅛c.@¼c. above the official quotations. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 868 bales, (of which 114 bales were on last evening,) including 507 bales to shippers, 283 bales to spinners, and 78 bales to speculators.....There has been a freer movement noted for forward delivery at a shade stronger prices, influenced by the light arrivals at the shipping ports, and the firmness adviced of from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bales, of which 9,200 bales were on last evening, and 12,800 bales to-day, with 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options, closing at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; May, 16 15-16c.; June, 17 5-16c.; July, 17 19-32c.; August, 17¾c.@17 25-32c.; September, 17⅜c.@17 13-32c.; October, 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; November, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; December, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c., and January, 16 11-16c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔. ....Short notices have been again sought by shippers on the basis of 16 9-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,949 bales, of which 224 bales were by railway, and at all the shipping ports, 5,836 bales, against 5,595 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—More liberal dealings have been reported in this line, as a rule, and prices have been generally quoted steady, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

FISH—A moderately active business has been reported in the leading kinds, which have been quoted steady as to prices. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 94c.@95c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More activity has been noted in State and Western Flour, prices of which have shown more firmness and a less urgent offering of stock. The demand for Shipping grades has been good, and desirable Extras, in lines, have been quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. higher. The buoyancy in the Wheat market tended to strengthen the views of holders. The sales since our last have been 17,650 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for bakers' use) at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30; very good to fancy do., $5 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 80, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping stock at current rates.....Southern Flour firm, but not active; sales 830 bbls.....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 470 bbls.....Corn-meal unchanged; sales 550 bbls.

GRAIN—A much livelier business has been reported in Wheat, which has been quoted fully 2c. a bushel higher on Spring, and stronger also on Winter, closing very firmly. Spring Wheat has been very freely purchased on export account at the improved figures, the extreme depression in ocean freights operating in favor of the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been in good request, largely for milling, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at $1 25@$1 30 for poor to extra choice No. 1 Spring Wheat, chiefly at $1 28 for Green Bay (16,000 bushels) and choice Minnesota (8,000 bushels) to arrive; $1 22@$1 24½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 24 for prime afloat, and $1 23 (reported) for old in store; $1 21@$1 23 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 21 for prime in store; $1 20@$1 22½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 22¼@$1 22½ for prime, afloat, and $1 20 for very good, in store; $1 17@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 32@$1 41 for White Western, mostly at $1 41 for very choice, afloat, for export; $1 30@$1 33 for Amber Western, in store and afloat, mainly Ohio, taken for milling; $1 26@$1 30 for Red Western.... An unusually extensive movement has been reported in New Corn at an advance of about 2c. a bushel, closing, however, rather tamely at the quotations. The bulk of the business has been in New Mixed Western, in store, for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 195,000 bushels, at 89c.@92c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c. for (equal to 120,000 bushels) prime, in store, nearly all taken for export, and 92c. for prime, afloat; 91c.@92½c. for new Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 91½c.@92c. for White Western, and 92c. for White Southern, in store....Old Corn has been more urgently sought after, and 8,000 bushels prime Mixed Western have been purchased at 94c. for export to Glasgow, with 92c. bid and 93c. asked for prime Mixed Western in store....Rye scarce and State product wanted; 5,000 bushels State sold, to arrive, at $1 ₱ bushel; Canada attracting very little attention and somewhat nominal at about 90c.@92c., in bond....Barley has been rather more active, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers; sales have been made of 25,000 bushels Danubian on private terms, reported at equal to $1 25 delivered, with prime Canada West quoted nominally at $1 55 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt has been purchased to the extent of 12,000 bushels at $1 80 for (10,000 bushels) Chevalier, 4 months' credit; $1 40 for two-rowed State, and $1 50 for Upper Lake, on time; market, about steady....Canada Peas, very scarce and wanted; $1 12 reported as bid for stock to arrive, in bond, but no samples offering....Oats have been in very light supply and quoted firmer, checking business, though a moderately active inquiry has been reported. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels at 72½c.@74½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 73c.@74c. for car lots, with 74c. bid, and up to 75c. asked for prime Chicago afloat, and 72½c. bid and 73c. asked for do., in store; 74c.@76c. for White Western; 75c. for good White State, car stock....Feed continues in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $26@$32 for poor to very choice ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in less demand, with shipping grades quoted weak at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of from 60c.@90c. Oat at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, but held with firmness; Domestic Cloth quoted at 12½c., Calcutta Bags at 12c.@12¼c., Calcutta Bagging at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been without improvement as to demand or values. Stock generally offered with freedom at the ruling figures. Stock in first hands here to-day, 234,200 Hides and 700 bales do., against 56,450 Hides and 533 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Movements in this line show but little animation in the general market. Purchases for home use have been on a moderate scale. Export dealings have been unimportant. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 33c.@40c., and very fancy as high as 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—In the line of Hemlock tannages there has not been much animation outside of light weight and damaged stock, the former having been inquired for, in good part on export account. In Oak Tannages the dealings have been mostly in small job lots to meet the urgent requirements of buyers. Union crop in light request. Upper stock has been comparatively quiet, as have likewise been Morocco and Harness Leather, within the previous range as to values.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been quoted rather weaker in price, on a moderate inquiry for supplies. Eastern quoted from yard (in lots) at $2 25@$2 50, and afloat at $1 75....Lime has been salable and steady, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 75; Roman, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl....Business in Lumber has been on a more liberal scale for home use, as well as for shipment, at irregular rates....Eastern Spruce quoted at $13@$20, for lots to order, and $16@$18 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Quiet but steady, as last quoted; 540 hhds. and 46 tcs. Cardenas sold for refining on private terms; rumored at 43c. in full. No further additions noted to stock in first hands.

NAILS—Have been moderately dealt in since our last, mostly in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and firmer. We quote within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₱ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 10,700 bbls. Strained Resin at $2 10@$2 12½; 500 bbls. good No. 2 at $2 50, and 400 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar very quiet at $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, with merchantable quoted up to 36½c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 290 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted lower, on a restricted inquiry; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c.@7c.... Refined, here, at 13¾c.@14⅛c., on sales of 8,000 bbls., closing at 13¾c. for prompt delivery; at Philadelphia at 13⅞c.@14c., and at Baltimore at 14⅛c.@14¼c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on more liberal offerings and less favorable Western advices; demand less active. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only 80 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 75, closing weak, with small lots of prime Mess at $19 75@$20, and extra prime at $16 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., May options, at $22 60@$22 75, closing weak at $22 60; 2,000 bbls., June, at $22 80@$22 95, closing dull at $22 80 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been scarce and wanted; City quoted up to 10⅜c.@10½c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been in good demand and quoted higher, with sales reported of 38,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@12c., the latter rate for light, lean stock; 1,800 Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,000 Smoked do. at 10c.; 2,400 Pickled Hams at 12½c.; 1,500 Smoked do. at 14c.@14¼c.; 155 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, part 14 ℔., at 12½c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Hams, 14 ℔., at 12c. for short cut; 250 bxs. Boston Backs, in Boston, on private terms; 250 bxs. do. do., June delivery, at 12½c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been very firm and wanted; sales. 150 bxs. Cumberland, reported at 11c.; 150 bxs. Long Clear at 12c., quoted at 12c.@12¼c., with Short Clear at 12½c., and a sale rumored at this price, but not confirmed.... Lard has been less freely sought after, and though opening stronger, closed about ⅛c. ₱ ℔. off the best prices of the day, influenced in good part by the unfavorable reports from the West. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots Western Steam at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; 20 tcs. Western Kettle at 15¾c.; 135 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅜c.@13¾c.; and Refined within the range of 15¼c.@15¾c. A sale of 250 tcs. choice Western Steam was rumored at 16c., but utterly without confirmation. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., May option, at 15⅝c., closing dull at this rate; 2,750 tcs., June, at 15¾c.@15⅞c., closing with 15¾c. reported as the best bid; and 250 tcs., July, at 15⅞c. ₱ ℔....Beef quoted steady, with sales of 120 bbls. within our previous range. Of City Extra India Mess, 125 tcs. sold at $28.... Beef Hams unchanged; 45 bbls. sold....Butter has been moderately sought after, the finer grades attracting most attention from buyers; prices steady. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@20c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 25c.@30c. for choice to fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@17c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@30c. for fair to choice, and new Western at 18c.@25c....Cheese continues in fair demand, partly for export, with State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs have been scarce and in fair request, within the range of from 30c.@33c. for fair to fancy.

SKINS—Have been in demand at unchanged rates.

SOAP—In a jobbing way business has been fair at about steady rates, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been in demand at former figures, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been moderately inquired for and held with firmness, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SPICES—Job lots have been selling to a moderate extent on the basis of our quotations. Invoices have also attracted more attention. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@23c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw steady at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining, but less sought after. Sales to-day, 1,058 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 138 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; and 91 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Steady at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for good to prime, on sales of equal to about 95,000 ℔....Stearine firm, but quiet, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15½c. Sales, 10,000 ℔. No. 2 at 10¼c. ₱ ℔....And of Grease, 60 bbls. dark at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet and irregular. Sales, 700 half-chests Green and 900 half-chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 29c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 26c.@77c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted about steady, with Arctic at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold, ₱ ℔., but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 14 ₱ gallon on sales of 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—More demand has been noted for Grain room on berth and charter, but at a further slight reduction in rates. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions, and Resin have been fair at the ruling low figures. Vessels for Petroleum and Timber have been moderately sought after, but the bids have been generally under the views of shipowners, thus impeding operations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 100 tons Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 900 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 6,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel, with Grain room quoted as in request at 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; 1,700 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d, mostly at the latter rate; and a ship, 760 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms; quoted nominally at 70s....For London, by steam, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 480 tons Sisal Hemp at 40s. ₱ ton; with Grain room quoted as in demand at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; also, a British ship, 643 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, reported at about 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and a British bark, 443 tons, hence, with equal to 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₱ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 16,800 bushels Peas, (through freight,) at 9d. ₱ bushel; 16,000 bushels Grain, (rumored,) on private terms; 290 bxs. Bacon, at 30s., and 150 pchs. Syrup at 25s. Also a British steam-ship, 2,250 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 62s. 6d.....For Hull, by steam, Grain-room was in request and quoted at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel, with 8,000 bushels Wheat rumored as taken on private terms.... For Dublin, a bark and brig, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Cork and orders, vessels of medium size, suited to the Grain trade, were more inquired for, in the local market, with 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter reported as bid....For Cork Quay, a brig, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, (rumored) on private terms; also an American ship, 910 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, reported at 70s., and a Norwegian bark, 535 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl., with option, of Bremen....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Resin at equal to 3s. ₱ 280 ℔.... For the Baltic, a bark, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported on private terms. ....For Alicante, an Italian brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s., and 3,000 cases do. at 25c., and £5 gratuity....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 251 tons, with general cargo, reported at 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas and orders, a bark, with Shooks and Lumber, reported from St. John, at 20c. and $6....For Augostura, a British brig, 292 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,000, gold....For Turk's Island, an American schooner, about 900 bbls. capacity, reported at 80c. ₱ bbl....For Barbados and a market, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7....For St. Kitts, a British schooner, 200 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $700, gold, and back with Coffee, from Maracaibo, at 50c., currency.....For Porto Rico, and back with Sugar to New-York, a schooner, reported on private terms, quoted at 42½c. asked....For Porto Rico direct, a British brig, 245 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about $1,000, gold....For a French West India Island, a brig, 194 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....For a British Windward Island, an American schooner, 235 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $900, gold....For Jamaica, a British brig, 180 tons, hence; with general cargo reported at $800, gold; and back with Logwood, at $5, currency....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York two barks, reported at $5 25, for Sugar....For New-Bedford, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $6 72½....For Albany, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9....For New-York, an American brig, 337 tons, with Sugar, from the south side of Cuba, at $6; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 60.... For New-Orleans, an American schooner, 369 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to about 50 cents per bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 7, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards, on this forenoon trade in Beeves was slow. Prices ranged from 10½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 8¼ cwt. on 56 to 58 ℔. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Grass Calves sold at 4⅝c. ₱ ℔.; buttermilk-fed Calves at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; Veals at 8c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Sheep were firm but slow at 6¼c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. Spring Lambs sold at $7 ₱ head. Live Hogs were sold on private terms. City Dressed at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ ℔.; trade moderate.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt., strong; 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt., strong; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 49 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt., strong; 95 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., with $45 off the lot, weight 7½ cwt., scant; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 29 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt., strong; 31 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 47 rough Illinois Oxen, Bulls, and Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; sold in part 80 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; held on sale 15 choice quality Illinois Steers; for Thompson & Monroe 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., with $1 off ₱ head. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 19 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 5½ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 62 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 16 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold for self 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 17 Illinois Steers. B. Knowlton sold 3 State Veals, weight 100 ℔. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 25 State Veals, weight 130 ℔. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 30 State Veals, weight 150 ℔. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,650 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,580 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 154 State Sheep, weight 14,470 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 73 State Sheep, weight 6,990 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 50 Massachusetts Sheep, weight 8,280 ℔., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔., average weight ₱ head being 165½ ℔., strong. S. McGraw sold 2 Veals, weight 235 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 160 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 9 grass Calves, weight 2,880 ℔., at 4⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 33 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 3,810 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—Yesterday afternoon, Judd & Buckingham sold 192 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 19,230 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,640 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,970 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,010 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. T. H. Read sold 59 Ohio Hogs, terms not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards: 1,380 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 430 Veals and Calves, 3 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 598 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows, 140 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,501 Hogs, 930 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 5, 1875: 544 head of horned Cattle, 1,923 Sheep, 4,129 Hogs, 120 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,633 head, or 449 cars, against 364 cars for the same time last week, and 323 cars for the same time last year. The market was active at yesterday's quotations; 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales 800 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,032, 1,270, and 1,473 ℔., at $5 70, $6 25, and $7; 300 head Michigan Steers, averaging 900, 1,092 and 1,178 ℔., at $4 62½, $5 87½, and $6; 150 head Canada stockers, ranging from 754 to 905 ℔., at $4 75@$5; 100 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,156 ℔., at $5 87½@$6 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last week, and 1,600 head for the same time last year; the market was active at ¼c. advance on last week's prices; 1,584 head were disposed of, leaving 7 cars of fresh arrivals, unsold; sales, 1,413 head Western Sheep, averaging 80, 102, and 112 ℔., at $6 30, $7 30, and $7 65; 171 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 94 ℔., at $6 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,900 head, against 7,700 head for the same time last week, and 11,600 head for the same time last year. No market to-day; 1 car common quality of York Hogs only offered and sold at $8 05.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Clover-seed sells freely at 10c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania, and 11½c.@12c. for Western. Timothy declining; Flax-seed, $1 90. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Bark steady at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$5 75, and high grades at $6 50@$7 50. Rye Flour firm at $5, and Corn-meal quoted at $4 40. Wheat wanted at $1 27@$1 28 for Red, $1 30@$1 31 for Amber, $1 33 for White, and $1 20 for Spring. Corn scarce and higher: sales of Yellow at 88c., and Mixed Western at 88c.; now held higher. Oats excited and advancing: sales of White at 71c.@73c.; Mixed, 70c.@72c. Barley quoted at $1 50 for Canada, $1 30@$1 40 for New-York, two and four-rowed. Malt ranges from $1 40 to $1 55. Provisions firm. Sales Mess Pork at $22@$22 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12¾c. Lard, 14c.@15¾c. Whisky dull at $1 13 for Western. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@27c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 25c.@26c.; Southern, 24c.@26c.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Flour higher; low and medium grades specially wanted and firm; Superfine and Extra Winter, $4 65@$4 85; Double Extra, $5@$5 12½; Treble do., $5 50@$5 75; Family Winter, $6@$6 50. Wheat unsettled and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28@$1 28½, cash; $1 28½@$1 29, April; $1 33@$1 33¼, June. Corn firmer and a shade higher; No. 2 Mixed, 77c.@78½c., cash; 78c., April; 77½c., May. Oats easier; little doing; No. 2, 67c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Pork quiet at $22 25 cash, $22 50 July. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at Omaha at 12c. June. Bacon firm and a shade better; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c. Lard firm, nominally 15c.; some bidding at 15¼c. Live Hogs active and strong; Yorkers, $6 25@$7; medium to fair, $7 25@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active and firm; good native Steers, $6@$6 12½; fair, $5 25@$5 50; stockers and feeders, $4@$5 37½; mixed stock, $4@$5 10; Texans, $3@$4 75. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—Flour advanced and in fair demand at $5 25@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 08; Amber, $1 08@$1 13; White, $1 10@$1 18. Corn steady; Ear, 63c.@65c.; Shelled, 72c.@73c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Provisions firm. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Prime Lard—Steam-rendered, 15c.; Kettle, 15½c.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour in good demand. Wheat excited; prices higher and irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 07; No. 2 Spring Fresh, $1 03; regular, $1 00½, spot; $1 05½, May; $1 06⅝, June; No. 3 Spring, 94½c.@97c.; rejected, 90c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70½c. bid, cash; 79⅜c. bid, May; 78⅜c. bid, June; rejected, 72c.@72¼c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2, 59⅞c.@60c., spot; 64¼c. bid, May; 64½c.@64⅝c., June. Rye—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, $1 08. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 10, spot; $1 08, April. Pork lower and in fair demand at $22 10, spot; $22 50, May; $22 55, June. Lard steady at $15 37½@$15 40, spot; $15 45@$15 47½, May. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm at $1 11@$1 12. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Flour scarce; no low grades on hand; prices unchanged. Corn firm, in fair demand; White Mixed, 88c.@90c. Oats firmer at 77c.@79c. Bran—Light supply; good demand at $1 50. Hay dull; prime, $24@$26; choice, $28. Pork, quiet but firm at $23 50@$23 62½. Dry-salted Meats—Some supplies have come in: Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Bacon firm; limited demand; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅞c.@14c. Hams—A good jobbing demand at 13½c.@13¾c. Lard quiet; weak; small stock; Tierce Packers', 14¾c.; Refined, 15¼c.@15½c.; Keg, 16c. Sugar in fair demand; firm; common, 6½c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@8c.; prime to strictly prime, 8¼c.@8½c. Molasses firm; light receipts; common fermenting, 45c.; prime do., 55c.; prime, (not fermenting,) 60c. Whisky dull; nominal; Louisiana and ordinary Western Rectified, $1 12@$1 13; choice Western, $1 15. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal dull; held at $4; no demand. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 58. Gold, 114¾@115.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—Receipts—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat unsettled and firm; buyers holding off; sellers asking $1 10 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 20 for No. 1 do., $1 25 for No. 1 hard Minnesota. Corn higher, quiet, and scarce; sale of 3 cars new at 80c., and 5 cars new, to arrive, at 82c. Oats retailing at 68c.@70c. Rye held at $1 05 for State. Barley neglected. Seeds quiet and steady. Pork firm; $22 50 for heavy Mess and Short Cut. Dressed Hogs firm at $11 50 for city trade. Lard, 15¼c.@15½c.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Western Red, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 29; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28@$1 29; other grades unchanged. Corn buoyant and strong; Southern White, 87c.@88c.; Southern Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 91c. Oats firm; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western White 69c.@70c.; do. Mixed, 67c.@68c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Hay dull, unchanged. Provisions strong; Pork steady at $22 50; Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. for car-loads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher; Bacon firm, with active order trade; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard, firmer; Refined, 16c. Butter steady, unchanged. Petroleum easier at 6¾c.@6⅞c. Coffee nominal; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 15¾c.@18¾c. Whisky dull at $1 14.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Flour—Demand moderate; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 50 for common Extras; $5 50@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota, including choice bakers' brands; $5 75@$6 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6@$7 for Illinois; $6@$8 for St. Louis, the latter price for favorite brands; Southern Flour, $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn—Demand good, and firm at 90c.@92c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $28@$29. Fine Feed and Middlings, $30@$31. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 35,600 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Oats, 4,654 bushels Shorts, 1,594 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Flour firm, scarce. Wheat excited; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; No. 2, $1 01; May, $1 05½; June, $1 06½. Oats dull, declining; No. 2 Fresh, 60c.@60½c.; May, 63c. Corn opened firmer; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 76c. Rye scarce, higher; No. 1, in store, $1 12. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 10; No. 3 do., 98c. Provisions nominal. Mess Pork, $22, cash; $22 50, May. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11½c.@12c., all loose. Boxed Meats, ½c. higher. Prime Lard firmly held; Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18@$1 18½; extra do., $1 23; Amber Michigan, $1 15½; May, $1 17½@$1 20; June, $1 22½; No. 1 Red, $1 17½@$1 19; No. 2 do., $1 15½; May, $1 17½; June, $1 22@$1 23; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21½@$1 22. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 75c.@75½c.; May, 77c.; Low Mixed, 74½c.@75c. Oats steady at 64¼c.; May, 65½c.; White, 65¾c.; Michigan, 64½c. Clover-seed, $6 55. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 16. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 62c.@66c. Rye quiet; steady at $1 12. Barley firm. Butter dull. Clover-seed in good demand. Pork quiet but firm at $22@$22 25. Lard steady; Steam, 15c.; Country Kettle, 15c.; City, 15⅛c. Bulk Meats easier; not quotably lower; Shoulders, 8⅛c., spot; 8¼c. buyer April; 8⅝c. buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 50@$7; fair to medium, $7 25@$8; good, $8 25@$8 75. Receipts, 2,000.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 05; Amber and White, $1 10. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 63c.@65c. Rye quiet but firm; advanced; sales at $1 15. Provisions active; strong. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13½c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c. Lard active; higher; prime Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 17c.@17¼c. Whisky, $1 11. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $5 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat higher; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 35; extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 41@$1 42. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Wheat steady; sales, 2 cars Amber at $1 25. Rye steady at $1 in street. Oats in good demand; sales, 5 cars No. 2 Western at 72c.; 2 cars No. 1 do. at 73c.; 5 cars Mixed Canada, to arrive, at 72c. if No. 2, and 73c. if No. 1; 2 cars Nos. 2 and 1 White at 74c. Corn strong at advanced prices. Barley firmly held and decreasing in stock; sales, 2 cars No. 3 two-rowed State at $1 12; 4 cars Jefferson two-rowed on private terms, and 5,000 bushels Canada West, in store, also on private terms. Malt steady.

DETROIT, April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; extra, $1 22¾@$1 23¼; No. 1, $1 21; Amber, $1 13¾c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c.@76½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; White Western, 65c.@66c. Clover-seed, $6 30@$6 40. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15. Corn firm; High Mixed, 78c.; Low Mixed, 77c.; cars, on track, 73c.@74c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 68c.; No. 2 do., 66c.; White, 69c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $1 60 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 169 bales; gross, 173 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,047 bales; coastwise, 1,232 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 33,468 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Cotton dull; lower to sell; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,064 bales; gross, 1,169 bales; exports coastwise, 911 bales; sales, 741 bales; stock, 38,858 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,247 bales; gross, 2,389 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,173 bales; sales, 3,750 bales; stock, 177,063 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 505 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 26,749 bales.

GALVESTON, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 604 bales; exports coastwise, 56 bales; sales, 1,791 bales; stock, 56,727 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Wool Market remains unchanged, with a fair inquiry for all kinds. If there were a better assortment of suitable grades, such as Medium, and No. 1 Fleeces and Combing, and Delaine Fleeces, the business would be much larger, as there is a demand for them at full prices. There is a good supply of fine Wools, including Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces and choice Australias, but buyers still operate cautiously, although prices are now so low that any further concession can scarcely be looked for. Desirable lots of Super are in request and command full prices. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@56c. as to quality, including XX, X, and Medium, the latter commanding the highest figures; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 50c.@52½c., and combing and Delaine at 60c.@66c. Pulled Wool ranges from 45c. to 57c. as to quality for Super and X; good and choice Supers selling at 50c.@57c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, preferred, 38½.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ₱ cent., which is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63 francs 92½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 67s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 67s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 7—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

THE DEATH OF MR. BATEMAN.

The following letter is addressed to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph* and appears in that journal on March 27:

SIR: As some erroneous statements of the sad death of Mr. H. L. Bateman have been published, will you kindly allow me—an old friend, and his doctor for some years—space for a short account of his illness?

For some days Mr. Bateman complained of a severe pang of pain at the heart. In other respects he was in his accustomed health. On the evening before his death he returned home apparently in good health. He slept soundly during the night. On rising next day at about 10, he was seized with an agonizing pain over the heart—so severe that, though a strong and resolute man, he was compelled to cry out loudly. I was sent for, and found him still suffering most severely. The pain continued with slight and very temporary remissions till 12, when it greatly subsided. He remained almost free from pain, and at about 4 fell into a calm sleep. At 6:30 the members of the family who were obliged to go to the theatre left him sleeping calmly and comfortably. His two daughters and son-in-law, who were taking care of him became alarmed about 10 o'clock at the long continuance of his sleep, and endeavoring to awaken him discovered that he was dead. The symptoms were those of an unusually severe and prolonged attack of that terrible malady, angina pectoris. The attack was in no way due to excitement, or any other emotional disturbance; but was, probably, immediately caused by the effort of dressing.

SYDNEY RINGER.

No. 15 Cavendish place, W., March 25.

PROSPEROUS SOUTH CAROLINA.

THRIVING VILLAGES THAT HAVE SPRUNG UP SINCE THE WAR—A CHEERING VIEW.

The Columbia, (S. C.) *Union-Herald* has become weary of the perpetual whining about the "prostrate State," and expresses its more cheering views as follows:

"We again assert, and defy truthful contradiction, that South Carolina is to-day a better State to live in than before the war; that its mechanics are better paid, better fed, better clothed than then; that its farmers are working with as good a profit, and that for those who work there is a prospect of reward as certain here as in any State North or South. One day last Summer we rode from Columbia to Augusta. In the seventy miles there are a dozen thriving villages. At every station were piled hugh bales of cotton, barrels of turpentine and resin, lumber, staves, railroad ties, and other evidences of productive labor. At every station the train put off dry goods boxes, bales, barrels, hogsheads, implements, &c., evidences of the cash and credit of the little communities. From the handsome stores came clerks and owners to get or to ship goods. On the porches and at the windows of the pretty residences were well-dressed and happy-looking women and children curiously watching the train. In the streets were the usual farmers' teams, and in the field were the colored laborers, of both sexes and all sizes.

A gentleman sitting near remarked as we left Batesville: 'How well this country looks! I can hardly believe we are in South Carolina.' When told that all these villages, all these thriving stores, these pretty houses, the railroad itself, were the growth of the few years since 1870, he was astonished. The traveler was a citizen of St. Louis, an ex-Confederate Captain and a Democrat. He had read the report of the horrible rule of negroes and carpet-baggers, and had been convinced that the whole State was like a mildewed and blighted plant; that fruit and growth had stopped; that industry was paralyzed; that the lazy negro was eating the bread of idleness; that the disheartened planter sat in listless despair; that the bankrupt merchant looked upon his empty shelves and cursed. Instead of this fearful picture of poverty and desolation he saw a district that would compare favorably with any in the South—one not excelled in all the evidences of comfort and prosperity by any that he had seen in his long railroad tour. We continued our trip to Beaufort and passed over the Port Royal Railroad, 110 miles, all built since 1870. Along the line we found, at Millett, Appleton, Beldock, Campbel's, Allendale, Hoover, Brunson, and Varnsville, bright, active, pleasant, new towns. Instead of a ruined country we passed through what easily might have been taken for a section of Iowa, or some other fertile Western State just springing into life under the inspiration of a new railway. Look also to the up country. The Air Line Road, traversing the State from east to west, is doing the same thing for that section. Greenville and Spartanburg are no longer the sleepy towns of ante-bellum times. They are alive, and bid fair in ten years to more than double their population and wealth. The Chester and Lenoir and the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroads are pushing forward to open up still other productive tracts. These are not evidences of ruin, but are the certainties of progress and prosperity. In view of them we say let us stop whining and go to boasting. It will pay better and be more truthful."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT.

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association for 1875 will commence in Detroit, Mich., on the 11th of May next, and continue four days, or until the reading and discussion of papers are ended, should they occupy less time. The order of proceedings, subject to future changes to be announced hereafter, if made, will be as follows: On Tuesday, the first day, an address by the President of the association, Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut; a paper by Prof. William T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo., on "Ideal Education in America;" a report from the Secretary of the Health Department, Dr. D. F. Lincoln, introducing papers on "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools." On Wednesday, a paper on "American Finance," by Hon. James A. Garfield, member of Congress, of Ohio; a debate on "Problems of Trade and Industry in the Southern States;" papers by Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., of Boston, on "The Fiscal Policy of England and of the United States," and by George Walker, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., on "The Financial Experience of France a Lesson to the United States. On Thursday, a report from the Department of Social Economy, introducing papers on "Homes for the People, Life Insurance for the Poor, and Medical Charities;" a paper by Charles L. Brace, Esq., of New-York, on "Pauperism at the East contrasted with Pauperism at the West;" a continuation of the papers upon "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools;" a paper by Rev. W. G. Eliot, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., on "The Treatment of the Guilty;" a paper by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston, on "Immigration." On Friday, a paper by Prof. William G. Hammond, of Iowa City, on "Legal Education in the West and North-west;" a paper by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of New-York, on "The Experiment of Civil Service Reform in the United States;" a report by John M. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, and Henry Villard, Esq., of Boston, on "The Railroad Question in the United States;" a paper by David A. Wasson, Esq., of Stuttgardt, on "The Relations of Church and State in Germany;" a report by the Secretary of the association, F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Massachusetts, on "The Work of Social Science, Past and Present." Papers and reports are also expected from Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass.; from Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts; from two or three gentlemen of Michigan, whose names and subjects cannot yet be definitely announced, and from others. Sectional meetings will be convened during Wednesday and Thursday, and during Friday if necessary, so that no paper submitted need fail to be read and fully debated. It is the wish of the association to make the meeting eminently an occasion for debate, in which the opinions of able men from all sections of the country may be expressed, listened to, and compared. With this object in view, upward of fifty persons of special acquaintance with the various topics considered have been invited to take part in the discussions.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY IN LONDON.

The London *Times* of March 26 has the following: "We have no wish to treat Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey otherwise than with respect, even while we feel bound to say that we have a strong conviction that the interest of their meetings is rapidly falling off, and that we see in several new forms of appeal something like an indication that the revivalists perceive the fact and are endeavoring to counteract it. Appeals of the same class are evidently becoming too frequent; one is reminded of what Dr. Johnson said with reference to Wesley—that he wrote and spoke more than he read—a remark which applies with much greater force here. Moreover, it is not difficult to see that Mr. Moody works too many hours in a day, and that even Mr. Sankey's singing is becoming a little wearisome by reiteration. Of course, this is merely a 'worldly' view of the services, and we are not affecting to take any other. We have heard at these meetings some very fervid, and in many cases, we have no doubt, very earnest, praying, apart from the two revivalists. The singing, too, is often general, and at times is good. But faith cannot well be kept up at this high pressure by 15,000 people, and curiosity seems now to have a much greater place in the services than it had even a week ago. Of the 'Inquiry-rooms' we cannot speak, but we have heard that they are not, as a rule, by any means so serious as might be supposed, and are occasionally quite conversational. No argument, however, is admissible. 'The only people wanted are those who wish to become Christians.' The removal of some of the meetings to Astley's Theatre led to quite a new class of auditors; and upon the whole, taking this place with Exeter Hall and the Agricultural Hall, the revivalists may very well believe that they have brought within hearing of them three very different parts of London. It would, perhaps, have been wiser, on their own ground, to have limited the period of the revivals, and to have then left the people once more to their ordinary clergymen and ministers. But of this Messrs. Moody and Sankey must be the judges. It must be added that Mr. Moody is not to remain here long. About 250 ministers met him some days ago to assist in devising means for continuing the 'movement' after he left England, and an understanding is said to have been come to that, though the question of his successor was to be left in Mr. Moody's own hands, he should telegraph to America and Australia 'for the most popular preachers and revivalists to continue his work.' Has it, then, come to this? Have we no clergymen and ministers even able to keep the fire lighted when once the spark has been applied? Surely this, more than anything else in relation to these meetings, indicates a radical flaw and vice in revivalism."

A TEXAS DISCOVERY.

An old man down in Cooke County, Texas, has made a curious discovery, if a correspondent of the Gainesville *Gazette* is to be believed, and he seems to have no inducement to lie, though he may have a slight leaning that way. He has seen, or says he has, twenty-five stones of different colors, embracing all the hues and shades of the rainbow, and varying in size from that of a man's fist to a buck-shot. Their weight seems to be about that of granite or other hard stone. The old man who showed them told the veritable G. W. who wrote the account that he made these stones from ordinary charcoal, and that he could, if he was a little better fixed, make a wagon load of the same in a few weeks. In a dark room the stones are very luminous, and seem to twinkle like the stars on a clear night. The coal is reduced in bulk about one-fourth in the wonderful transformation, while it increases in weight from 300 to 400 per cent.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 7, the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp, (the only auction announced,) of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, being adjourned to the 14th inst.

Richard V. Harnett, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, sold on Tuesday a plot of ground 100 by 150 by 100 by 160, located on Prospect avenue, west side, south of Warren street, (lot No. 116, map of Mount Hope,) West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,370, to W. S. Smith.

TO-DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Philetus H. Holt, deceased, of the following choice real estate: One four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 115, No. 259 Madison avenue, east side, 26.6 feet south of Thirty-ninth street; three three-story brick houses, with lots varying from 16.4 to 21.1 by 60, Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water street, north side, 61.4 feet west of Rutgers slip; three four-story brick houses, with lots from 18 to 19.11 by 60, Nos. 243, 245, and 247 Cherry street, south side, 61.4 feet west of Rutgers slip, in rear of above; one two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 53 Christopher street, north side, 155 feet east of Fourth street, and one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 75, on Hoyt street, north-east corner of Dean street, Brooklyn. Also Executor's sale, to close estate of Joseph Cross, deceased, of the three-story and basement French roof brown-stone-front house, with two lots, together in size 50 by 100.5, No. 141 East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also Trustee's sale of the three-story brick-front store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 85, No. 310 Spring street, south side, 25 feet west of Renwick street. Also Trustee's sale of the two frame buildings, with lots each 20 by 50, Nos. 74 and 76 Canal street, south side, between Eldridge and Allen streets. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis H. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 425 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Elias G. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 64.2 by 100, Nos. 142, 144, and 146 Wooster street, east side, 180.6 feet north of Prince street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large brick dwelling 50 feet square and a stable thereon.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, Trustees' sale of valuable New-Jersey real estate, as follows: 1,600 acres of land, known as the "Charlottenburg Tract," situate in Passaic and Morris Counties, with seventeen single and double tenement houses thereon; also, barns, stables, factory, with water-power, &c.; (sold subject to two mortgages of $25,000 each;) also, 275 acres of land known as the "Kitchel Tract," situate in Rockaway Township, Morris County, near Green Pond.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 208 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 138 feet west of Broadway, and the three-story and basement brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 406 Eighth avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Thirtieth street.

By William Kennelly, Executor's sale, to close estate of John Hild, deceased, of the five-story brick tenement-house, (two stores,) with lease of lot, 25 by 90.10, No. 138 Seventh street, south side, 255 feet east of Avenue A; ground rent $300 per annum and taxes.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of a plot containing about eleven lots, together in size 269.9 by 50.8 by 127 by 50 by 176.4 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 6.

Cherry st., s. s., No. 13, 25x74; Anna M. C., wife of J. D. McGrath, to the New-York Bridge Company	$15,350
Cherry st., s. s., No. 7, 24.5x91.8; W. Stevens to same	16,000
Cherry st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of Dover st., 25.6x79.9; H. Goetz to same	9,650
Cherry st., s. s., No. 9, 25x86; T. H. Gilhooly to same	13,350
Cherry st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of [illegible] st., [illegible]x50; Sara Convell to Rosina, wife of W. G. Pease	Consideration omitted
Lafayette place, s. w. co. Astor place, 94x125.6; W. B. Astor and W. Langdon, Trustees, to O. T. Potter	97,500
[illegible] st., s. w., 130 ft. s. e. of Tinton av., 25x175, Morrisania; J. Liemering to Elise Schellenberg	1,850
Water st., (No. 294,) 25x95.9; G. Laury to the New-York Bridge Company	14,000
12th st., s. s., (No. 342 East,) 19.8x41.9; Mary E., wife of F. Salmson to M. Dunn	13,000
23d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to W. Wright	5
65th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 150x98.9; heirs of C. Doyle to J. P. Hale	35,000
42d st., n. s., (No. 323, East,) 16.8x100.5; A. Steinmuller to Clara Hyman	10,000
75th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; A. McIntire, Referee, to C. and Sophie Beandel	12,500
75th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; A. McIntire to J. Schmugg	12,500
86th st., n. s., 152.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; J. C. Umberfield to R. M. Carpenter	10,500
Same property; R. M. Carpenter to Mary W., wife of J. Umberfield	10,500
[illegible]th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11; Hannah, wife of T. O'Callahan, to D. Kennedy	25,000
Oliver av., s. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Tompkins st., runs s. w. 125 ft., thence n. w. 106 ft., thence n. e. 125 ft., thence s. e. 106 ft., Fordham; M. Dunne to Mary E., wife of F. Salmson	9,000
[illegible] av., n. w. corner 42d st., 20.4x50; 1st av., s. w. corner 43d st., 37.10x50; Fannie E., wife of J. B. Liechtenstein, to S. R. Boyde	59,500
1st av., s. w. corner 81st st., 26.8x75; J. Nunan to L. F. Ackins	22,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 28th st., 24.8x90; J. Hymes and J. Hymes to P. and M. Haop	42,000
6th av., n. e. corner 41st st., 19.1x76.6; 41st st., n. s., (No. 157 West,) 31.2x19.1; M. Murray to G. P. Elder	54,000
Interior lot on centre line between 121st and 122d sts., 82.7 ft. w. of 2d av., runs s. 35 ft., thence n. and w. 46.10 ft. to centre line, thence e. 31.1 ft.; also, interior lot, 53.11 ft. w. of 2d av. and 65.11 ft. n. of 121st st., runs s. 32.3 ft., thence w. and n. 43.2 ft., thence e. 28.8 ft.; Abian S., wife of J. W. Beekman, to H. Patterson	1,000
Private cross-road from Riverdale av. to the Mosholu and Spuyten Duyvil road, at lands of H. Barney, n. s., 784-1,000 acre; Sarah A., wife J. O. Brintnall, to E. W. and Margaret Osterndorf	6,500
Public road, s. w. corner of Devoe st., runs s. 115 ft. to Brook, thence s. w. 60 ft., thence n. w. 134 ft. to 1st av., thence n. e. 65.3 ft. to Devoe st., thence e. 120 ft.; 1st av., s. e. s., adjoining above, 50x130 ft. to Doughty's Brook, thence 50x13, West Farms; H. N. Camp to G. S. Goble	5,600

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Greene st., w. s., 200.8 ft. n. of Waverley place, 25x87.6; D. Dodd and A. Q. Keasbey to the Union Theological Seminary, New-York	$14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 758, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$3,500
Fulton st., No. 149; M. Sweeney to F. Sweeney, 5 years	4,089
Park place, n. w. corner of College place, first floor, 3 years, per year	2,750
13th st., No. 114 West, 2 10-12 years, per year	1,400
46th st., s. s., 509.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 15.6x100.5; Trustees of H. Astor to J. Henderson and J. Blackhurst, 20 years, per year	248
3d av., No. 741, n. e. corner of 46th st., 2 years, per year	2,900
3d av., n. w. corner of 84th st., 6 lots and house, 5 years, per year	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 350 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

They will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or of JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 4 Park place.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE OR TO let, handsomely furnished, on 16th st., opposite St. George's Rectory, a first-class four-story house, in same order; immediate possession.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.,
or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY FINE HOUSE FOR SALE—FOUR story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x56 and 100.5, trimmed with hardwood, on 53d st., near Madison av.; $38,000. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 109 West 36th st.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—A splendid four-story medium-size residence, (built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman,) finished in hard wood; in perfect order. Price very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class three-story house twenty-five feet wide; price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 43 WEST 48TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone residence; size 21.6x55; lot ½ the block; completely and beautifully furnished. Will be sold at a bargain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 83 Park row.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell; give up business. JAMES USHER, No. 350 9th av.

COME AND SEE PERFECT COOKING Ranges that heat the rooms above. Warranted. BULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE,
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minute route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand and Junction.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.—THE BEST property in the suburbs of New-York, and the choicest locations in the thriving young City of Flushing, six miles from New-York. Right in the heart and business centre of Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants, excellent schools, churches of all denominations, streets curbed, lighted with gas, water-pipes laid, sewers completed, streets elegantly shaded, and the best society residing in its limits, enjoying all the comforts to be had in New-York City; 100 trains daily; fare, 10½ cents, including ferriage; time, twenty minutes.

To be sold at auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock WEDNESDAY, April 14, thirty-seven lots, situate on Main, Amity, and Locust sts., together with the fine old mansion (sixteen rooms) known as the "Leggett Property," and considered the most desirable in Flushing for business or residences.

Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, 25 per cent. on April 28, and balance in five and ten years. Maps and passes can be had of G. EDW. CARLL, Auctioneer, at Flushing, and at BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

A SPLENDID NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE at your own price, lot 50x100, situate corner of First st. and Union av., in Flushing, six miles from this City, to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction, immediately after the sale of the thirty-seven choice lots known as the "Leggett Property," in the business centre of Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock. The dwelling and lot cost the builder $3,305, but will be sold peremptorily for what they will bring. Examine this chance to own a home and escape from landlords. For map and free passage apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE WATER-FRONT ON LONG Island Sound, the residence of the late Capt. B. L. White, Stamford, Conn., comprising ample buildings, garden, orchard, meadows, groves, island, &c.: in all thirty-three acres of choice land, with a half mile of shore line; it furnishes a charming view of Long Island and Sound, and its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing are unsurpassed. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, No. 72 Gold st., or N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, all in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MANORIAL ESTATE.
OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address POOLEY, WALLACE & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.—NEW Swiss cottage, fourteen rooms, complete; on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton; splendid scenery. D. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 34, or P. S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 26th st., New-York. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, a cottage containing ten rooms; convenient to cars and ferry. Inquire of STEPHEN HIGBIE, Henry st., Astoria, or EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York, conveniently situated on the Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room 91.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, N. J., a house containing eight rooms; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location near depot at Plainfield; $130 per month. T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.
FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;
Also, on
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes
A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
west of the
5TH AV. PLAZA,
and opposite
CENTRAL PARK.
Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 259 MADISON AV.,
STABLE AND LOT NO. 53 CHRISTOPHER ST.,
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.,
By order of the Executors of Philetus H. Holt, deceased,
On THURSDAY, April 8,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

MADISON AVENUE.—The very desirable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 259 Madison av., east side, between 38th and 39th sts. The house is in prime order and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x115 feet.

CHRISTOPHER STREET.—The brick stable and lot No. 53 Christopher st., north side, near 4th st. Lot 25x75 feet.

CHERRY STREET.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 243, 245, 247 Cherry st., south side, near Rutgers slip.

WATER STREET.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½ and 508 Water st., north side, in the rear of the Cherry street property.

BROOKLYN.

The three-story brick house and lot south-east corner of Hoyt and Dean sts.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, UNDER FORECLOSURE, by order of court, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1875, at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 513 East 119th st., 243 feet east of Avenue A; house 20x45, full lot; $6,000 to remain on mortgage; sale positive. For maps apply at auctioneer's, or at C. W. Van Voorhees', No. 12 Chambers st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST., WITH STABLE IN REAR ON 39TH ST.; HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES MURPHY, deceased,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST THIRTY-NINTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.

MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 254 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.

FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av.

Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S AUCTION SALE OF thirty-seven remaining lots of "Leggett Estate," located in the business centre of Flushing, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 1 o'clock.

Last October forty-nine lots on same block were sold, and since then nine fine stores and dwellings have been thereon erected, notwithstanding the "hard times." By attending this sale investors will profit by an opportunity seldom afforded to purchase first-class property in the finest suburb of New-York, at prices sure to be profitable to the buyers. Flushing has gas, water, sewerage, excellent schools, churches, and a wide-awake population of 10,000. Secure maps and passes, free, at No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SING SING, ON HUDSON, TWO MILES, or fifteen minutes from depot, for the season or term, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family only, a superior and commodious house of fourteen rooms, about 44x70, with piazza on three sides, spring water, hot and cold, upon each floor, bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, and all the conveniences of a first-class town residence; also excellent stable for four horses, large carriage-house, containing three rooms for coachman or servants, hennery and other out-buildings, garden, ice-house, filled, abundant fruit, fine large shade trees, and magnificent wood with running brook, superb lawn, six to seven acres, including pasturage for cow; all in fine order, having been occupied but one year by the owner since completed; rent, furnished, $1,500; unfurnished, $1,300.

Inquire of
C. T. BARBER,
No. 786 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—Five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing and seven from Garner's new ferry; one of nine rooms, $30 per month; one of eleven, partially furnished, $35, and one fully furnished, for the Summer, eight rooms, at $40; five lots of ground; fine view of the bay; all healthily located. Inquire of B. F. ERRINGTON, Townsend av., Staten Island; D. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; D. T. CORNELL & CO., Vanderbilt Landing.

TO RENT.—THE FURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house and grounds situated at Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, within five minutes of Hudson River Railroad, Inwood station, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson. The mansion and stables are in perfect order, house recently and handsomely furnished. Rent moderate to a genteel family. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO RENT LOW—IN PASSAIC, N. J., TWELVE miles from Jersey City; furnished or unfurnished; house, ten rooms; two acres in garden and lawn; fine shade and fruit; carriage-house, barn, &c., near depot. IRA A. KIP, No. 88 Beaver st., or J. M. HOWE, No. 9 East 17th st., or on the premises, Mrs. FANNIE MARSELLUS.

AN 8TH AV. CORNER TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE.—North-west corner 8th av. and 27th st., within a few doors of Keyes' Dry Goods Emporium; will lease for three or five years at a moderate rent, or will improve the building for a responsible party at fair rate of rent.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 69 West 23d st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 146th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land, fine fruit and garden; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot. For full particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT'S, Pleasantville, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

AT VERY LOW RENT—COMMODIOUS MODERN house with bath-room, &c.; partially furnished if desired; near railroad station at Stony Point, Rockland County, overlooking Hudson; brick stable and carriage-house, land to suit. Address BELLEVUE, Box No. 143 Times Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAMS' Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av. or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT THREE STORY BROWN-stone-front house, with all modern improvements, including additional land for croquet or play-ground. Apply on premises, Lexington av., near 91st st., west side.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE west-side brown-stone houses, from $750 to $3,000; or for sale, from $14,000 to $35,000; some at great bargains. Send for lists. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st. 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE, WEST 43d st., $1,000; three-story high-stoop, 49th st., near Broadway, $1,400; four-story high-stoop, 38th st., near 7th av., unfurnished, $2,000; furnished, $2,400. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 109 West 36th st.

TO RENT—BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH ST., FIRST floor; large room; suitable for an office or show-room; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent from May 1; first-class location.
YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE; POSSESSION 1st of May; twenty-one rooms; will be put in elegant order. 18th st., near 5th av. Permits given at No. 33 West 33d st.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A NICE HOUSE; NINE rooms; all improvements; three lots; grapes and shrubbery; No. 126 West 124th st. Apply to owner, No. 253 9th av.

TO RENT.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 127TH ST.; three-story, high stoop, brick; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
E. A. CLARK, No. 2,343 3d av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 54th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; either furnished or unfurnished; rent unfurnished, $1,800 per year. Apply to J. L. KING, 488 and 490 Broadway.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—NO. 169 EAST 82d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; high-stoop brown-stone twenty-feet house, with extra lot; rent low. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE, WELL LOcated and arranged for a large boarding-house; the corner building adjoining, can be obtained if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-STOOP house, No. 121 East 12th st.; fourteen rooms; modern improvements; in perfect order. Apply to owner on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Over 200 houses in all parts of the City to rent; full list. Permits and all information desired obtained from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED English basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For full particulars apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED in Orange, N. J., to rent low, within five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to W. G. WILLISTON, No. 11 Old slip.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, three stories, bay window, to let, completely furnished, to a private family; very reasonable; possession any time this month. No. 128 East 31st st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors and bedrooms on second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen, without board; bath, &c. No. 102 East 23d st., second door from 4th av.

FRENCH FLAT TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor, and the furniture for sale. Apply to the Janitor, from 10 to 1, and from 3 o'clock till 7, at No. 2 East 15th st., corner of 5th av.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, a double brick house in good order, with deep lot, pleasantly and centrally located; terms favorable. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 83 Park row, Manager.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, three rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

LARGE HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, SPRING, brook, lawn, 25 acres; rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot; $65 per month.
E. HAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

FRONT OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET. Apply to TAPSCOT BROS.' & CO., No. 86 South st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING EStablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on creek of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or a steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—FORMERLY OCcupied as a tea store; plate-glass windows. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. CAROLINE McRAE, No. 22 Gansevoort st., corner of Hudson st., or to R. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LEASE—EXTRA-SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business, (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES, a factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam-engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 33d st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND DYEING AND SCOURing Agency in Bowery, near 4th st.; established 25 years. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 4th av. and 11th st.

TO RENT.—STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST floor of house No. 883 8th av., separate or together. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A GOOD-SIZED STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 405 10th av., between 32d and 33d sts., to let; rent low. Apply to M. LITTMAN, 240 West 55th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS wishes the upper part of a house; west of 5th av., above 30th st. preferred; rent must be moderate. Address C. C. C., East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway, stating rent, room, and location.

ROOMS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing two unfurnished rooms may find an occupant by addressing A. D., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A LARGE FURnished house by a private family, for six months from the 1st of May; must be within one hour of the City. Address, stating terms and full particulars, E. JEROME, Post Office Box No. 1,960.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 Times Office.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANship, qualifying for business; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons taught privately. PAINE'S, No. 62, Bowery; up-town, Broadway, corner 34th st.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WELL VERSED IN MATHEmatics, a graduate of an English college, of long experience as an instructor, will give private instruction in the evening in the higher branches or in Latin. Address ZETA B x No. 117 Times Office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SPANISH, AND every educational branch in these languages thoroughly taught by Miss D. A. Address No. 406 West 28th st.

PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE BY AN experienced tutor. Address HARVARD '69, Box No. 110 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLICE SHIELDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for 2,500 shields for patrolmen.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ALTERING BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for altering a building on Lawrence st., to be occupied as a station-house for Thirtieth Precinct Police.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at my office to 5 P. M. 10th April for furnishing "good, hard-burned North River brick, of uniform size and color," to be delivered on lot between 59th and 60th sts., North River, as follows: 300,000 in April, 800,000 in May, and 200,000 between June 1 and 10.
N. H. DECKER.
No. 161 West 60th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFfee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"JUST THE BOOK FOR SPELLING CLASSES"—HENDERSON'S TEST WORDS—A list of over 3,000 ordinary words, liable to be misspelled, with definitions. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
CLARK & MAYNARD, Publishers, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
107TH TO 114TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 10, EIGHTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, BENEFIT of Miss Kate Claxton.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. FRANK MAYO
IN
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN
And a good company.
EVERY EVENING,
SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANT,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 2.
LAST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8.

Sixth and Last Symphony Concert.

SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Symphony in C, "Jupiter," (Koechel, 551).....Mozart
Concerto No. 5 in E flat, Op. 94, (new).....Rubinstein
MME. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony No. 7 in "A," Op. 92.....Beethoven

Admission, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had on and after MONDAY at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theo. Thomas will give his LAST TWO CONCERTS OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
Grand success of the fearless lady gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
The WORRELL SISTERS in FRIDOLIN.
Reappearance of SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
First appearance of the great Irish vocalist,
Mr. PAT ROONEY,
with the best company in America.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, APRIL 9, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
SECOND GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT,
DE GARMO HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 P. M.
Tickets (at the principal music-stores and at the door) $1 50.

COLOSSEUM.	COLOSSEUM.	COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. PARIS BY NIGHT. Admission, 50 cents.	New Entertainments in the Lectorium.	EVENING AT 8. PARIS BY NIGHT. Children, 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

TO LET—FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, No. 22 East 41st st., for physician; second floor, splendid light, for dental office; also, a physician's office—30th st., between Broadway and 5th av.: fine locations.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor, communicating rooms, en suite or singly; bath room attached; ample closets; without board; in four-story brown-stone house, No. 26 West 43d st., near 5th av. To be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN elegant house near Madison square offer a floor of two large rooms, bath, &c., with or without board. Address ST. JAMES, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—PARlor and bed-room, second floor front; large room, third floor, with board to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE. OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6th av., handsomely furnished, second story, front rooms, with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DEsiring first-class accommodations, with or without board, will find elegant rooms at the above number; house strictly first class.

GENTLEMEN WISHING APARTMENTS elegantly furnished, without meals, can be accommodated at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—TO let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on third story, singly or en suite; also, table board; references exchanged.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

THIRD-STORY ROOM TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman in an American family; also hall-room; terms moderate; reference. 236 West 37th st. No moving.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large rooms; bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room, third story, front, in a private family; water, gas, ample closets, and every convenience.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway—Two rooms on the third floor, with board; also, suite of rooms on second floor by May 1.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also small rooms. No. 115 Clinton place.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM NOW TO ABOUT MAY 1, A small comfortable room in a good family or private boarding-house, in exchange for services to the lady three days in the week; all kinds of family sewing; references exchanged. Address for three days E. X., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, SEParate rooms, with board, in a quiet private family; location between 15th and 30th sts.; boarding-houses need not reply. Address, stating terms, X. Y. Z., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WISHES TO RENT A COMFORTABLE room in exchange for lessons in vocal or instrumental music; private family preferred; references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF ABOUT FOUR OR SIX adults, with several children, wish comfortable quarters for the Summer at either a nice hotel or farm-house, in a healthy location, not over fifty miles from the City. Price not so much an object as good board and rooms. Address, with full particulars, S. W. M., Post Office Box No. 3,373, New-York.

A LADY RESIDING IN A HEALTHY LOCAtion in the country would take two little girls, under thirteen, to teach and care for during the Summer; references exchanged. Address S. E., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SMALL FAMily want board for the Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City. Address A. H., No. 29 East 17th st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS IS THE CLOSING WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN
THIS CITY!
THIS IS POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST
OPPORTUNITY
THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK WILL
EVER HAVE
OF WITNESSING THIS CROWNING
ENTERPRISE
OF MR. BARNUM'S MANAGERIAL CAREER.
THE GREAT SHOW,
WITH ITS STUPENDOUS CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
ITS BRILLIANT
AND BEAUTIFUL VISION OF THE HOURIS,
ITS DAZZLING
AMAZONIAN MARCH OF 500 LADIES,
WILL POSITIVELY
MOVE FOR PHILADELPHIA BY SIX SPECIAL TRAINS,
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE 10TH INST.,
NEVER TO BE AGAIN EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK.
TROTTING
EVERY NIGHT THIS CLOSING WEEK.

GRAND CONCERT.
Prof. J. J. WATSON,
Miss WATSON,
Miss DOWN,
Mrs. McGOURKEY,
and the
KINDER-TONKUNSTLER,
AT EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
Between 8th and 9th avs.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

OLD TIMES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Carriages may now be ordered at 10:45 P. M.
AHMED,
THE SUPREME SPECTACLE of the AGE TRIUMPHANT.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
The GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA in SIX ACTS and TEN TABLEAUX. Produced with new scenery by ARRIOGONIA, CULBERT, FARREN, and WATSON. Machinery by HARRY WEST and assistants. Costumes by LOUIS CARLAND. Properties by F. H. HOFELE. Music by BENJAMIN J. DEAN. Gotten up at an expense of $25,000, and now the great sensation of EUROPE and NEW-YORK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
THE SPELLING MATCH, THE BLACKBIRDS, &c.
WAMBOLD'S SINGS
"LITTLE ROBIN, TELL KITTY I'M COMING."
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.

EDWARD, RICHARD, AND CHAS. MOLLENHAUER give LESSONS EXCLUSIVELY at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING COURSE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JANE C. BROWN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, JOHN L. PLUMMER, JOHN A. McNULTY and JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupts.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me the undersigned, as Trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof.
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
(No. 39 West 56th st., New-York City,) Trustee.
a1-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Elbert Fowler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1875.
mh25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.
a1-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John A. Page, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1875.
mh25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Rowe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of April A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of April, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Robert Milbank, of Summit, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition for adjudication of bankruptcy in the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN G. LAMBERSON, Assignee,
a8-law3wTh* No. 20 Pine st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emil C. Calm, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JAMES C. QUINN, Assignee,
ap1-law3wTh* No. 303 West Thirtieth street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, April 7, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the nineteenth day of April, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

HOUSES CROWDED! LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

THE
BIG
BONANZA!

50TH TO 57TH PERFORMANCES.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Ladies' Bonanza Matinee, Saturday, 1:30.
_ Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO NIGHTS
AND
LAST SATURDAY MATINEE
OF THE GREAT DRAMA ENTITLED THE
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
With its Elegant Scenery and Fine Cast.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
April 8 and 9.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Final Representation
Of the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 10,
Will be presented a Romantic Drama, adapted from the French play, "LES FILLES DE MARBRES," and entitled
RAFAEL,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, and a distribution of Characters including Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and Miss FLORA MACDONALD.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments.
SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL AIMEE MATINEE.
LAST MATINEE of Aimee in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

RISTORI'S RETURN. LYCEUM THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, April 12, ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
TUESDAY, April 13, LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the celebrated sleep-walking scene from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY, RISTORI MATINEE, Marie Antoinette.
Prices as before. Sale commences this morning.
Thursday, April 15, Newark. Friday, April 16, Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE, April 10, at 1:30 o'clock,
First time Flotow's new opera, in three acts,
L'OMBRA.
(THE SHADOW.)
GINA.....Miss A. RANDALL
VESPINA.....Miss M. HOFFMAN
FABRIZIO.....Signor BENFRATELLI
MIROUET.....Signor TAGLIAPIETRA
General admission, $1; reserved seats, (extra,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes, $8 and $10.
Sale of tickets commences TO-DAY at 8 A. M., at the Academy, and at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director.....MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8,
Flotow's new opera in three acts,
L'OMBRA.
General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; Family circle, 50 cents.
Seats now for sale at Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY HALL. SPECIAL.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
For the benefit of the widow of the late
WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 9.
When a brilliant array of volunteer Artists assist in a
NOTOBLE PROGRAMME.

Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI,	Herr ADOLPH SOHST,
Mrs. M. D. SIMMONS,	Mr. A. H. PEASE,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,	Miss JENNIE LEWIS,
Miss SOPHIA HEILBRON,	Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
Mr. GEORGE SWEET,	Signor AGRAMONTE.

FULL PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.
TICKETS, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, AT 8,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
MISS LOUISA MORRISON,
First Soprano Soloist of the Dominican Church, by the following distinguished artists:
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianiste.
MISS E. C. FOSTER, Contralto.
MR. CHR. FRITSCH, Tenor.
MR. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
MR. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist.
MR. H. A. MAAS, Tenor.
MR. GEORGE W. DENNISTON, Tenor.
MR. L. F. WEISMAN, Baritone.
MR. G. P. WARNER, Basso.
Mr. HAUSCHEL and SIGNOR ARGRAMONTE, Conductors.
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents. Box Office open from 2 o'clock.

GRAND SPELLING MATCH
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Open to all competitors. Prizes will be awarded to the two best spellers.
Hon. Erastus Brooks will give out the words, and other prominent citizens will take part in the proceedings.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at the hall, and at the usual places on Broadway.
Proceeds for charitable purposes.

ART SALE!
WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION.
FINE MODERN PAINTINGS.
The Andrews collection. THIS (Thursday) EVENING at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway; also, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.
Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.
Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost, used by private family six months.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY GRAND SALON PIANO, quite new, for sale at a low price, owing to departure for Europe, at No. 331 West 23d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR TO close an estate, a splendid pair of black horses, 16½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; have been driven together three years. Can be seen at Selden Stables, No. 158 East 23d st. Also, a second-hand landau, rockaway, and coupé, built by the best City manufacturers; harness for same of best City make.

A.—LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAU[illegible], [illegible] Park Phaetons, Rockaways, T Carts, Dog Carts, Doctor's Phaetons, Pony Phaetons, top and no-top Wagons, &c., at McCURLEY'S Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

LIVERY STABLE TO RENT—NO. 140 WEST 30th st.—Can accommodate fifty horses and carriages; can be enlarged to accommodate 100. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 160 Fulton st.

A RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes a pair of horses for use in the country six months or a year; use for keep; good care will be given. Address VERITY, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

SADDLE-HORSES.—TWELVE OF THE FINEST ladies' and gentlemen's saddle-horses in the State, all perfectly broken, to be sold low. WASHINGTON RIDING ACADEMY, corner 26th st. and 6th av.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Six stalls, rooms for coachman. Possession immediately or May 1.
YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

THE REGATTA CONVENTION.

THIRTEEN COLLEGES REPRESENTED AT SPRINGFIELD YESTERDAY.

THE RULES AS AMENDED—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT WITH THE SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION—ASSIGNMENT OF POSITIONS TO THE CREWS IN THE COMING REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7.—The annual convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges was called to order at the Massasoit House at 11:20 A. M., President Roberts in the chair. The Secretary being absent, Mr. Rees, of Columbia, was appointed to act temporarily, and the Secretary's minutes of the previous meeting not being at hand, they were ordered to be read from reports in a weekly paper. Mr. Terry, of Yale, asked permission to read some proposed amendments to the racing rules, as amended at the meeting of Jan. 13, 1875, before the minutes were adopted. Mr. Terry's request being granted the amended rules were offered by sections. The following is a copy of the rules as amended and now in force:

RACING LAWS.

1. Any boat not at its post at the time specified, shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.
2. All races shall be started in the following manner: The starter shall ask the question, "Are you ready?" and receiving no reply, after waiting at least three seconds, shall give the signal to start.
3. If the umpire considers the start false he shall at once recall the crews to their stations; and any boat refusing to start again shall be disqualified.
4. A start shall be considered false if, during the first ten strokes, any of the competing boats shall be disabled by the breaking of an oar, or any other accident.
5. Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the race, and any boat departing from its own water shall be disqualified.
6. A boat's own water is its buoyed course from the station assigned to it at starting to the finish, and the umpire shall be sole judge of a boat's deviation from its own water during the race.
7. No fouling whatever shall be allowed; the boat committing the foul shall be disqualified.
8. It shall be considered a foul when, after the race has commenced, any competitor, by his own oar, boat, or person, comes into contact with the oar, boat, or person, of another competitor, unless in the opinion of the umpire such contact is so slight as not to influence the race.
9. A claim of foul must be made to the umpire by the competitor himself previous to his getting out of the boat.
10. The umpire, when appealed to, but not before, shall decide all questions as to a foul.
11. In the event of a foul the umpire shall have the power: (A) To place the boats, except the boat committing the foul, which is disqualified, in the order in which they come in, provided that the fouled boat comes in first, or that the first boat had a sufficient lead at the time of the foul to warrant the race being assigned to it. (B) If the fouled boat does not come in first, or if unable to decide which boat is in error, to order such of the leading boats to row over again as in his opinion are entitled to another competition.
12. Every boat shall abide by its accidents.
13. In the event of a dead heat taking place the same crews shall contend again, or the crew or crews refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the race.
14. No boat shall be allowed to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing his course or affording him other assistance. Any boat receiving such direction or assistance shall be disqualified at the discretion of the umpire.
15. The jurisdiction of the umpire extends over the race, and all matters connected with it, from the time the race is specified to start until its final termination, and his decision in all cases shall be final and without appeal.
16. Any competitor refusing to abide by the decision, or to follow the directions of the umpire, shall be disqualified.
17. Boats shall be started by their sterns, and shall have completed their course when the bows reach the finish.
18. The umpire, if he thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided that in every case such decision be given for the day of the race.
19. If in conformity with rules 11 B or 13, a second race is ordered, it shall not be called on the day when the first was rowed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Ferry, of Yale, offered as an amendment to section 1, Article 1, of the constitution, the following, which was carried:

"The name of this association shall be A Rowing Association of American Colleges."

Mr. Ferry offered the following as an amendment to amendment No. 1, page 8, which was adopted:

"Any college not represented in either the University or Freshmen race of the regatta immediately preceding the annual convention of this association shall not be considered a member of this association, and shall not have a vote in any succeeding convention until it shall have gained its full membership by such representation in the regatta immediately preceding such convention."

Mr. Ferry also offered an amendment to the Constitution as follows, which was carried:

"No college club or clubs other than those now members of this association shall be hereafter admitted as members, and any college which shall fail to be represented in three consecutive regattas of this association shall be debarred from further membership."

Mr. Heublein, of Cornell, offered as an amendment the following:

"No college which is not represented in either the university or freshmen races of any regatta of this association shall be allowed to compete in the other races of the regatta."

The vote was a tie, and the Chairman cast the deciding vote against it, but the amendment was subsequently offered as a resolution and adopted.

Mr. Ferry offered as an amendment the following, which was adopted:

"That the time of the annual meeting be changed from April to the first Wednesday in December."

Mr. Herrick, of Williams, offered the following amendment, which was carried:

"That no trainer or coach be hereafter allowed to train crews, for or in races of this association, except graduates or undergraduates of the colleges represented, and any crew receiving aid or instruction from any trainer, coach, boat-keeper, or janitor, who is a professional, shall be disqualified."

A resolution of thanks was offered to Mr. James Gordon Bennett for his kindly encouragement to college athletics.

Bowdoin College was here admitted by unanimous vote.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Regatta Committee was then read by Mr. J. E. Eustis, and articles of agreement between the Regatta Committee and the Saratoga Rowing Association were read and the report accepted, the meeting being assured that satisfactory bonds had been given by the Saratoga Rowing Association.

Mr. Eustis then made a motion that the positions of the crews in the races of the next regatta be decided at this meeting. Without acting on the motion the convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

THE COLLEGES REPRESENTED.

The colleges answering at roll-call were represented as follows:

Brown—W. C. Joslin, W. C. Greene.
Columbia—E. S. Rapallo, J. K. Rees.
Cornell—L. F. Heublein, A. M. Ensign.
Dartmouth—S. B. Wiggin, J. Foster.
Harvard—W. F. Otis, L. W. Clark.
Princeton—R. J. Hall, J. C. Drayton.
Trinity—W. J. Roberts, J. D. McKennan.
Union—W. V. Raymond, N. W. Franchot.
Wesleyan—J. E. Eustis, W. H. Downs.
Williams—J. F. Herrick, M. P. Washburn.
Yale—C. H. Ferry, S. C. Bushnell.
Amherst—R. M. Smith, G. W. Cloak, came in just previous to recess.
Bowdoin—Oliver C. Stevens, John M. Burleigh, admitted subsequently.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was again called to order at 2 P. M., when a motion was made that the crews wear shirts in the race. After some discussion this motion was defeated. The convention then decided to row the Freshmen and Scullers races at 11 o'clock in the morning of July 14, and the University race at the same hour on the following day. In the event of a postponement the University race to have the preference.

POSITIONS IN THE RACE.

Positions at the start in the University race were then drawn for, Gen. George S. Batcheller officiating as teller. Williams drew the first position; Cornell, second; Amherst, third; Bowdoin, fourth; Brown, fifth; Columbia, sixth; Wesleyan, seventh; Princeton, eighth; Dartmouth, ninth; Yale, tenth; Trinity, eleventh; Harvard, twelfth; Union, thirteenth; Hamilton, fourteenth. The positions are numbered, commencing on the west shore.

Mr. Rees, of Columbia, moved that the Freshmen crews row in the same order in which the University crews of their respective colleges were drawn, and the motion was carried with a subsequent amendment to include the scullers.

Mr. Ferry, of Yale, moved that any student who has ever been a member of a college two full years be considered an undergraduate, and therefore qualified to act as trainer or coach, which was carried.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. Ferry moved that one gentleman from each college be appointed to distribute tickets for the grand stand and regatta ball, and the same gentlemen shall be added to the ball committee.

The convention then desired to know which of the colleges would send freshmen crews and single scullers, when the following responded: For the Freshmen race—Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale; for the Scullers' Race—Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Yale, and Bowdoin.

It was then decided that the Convention go into secret session to decide upon an umpire, the selection finally resulting in favor of Mr. James Watson. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LACKAWANNA MINERS TO STRIKE IN A FEW DAYS.

THEIR DEMAND REFUSED BY THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA COMPANY—PITTSTON COLLIERS ON STRIKE—THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN SCARED — GEN. OSBORNE DISPOSING OF HIS FORCES—MARTIAL LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 7.—Again, as in 1870, the Pennsylvania anthracite fields have been made a sort of war between miners and military, and the old story will be repeated in Lackawanna region. The 30,000 men situated in its borders are rapidly rallying under the banner of the National Union, and from private information your correspondent has obtained to-day, it has been determined to strike on the 10th. This will give the strike a new phase and will add deeper significance to it. Yesterday afternoon a deputation of miners waited upon the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, at Scranton, and made a formal demand for an advance of ten per cent. This was refused, and it is understood that at a meeting held in the region last night, it was determined to strike within a few days. Yesterday a colliery struck above Pittston, to-day another, and to-morrow still another will strike.

Excitement over the mining difficulties among the people is intense, and the deepest sympathy is expressed for the Schuylkill men. This afternoon Gen. Osborne, commandant of this military district telegraphed to various regiments in his jurisdiction to embark at once for this point, and transportation was furnished. It seems that the squad of Philadelphia policemen who were placed on guard at the mines in this vicinity, were attacked last night by a band of rough men and boys at Audenried, and driven off with stones. At an early hour this morning they made their appearance in Hazleton and created the greatest excitement by their stories. The entire band then started for Philadelphia on foot, notwithstanding that transportation was offered them. After leaving Penn Haven Junction one of them attempted to board a freight train and was killed. Matters are serious at Buck Mountain, and the pumps are stopped, the firemen and engineers having quit work. This will flood the mine. These people have all suspended work throughout the region, and great damage to mining property must ensue.

To-night at 11 o'clock the first regiment from Philadelphia arrived in a special train, and will be quartered here. To-morrow the various companies will be distributed at exposed points to guard property. Half an hour later another train arrived with several companies from the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions. Two companies were left at Hayel Creek, and marched to Buck Mountain, a distance of four miles from that point. Early in the morning martial law will be enforced. There have been no disturbances here to-day, and the presence of the militia will have a wholesome effect upon the turbulent miners. Military companies from the upper region are composed of nearly all miners, and these men will declare they not fight their brethren if fighting comes from necessity. There will be more important developments to-morrow.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION AT SCRANTON TO-DAY—THE QUESTION OF A STRIKE TO BE DECIDED—STRIKE OF MINERS AT THE NATIONAL MINE OF THE WYOMING AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 7.—The labor crisis is the engrossing topic of discussion in and around this city, and much anxiety is felt as to the action to be taken by the miners of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal region at their general convention to be held here to-morrow. At that meeting the deputation of miners which waited on W. R. Storrs, the General Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, last evening, will report the answer they received, namely: That the company cannot grant the desired advance of ten per cent. at present, and a vote will be taken on the all-important question—to strike or not to strike. Messrs. Siney and Welsh, of the Schuylkill region, arrived here to-day and will address the men, although what line of action they intend to advise is not known. On the occasion of Mr. Siney's last visit here he advised no strike, and it is expected that he will do the same again. The men are anxious to continue at work, and will do so, unless some extraordinary pressure is brought to bear upon them.

The miners employed at the National Mine of the Wyoming and Susquehanna Coal Company at Minooka, three miles from this city, struck work to the number of 300 this morning, for an advance of ten per cent., and it is expected that the employes of the Meadow Brook and Fellows Mines will strike to-day. These are private corporations, and are not at all connected with any of the large producing coal companies.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Bulletin Francais* states that the Directors of the Channel Bridge Company have just ordered the construction of an arch 1,000 metres in length, for the purpose of proving the feasibility of the scheme of M. Boulet, engineer, at Bourges, of throwing a bridge across the Straits of Dover. A model of this bridge, consisting of a road for vehicles and foot passengers, will probably be erected in the Bois de Bologne or Champs de Mars, at a height of fifteen metres above the ground. The Directors maintain that, whereas the tunnel would take eight years and cost at least 25,000,000 francs, the bridge could be erected in a few months at an expense of only 600,000 francs.

A curious scene (says the Sheffield *Telegraph*) occurred in the Doncaster Police Court a few days ago. John Parker, of Holbeck, was charged with traveling by rail from Sheffield to Conisborough without a ticket, and admitted the correctness of the charge. He stated that he had traveled from Wakefield to Sheffield in search of work, which, however, he had not obtained; he was then without money and wished to go to Doncaster, where he expected that some friends would help him; and he believed he would get "a good hiding" for not having a ticket, but never imagined he would be given into custody. The Magistrate, considering the man's condition, let him off with a fine, and immediately paid the amount himself, much to the amusement and gratification of the audience in the court-room.

An extraordinary advertisement as showing the progress of modern printing was recently noted in Glasgow. The *Evening Star* changed proprietors, and was afterward issued from the office of the Glasgow *News*, whereupon the fact was announced by means of no less than 1,025,000 little hand-bills, which were printed in the incredibly small space of half an hour. Such a feat of rapid printing, says the *News*, has never before been performed, and it would have been impossible to perform it but for the Walter press. The process was interesting. The small hand-bill, measuring three inches by two, was reproduced by stereotyping to the extent of 336 times, and by 4,000 revolutions of the Walter press the million bills were printed. It occupied ten hours to cut them up with a steam guillotine machine, and they were distributed throughout the town from the windows of two carriages.

ANOTHER CHARLEY ROSS STORY.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—A telegram to-day from Aylesford, Kings County, says a boy supposed to be Charley Ross was discovered three weeks ago near Margaretville, on the Bay of Fundy shore, in charge of a female fortune-teller who came there in October last.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Thomas Moran's picture of "The Mountain of the Holy Cross" has been placed on view at the Schaus Gallery.

The Burton Dramatic Association perform "The Apostate" this (Thursday) evening, at Turn Hall, East Fourth street.

The damages to the Hudson River Railroad track, caused by high water, have all been repaired, and through trains are running again as usual.

The dead body found in a room of the Frankfort House after the fire on Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday as that of David Reed, whose residence is unknown.

James Lee, a prominent Republican politician of the First Ward, formerly Superintendent of Boats in the Street-cleaning Department, died yesterday at his residence, No. 1 State street.

William Johnson, aged seventeen, of Maine, accidentally shot himself in the leg while on board the schooner Steadman, at the foot of West Twenty-second street, North River, sustaining a severe wound.

A reception of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place at Association Hall on Monday evening, April 12, when Prof. J. W. Hartley will give readings from Shakespeare and other authors.

The opening of the new building for the Italian school will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 156 Leonard street. William Cullen Bryant, Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and other distinguished persons will address the audience.

A large and very fine collection of works of art is now on view (free) at the Somerville Gallery. It comprises specimens by Chaplin, James Bertrand, Amberg, Hamman, Carl Hof, F. A. Bridgman, Picon, Bonnemaison, and a series of drawings by Ver el.

Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, accompanied by several of his officers, made a descent last evening on the disorderly houses Nos. 16 and 25 Amity street, Nos. 205 and 207 Greene street, and No. 227 Wooster street, and arrested seven females.

At 7 o'clock last evening, John Snyder, a youth of four years, while playing on the roof of his dwelling, No. 215 Avenue C, fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Much excitement was caused in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and the Coroner was notified.

The suit brought in the name of John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, against the City, to have an assessment of $679 removed from the property known as St. Joseph's Church, was argued before Judge Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, and decision reserved.

John Wilson, an employe at the factory of Pray & Squires, No. 383 West Twelfth street, while at work oiling the machinery last evening, was caught in the cogs and instantly killed. His body was dragged between the wheels. The machinery was at once stopped, but not in time to save Wilson's life.

A trotting match of one mile and repeat for a purse of $250, between Mann's Jerry, Dan Mace's Snowdrop, Doty's Flora, Hazlett's Modesty, and Ben Mace's Sam, was contested at the Hippodrome last evening. Jerry, who won the first and third heats, took first money, Flora second, Sam third, Modesty fourth, and Snowdrop last. Time—3:04¾, 2:54, 2:57½.

At the annual election for Wardens and Vestrymen in the parish of St. James, Hyde Park, N. Y., held on Easter Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen: Christopher Hughes, Senior Warden; Elias Butler, Junior Warden, and W. Langdon, M. Livingston, J. Roosevelt, N. P. Rogers, J. R. Van Vleet, B. Hughes, M. Hughes, and C. W. Northrop Vestrymen.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society tenders her thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and generously assisted her in this benevolent work, and is happy to state that the net proceeds, after paying all expenses, amount to $7,646 34, for which amount she has handed a check to Mr. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the Secretary of the board read a communication from Mr. Samuel H. Hurd inviting the children of Randall's Island to be present at the performance at the Hippodrome on Friday afternoon. The invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the board unanimously tendered to Mr. Hurd and the managers of the Hippodrome.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for attachments to compel three witnesses to appear before the Board of Police Commissioners to testify in the case of Police Captain Williams. The Judge reserved his decision, stating that he was in some doubt of his authority, the statute providing that the "Judge" who issues the subpœna shall also issue the attachment.

It was believed by the officers and others who found the body of Philip Reeder in the rear of his residence, No. 250 West Thirty-fifth street, on Monday morning last, with bullet holes in the forehead and throat, that he had been killed by some one other than himself, for there was no weapon found near to his body. Later, however, a pistol, which he is known to have been in the habit of carrying, was found in an out-house near by, which satisfies the authorities that the case is not one of murder but suicide.

Yesterday Special Agent Cotter, of Col. Chalker's office, assisted by Custom-house Inspectors McCort, Kane, and Hagan, seized 28,000 cigarettes, and 10,000 cigars, which were found secreted on board the steam-ship City of Mexico, which arrived from Havana on the day before. The cigars are of the Flor del Fumar, La Española, Henry Clay, and other choice brands, and are worth about $1,000. The cigarettes are from the first manufactories of Havana, and worth about $4,000. It is said that this is the largest amount of cigarettes ever taken into the seizure room of the Custom-house at any one time.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Benedict yesterday formally opened the Spring Term of the United States District Court by calling the Admiralty calendar.

Messrs. G. G. Ward and Gustavus Voges have been elected delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee from the Twelfth Ward.

The last of the series of Thomas concerts will take place to-night at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church. Mme. Madeline Schiller, the renowned pianist, will take part in the performance.

Bridget Galvin, who was assaulted on the head with a tumbler by Mary McCue on Tuesday night, at No. 12 Emmett street, is lying in a dangerous condition at the Long Island College Hospital.

A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, 9th inst., in aid of St. Mary's Hospital for Women. The performers will be all professionals.

Harriet Barlow was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of stealing jewelry, valued at $60, from Mrs. Eliza Rogers, of No. 268 Ewen street, by whom the accused was employed as a laundress.

During the month of March the Brooklyn Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor assisted 846 familes, composed of 2,967 persons. The association, which is one of the best in Brooklyn, is sadly in need of money.

A brass casting weighing 2,000 pounds exploded from overheating in the hydraulic works, corner of Van Brunt and Bowen streets, at 12:30 yesterday afternoon. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000, but fortunately no one was injured.

Robert Kelly and Michael McLoughlin, both New-York thieves well known to the Police, were held for examination yesterday, by Justice Elliott, on a charge of shop-lifting. A quantity of silk and a roll of cloth were found in the possession of the prisoners.

Mrs. Cecilia Moore, a widow, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 126 Fourth street. Mrs. Moore was ninety years of age at the time of her death, and remembered having seen Washington soon after his famous passage of the Delaware. The husband and five brothers of the deceased fought in the war of 1812.

Thomas Hutchins was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a worthless check for $76 25, drawn on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Lower Westchester County, on James Leddy, proprietor of a hotel on Atlantic avenue. Hutchins said he had no intention to defraud, but as he had not the money to make good the amount, he was locked up until the value of the check is paid.

At the annual meeting of the Regents and Faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Thomas H. Rodman, President; Reuben W. Ropes, Vice President; Dr. W. H. Dudley, Treasurer; W. H. Osborne, Secretary; Dr. N. B. Sizer, Assistant Physician of the Ear and Eye Department, and Dr. Brown, Dentist. The Dispensary treated 655 cases last month.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Odenheimer will sail from Liverpool for home on May 20. His health is completely restored.

The Cunard steamer Algeria sailed from Jersey City yesterday with 100 cabin passengers and $50,000 in specie.

Frederick Sinn, a child two years old, fell into the river Tuesday evening from his father's canal-boat, lying at the Hamburg dock in Hoboken, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Crane's Morgue, to await the action of the County Physician.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Roberts, the proprietor of the New-Jersey Wire Mills, in Newark, was very severely injured by being caught in the machinery in his mill.

The charter election will be held in Jersey City on Tuesday next. John Quincy Adams is the Democratic nominee for Constable in the Third District.

John Ray, a resident of Orange, jumped from a Morris and Essex Railroad train between that station and Brick Church, Tuesday night, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. He was taken to Newark, and thence to his home.

At a late hour Tuesday night a frame building on Stetson street, Orange, owned by Charles H. Lighthipe, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $7,000, which is covered by insurance.

William Smith, a laborer in the employ of John Rummell, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the caving in of an embankment at the corner of Alpine street and Milford avenue, Newark. The body was removed to Compton's Morgue.

A man giving his name as H. S. Carson, and who says he is book-keeper for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, delivered himself up to the Police authorities of Jersey City late last night, and said that he was a defaulter from the railroad company to the amount of $50,000. He is detained for the purpose of making investigation.

The dead body of an infant was found yesterday concealed in a wood-pile in the rear of John Grady's store, in Bergen avenue, Jersey City. It was taken to Speer's Morgue to await an investigation by the County Physician.

At the annual meeting of the Carteret Boat Club, of Perth Amboy, N. J., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Philip E. Thomas, President; James T. Watson, Vice President; Francis M. Scott, Captain; F. W. Meeker, Secretary, and William King, Jr. Treasurer.

Coroner Rheinhard last night began an inquest on the case of Charles Stallknecht, the brakeman who was killed by a collision of trains at the Bergen Tunnel on Tuesday morning. George Pennick, the telegraph operator at the eastern end of the tunnel, testified that he received a dispatch from the operator at the western end that the way was clear. He signaled accordingly. John Morrison, engineer of the flat car train, testified that he was ordered to detain his train on the side track eleven minutes, and while so detained the collision occurred.

A NEW LITERARY CENTRE.

REMOVAL OF SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, AND SCRIBNER & CO. FROM NO. 654 BROADWAY TO NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.

One of the pleasantest pieces of local literary gossip is the removal of the old and well-known book-publishing house of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.—with the associate firms of Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, and Scribner & Co.—from their familiar but all too contracted quarters, at No. 654 Broadway, to the new and spacious premises Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway. The new quarters are among the most cheerful, attractive, and well-arranged book-publishing establishments either in this country or in Europe.

The position seems to have been admirably chosen. It is on the busier side of Broadway, central and convenient of access by all the principal lines of street-cars and omnibuses. There is, indeed, a nest of publishers, art head-quarters, societies, and libraries, just at this point of the City. The main floor of their present building is nearly four times as large as that occupied by them at No. 654 Broadway. The new store is 52 feet wide by 200 feet deep. As Astor place is directly opposite, a full flood of light comes in at the ample eastern windows, and the rear of the building, facing on Mercer street, is illuminated all day and late into the evening without the aid of gas. There are four skylights besides, so that no part of this immense floor is in obscurity.

On entering from Broadway one of the most striking features is the gallery, which runs along each side of the room. This is a capital device for utilizing the entire wall space, as well as for bringing the buyer and the book into the pleasantest relations. We can imagine no greater pleasure for a lover of books than lounging along these aerial balconies in search of the precise volume desired for study or amusement.

Let us for a moment put by the temptation of the magnificent folios spread alluringly on the stands and tables near the door, and climb over the head of Mr. Bangs, of the English Department, into the north gallery. What do we find here? Nearest at hand is theology—theology, for the most part, of the stern, "genuine" kind, by the way—its history, biography, exegesis, comment; theology ancient and theology modern, from St. Augustine down to the very latest uncanonized British saint. From theology the transition is not too violent to political economy, social science, commerce, statistics, military science—but all of these occupying but a fifth of the space allotted to theology. Then comes the Orient—its history, religion, literature, language, including travels in the East, works on Buddhism, the Sanskrit, and the writings of the Chinese. Next we find shelves devoted to the severest grammarians, and to linguistic studies generally. Two sections adjoining are given up almost exclusively to Shakspearean works. Next we pass the classics, in the original and in translation; and in juxtaposition the department of classical histories. Some six sections are devoted to elegantly bound volumes of Bohn's Library—a work which includes a large part of the world's standard literature—these in addition to the separate volumes of Bohn properly distributed in the various departments.

Eight sections of shelving are set apart for the cheap book department, for which we are indebted to the skill and experience of the English resident partner, Mr. Charles Welford, who indeed gives his personal attention to all the importations of the firm of which he is a member. This part of the gallery is intended for the special delight of librarians and others seeking to complete their collections at low rates. Before descending, we note, at the west end of the gallery rows of 116 shelves or bins devoted to the stock of almost all the eminent publishers of Great Britain. The bins below those are for the same use.

Descending from the gallery we come upon thirty shelves devoted to special new samples for the wholesale trade. Next to the office of the English Department is the Poet's Corner, occupying seventy-five shelves in all, and containing the works of the great English and American poets, as well as translations from the poets of the Continent. Here you may buy a complete Shakespeare at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to $475! Among the treasures of this corner are the new fac-simile reproductions of the old English dramatists. We have left room for but a glance at the books on the main floor, but these the visitor will himself easily discover. Here are the dictionaries and encyclopædias, the magnificent English and French art works, the scientific books, standard fiction and essay, and, nearest the doors, all the freshest current English literature, the best guide-books, &c. On the left of the room, in glass cases, are the extra-expensive volumes, with sumptuous bindings and inserted illustrations. So far we have reviewed the arrangements of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, the importers of English books.

The American department (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.) signalizes the new departure by a large increase in the scope of their business. Not only the publications of the firm itself are here presented, but the standard and current American works. Convenient and comfortable rooms are especially set apart on the main floor for the educational department, the publishers desiring to make this a sort of school-teachers' head-quarters. Near the entrance is a stationery department, connected with which is a desk for subscriptions to the magazines, with all the most popular and pretty varieties of writing-paper, pens, inkstands, &c. Beyond this is a glass case for the celebrated Oxford Bibles and Prayer-books in various sizes and bindings. The apartments of the firm, fitted up with elegance, are at the Mercer street end of the main floor. A new and agreeable feature will be introduced within a few days, namely, a parlor, furnished with chairs, tables, &c., near the Broadway entrance, for the benefit of ladies, or any persons, who may desire to examine the books leisurely and with the least trouble. The basement floor is the same size as the main floor, just described, and is used for storage, packing, &c. It is remarkably well lighted, and affords a striking contrast to the gloomy, but always busy, cellar at the old No. 654 stand. We have left no space to speak in detail of the fitting up and furnishing of this great book-shop. It is sufficient to say that there is nothing gay or gaudy here; the woodwork is faced with ash and black walnut; and the general effect is of simplicity and unornate elegance.

The third and fourth floors of the Broadway front are occupied by Scribner & Co.'s magazines—*Scribner's Monthly* and *Saint Nicholas*. The waiting-room, on the third floor, has the new wood flooring, and in this room is a copy in bronze of the well-known amazon group, by Kiss. On the left we enter the office of Mr. Roswell Smith, the managing publisher of the two periodicals. This office is very warm, and rich in its appointments. The wall-paper is a beautiful pattern from the shop of the London poet, William Morris. Beyond are the general business' offices, and fronting on Broadway are four editerial rooms, two belonging to Dr. Holland and his assistants on *Scribner's Monthly*, and two to Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge and the *Saint Nicholas* corps. The furniture of these offices is of the latest and most approved, not to say curious, kinds. On the fourth floor is the large mailing department of the two monthlies, and the suite of rooms occupied by the illustration department, under the charge of Mr. A. W. Drake. This part of the building is not the least interesting, especially to the uninitiated as to block-drawing, engraving, and electrotyping. None of this work is done upon the premises, however, it being the rule with these publications to employ the best available artistic talent, and the best men are not generally willing to work "on time." The magazine offices are very convenient and comfortable in all their arrangements. "No magazine quarters," says the *Book-buyer* truly enough, "can be without certain dreary suggestions of rejected contributions, ghosts of departed hopes, and reputations nipped in the bud—but such painful associations are here assuaged by the heroic suggestions of statuary, pictorial art, parquetry," and furniture from some of the most celebrated New-York and Boston houses.

[Advertisement.]
ALLOW TILTON AND BEECHER quarrels, but don't allow catarrh. Drive it out with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR.
PAIN PAINT subdues inflammation and all pain instantly.

[Advertisement.]
A HANDSOME HAT is a sign of prosperity, and the handsomest are furnished by KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Don't fail to patronize *the* hatter. His wholesale establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador from Savannah.—J. Snedecor, John T. Jones, L. W. Hartfoot, Miss Judson, Miss Scott, Miss Anna C. Craven, Miss C. Ward, Miss M. Brandeth, Miss G. Brandeth, Ralph Brandeth, Mrs. Col. Lyons, Mrs. C. H. Winfield, H. Winfield, G. A. Chairs, wife, and child, James L. Murphy, William Rollinston, S. H. Bacon, Mrs. Ferns and child, Seth Belden and wife, O. D. Dudley, J. D. Green, J. S. Brinkerhoff, L. C. Lennon, Miss Barrow, Miss Hoyt, J. Erwin, Mrs. Thomas Thompson, Mrs. Hopper, J. S. Fisher, H. A. Virtun, Thomas Thompson, C. E. Price, C. B. Elsworth, P. D. Borden and wife, W. De Renne, Gen. Grubb, W. H. Pell, Miss Dekenne, R. Call, J. F. Smith, Sister M. Aurelia Richards, Sister M. Borgia Boyelan, Miss Hurns, Miss Hurns, Miss F. Pfizer, Mrs. G. Hall, E. D. Hall, Miss Annie Monterede, W. Kingwell, Capt. Woodrouse, G. T. Brockway, H. G. Stephen.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—Miss Elizabeth Harvey, William C. Miller, Miss Josephine Miller, William Shields, Capt. O. L. Murphy, Paul Keller.

In steam-ship Switzerland from Antwerp.—Florian Culad, Mrs. De Kinder and infant, Miss E. W. Cook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:32 | Moon rises..9:56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.9:31 | Gov. Island.10:20 | Hell Gate..11:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, April 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Ships Edith, Goff, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Livingston, (Br.,) Crosby, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess. Barks Norden, (Norw.,) Helgesen, Hull, Funch, Edye & Co.; San Luigi, (Ital.,) Trepani, Trieste Aust. Lauro, Storey & Co.; Washington, (Ger.,) Walter, Leghorn, Dill & Rattman; M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Copp, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow 27, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and 6 cabin and 245 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. April 3, lat. 42 38, lon. 49 31, passed a very large iceberg; 4th, lat. 41 19, lon. 53 50, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 5th, lat. 41 4, lon. 60 21, a White Star steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 41 06, lon. 61 55, an Inman steam-ship do.; 7th, 140 miles east of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Klopstock, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp March 25, with mdse. and 51 passengers to George W. Colton. March 31, lat. 46 30, lon. 36, passed a large can buoy painted red, with a staff on it; April 3, lat. 42 41, lon. 50 30, passed numerous icebergs and field ice.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Adams.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. Towed on the steam-ship Leo, from Hampton Roads.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah April 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Swift, Baltimore, with mdse., &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Philosopher, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Calcutta Dec. 12, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator March 9, in lon. 30 31; had fine weather; March 2, lat. 5 41 S., lon. 25 35 W., spoke ship Leonore, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Iquique; 3d, lat. 4 21, lon. 26 44, ship Lady Cairns, (Br.,) from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 92 ds. out; 24th, lat. 25 50 N., lon. 61 33 W., bark Star Queen, (Br.,) from Melbourne, for Boston, 97 ds. out.

Ship C siida, Pike, Belfast, via Delaware Breakwater, 36 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephews & Co.

Bark Carmelita and Ida, (Ger.,) Amoy 120 ds., with tea to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 20, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, St. Helena Feb. 18, and crossed the Equator March 7, in lon. 28; had variable weather; March 7, on the Equator, spoke bark Thomas S. Stowe, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Melbourne.

Bark Juventa, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Limerick 47 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark James E. Ward, Liesegang, Matanzas Jan. 27, via Bermuda 10 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Impero, (Br.,) Fulton, for Boston; brigs Mary, for Halifax, and Ella, for St. John.

Bark Angelina, (Ital.,) Lubrano, Naples 70 ds., with argols and empty petroleum barrels to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Arendal, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Arendal 50 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Messina 57 ds. with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 26; had variable weather.

Schr. William R. Knighton, Knighton, San Andreas, with fruit, &c., to Jos. Eneas.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Samuel Washburne, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New Bedford.
Schr. Gem, Andrews, New-Haven.
Schr. Reindeer, Foley, New-Haven.
Schr. Abbie H. Emery, Emery, Wickford.
Schr. Nellie Carr, Carr, Boston.
Schr. C. K. Kingsland, Beebe, Northport.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Apponaug.
Schr. S. J. Gurney, Warren, Pawtucket.
Schr. William and James, Halford, Niantic.
Schr. White Rock, Heney, Southport.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton.
Schr. Sea Foam, Ryder, Nantucket, with fish to master.
Schr. M. E. Higgins, Mason, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Weaver, New-Haven.
WIND.—Sunset, light, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Ashland, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; George Cromwell, for Portland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 7.—Sld. for the United States, Wimbura, Queen of Hearts, Matilda Hilyard, Champion, Margaret, Milo.

Arr. from the United States on the 5th inst., M. A. McNeil, William, Anne S. Conant, Aradus, Helen, Morris, Nautilus, Israel, Nancy.

Arr. on the 6th inst., Energie, Emily, Harewood, Shelbourne, Nawerth, Vale of Nith.

Arr. on the 7th inst., Hearik Ibsen, China, Lindola, Diadem, Unico, Hotspur, Tarpeian, Presruts, Ione.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—Arr. steam-ship Kenilworth from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Sld. steam-ship Illinois, for Philadelphia.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Sld. steamship Nederland, for Philadelphia.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

Representative
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE, 649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST., 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS, 877 BROADWAY.
PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
SCALES, (UNITED STATES STANDARD.)
FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 BROADWAY.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO., 745 BROADWAY.
SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 FOURTEENTH ST.
FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS, 134 CHURCH ST.
REAL BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO., 694 AND 696 BROADWAY.
GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, [65 Branches],
DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 BROADWAY.
SAFES,
HERRING & CO., 251 BROADWAY.
EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE (CELTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10.) 19 BROADWAY.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 BROADWAY.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO., (Successors to Goupil.) 170 5TH AV.
PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
ARMY, NAVY, THEATRICAL, AND CHURCH GOODS,
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, 7 BOND ST.
HORSE-TIMERS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 BROADWAY.
CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 25 UNION SQUARE.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO., 913 BROADWAY.
GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 BROADWAY.
HARD WOOD, LUMBER, AND VENEERS,
GEO. W. REED & CO., 186 TO 200 LEWIS ST., FOOT OF 5TH AND 6TH STS., EAST RIVER.
MARBLEIZED SLATE, MARBLE AND WOOD MANTELS,
T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 AND 222 WEST 23D ST.
MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY, 49 CHAMBERS ST.
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC,
G. SCHIRMER, 701 BROADWAY.
CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO., 174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.
BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER, 738 BROADWAY.
TRUNKS,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, 556 BROADWAY AND BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE.
BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,
W. D. RUSSELL, 18 PARK PLACE.
BOOK-BINDERS,
(Fine Bindings a Specialty.)
R. W. SMITH & CO., 46 MARION ST.
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND REFRIGERATORS,
LEWIS & CONGER, 601 6TH AV. AND 1,306 BROADWAY.
PATENT WIRE SIGNS,
SIGN & STORE PAINTING,
UPHAM & CO., 399 BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS, 477 BROOME ST.
PURE WHITE LEAD (ATLANTIC),
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO., 53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
WALTHAM WATCHES, 1 BOND ST.
AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS, 581 BROADWAY.
GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.
STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 JOHN ST.
DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO., 29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.
FLOUR MERCHANTS,
LANG & ROBINSON, 1 FRONT ST.

Many merchants discredit the value of advertising because, being long established, they assume that they are sufficiently known. Thus some will say that every one knows Tiffany & Co., Brewster & Co. of Broome st., and Arnold, Constable & Co.; and yet these houses are notably conspicuous as large advertisers. But they are far more conspicuous for the fact that every statement made in their announcements is accepted as true, and is read as containing real information to the public.

The best business judgment is the quickest to appreciate skill and taste. Thus, if Brewster & Co. of Broome st. desired work for their business which could be made by Tiffany & Co., it would be given to that house with the fullest confidence that, if undertaken at all, it would be done in the best manner. The same is true of Brewster & Co. of Broome st. If critical judges of fine carriages and road wagons want something that has real merit, Brewster & Co. of Broome st. have the first preference, because they are known to have the best facilities and to employ only skilled and specially trained workmen, who are continually employed in making fine work—work that by its extensive sale is open to the widest criticism, and hence must be the best of its kind, otherwise its extensive sale would advertise it out of existence.

The truth here endeavored to be illustrated is this: that skill and experience are the first consideration in everything with the best judges, even in advertising as in other things. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by all odds the most satisfactory.

Communications should be addressed
JOHN MANNING,
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE.

SILVER
PLATED
WARE,
Manufactured by
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.

Fairbanks' Scales!
THE
STANDARD

SCALES.
ALSO,
THE MOST PERFECT ALARM CASH DRAWER,
MILES ALARM TILL CO'S. Also,
Bells, Safes, Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES.
FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 166 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 53 Camp st., New-Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 403 St. Paul's st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 34 King William st., London, England.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Penn.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., No. 111 Lake st., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., No. 139 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., No. 182 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., No. 48 Wood st., Pittsburg.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th and Main sts., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Nos. 302 and 304 Washington av., St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, Cal.
For sale by leading hardware dealers.
MANUFACTURERS,
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The best article of this kind in the market.
For sale by
PARK & TILFORD.

WEDDING SILVER.
A choice assortment of new and elegant designs in Sterling Silver.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

WEBER
PIANOS.
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been *my choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—George Valois, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fincke, Miss F. Simpson, Miss L. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ross, R. Russell, Mr. Lichtenberg, Mrs. Lichtenberg, Mr. and Mr. Boyers, Miss E. De Angelis, Miss Ada De Angelis, Vernon K. Stevenson, M. G. Mackintosh, S. H. Conen, Mr. and Mrs. Price, four children, and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lererman, John Caffrey, F. E. Hafeley, Mrs. L. M. W. Schroeder, Mrs. Robert Cameron, child, and infant, Mr. C. C. Bostwick, Count de Kergarien, John H. Wray, Hamilton Bowie, Mr. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Miss Grace Fraser, Miss Keran, F. Comeo, B. Duret, Felix C. Vrace, Thomas W. Pierce, Mr. Kiefer, Charles Diggelman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nathan, Miss J. Hendricks, Miss E. Hendricks, E. F. Walker, [illegible] Wheelock, Charles Lawson, John Carnes, Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Singer, Mrs. S. M. Worden, J. H. Weber, J. L. Rowe, Miss Fogg, Charles Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Russell, two Misses Russell, Hon. Josiah G. Abbott and wife, W. Abbott, George Miller, David Lamb, Darcy East, W. A. Raver, C. B. Ives, Mrs. Thorne, W. E. Dorrington, S. A. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Fernandina, Port Royal.—B. Cooley, W. H. Wilbur, Mrs. Evans, H. J. Richardson, H. C. Peach, H. R. Jenerson, C. L. Cummings, J. W. Dickerson, G. Reynolds, E. L. Ormsbee, T. L. Keddle, William Mason, George D. Laird.